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# REPORT

ON THE

# HISTORY OF THE FAMINE

IN

# His Highness the Nizam's Dominions

IN

## 1876-77, 1877-78.

BY

MAULAVÍ SAIAD MAHDÍ ALÍ,

REVENUE SECRETARY TO H. H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT AND SECRETARY TO THE CENTRAL FAMINE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

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# Minute by His Excellency Nawab Sir Salar Jang Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, G.C.S.I., on the Report on the History of the Famine Relief in 1286-87 dated 20th Zikad 1296.

THE Famine Report submitted to me contains all the information necessary for a proper comprehension of the subject. I am satisfied that the details upon which conclusions are based are properly dealt with. It has been a special satisfaction, by reference to accounts of former famines, to observe how favourably the measures for relief adopted during the late calamity compare with those resorted to on former occasions.

Although only six districts* of His Highness's Dominions were regarded as wholly or partially suffering from actual famine, there is no doubt that during the years 1286-87 Fasli, owing to the failure of rain, the produce in the rest of His Highness's Dominions was scanty, and food-grain sold at a high rate, although the scarcity did not cause such distress as amounts to actual famine. However, notwithstanding the general scarcity of produce, considerable quantities of grain are shown to have been exported from His Highness's territories—a circumstance which of course had the effect of raising the prices of food-grain. With the exception, however, of the actually famine-stricken districts, the people in the rest of His Highness's Dominions appear to have without difficulty withstood the effects of the scarcity, and, without any direct assistance from Government, to have maintained themselves, notwithstanding the high rates which prevailed throughout the country. I regard this circumstance with great satisfaction, as I see in it the signs of the general prosperity of the people.

I must here also express my satisfaction at the manner in which the principles laid down in my Memorandum of the 11th of Zikad 1293 A.H. were carried out by the officers to whom were entrusted the carrying out of the measures for relief. I am glad to observe that the principles of free trade, which formed one of the most important features of the Memorandum, were duly acted upon, that exportation of corn by private merchants was not in the smallest degree interfered with, and the rate of food-grain was allowed to regulate itself according to the natural course of trade, and without any interference by Government. It appears from the Report that the measures which Government adopted for

* Lingsugur, Raichur, Shorapur, Gulbarga, Naldrug, and Birh.

the relief of famine-stricken people were successfully carried out, and that the absence of interference with private trade did not produce the unsatisfactory results which some people anticipated; whilst in former famines, although the pressure was not so severe. the interference with trade entailed disastrous results.

Measures of relief were adopted by Government during the famine in three ways:—

1*st.*—By the construction of public works which had already been sanctioned by Government.

2*nd.*—By starting special relief works.

3*rd.*—By opening poor-houses.

Under the first of these heads I observe that a sum of Rs. 1,23,870-10-5 was expended in the famine-stricken districts, and in the remaining districts the expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,54,160-12-11. These sums of money, which were distributed to labourers, no doubt contributed in no small measure to relieve persons who would otherwise have suffered from starvation, and even in districts where the scarcity did not amount to famine the expenditure of money among the poorest of the population afforded considerable relief.

Relief works were opened in all the famine-stricken districts. The most important consideration in opening relief works is that they should be confined to the locality where such works are actually required. At the outset sufficient attention was not paid to this principle; relief works were almost simultaneously begun in several places, in some of which they were not really needed. I am glad, however, to find that no time was lost in making the necessary investigations to ascertain the localities where relief works were actually needed, and that they were soon confined to such localities. This measure, adopted at an early stage of the famine, has saved Government a good deal of unnecessary expenditure, without diminishing relief to persons who actually stood in need of support.

The statistics connected with the relief works show that an average of 21,665 persons derived their subsistence for nine months and seventeen days, their daily bread depending upon the wages they received from Government. The average rate of daily wages given to each labourer employed in the relief works appears to have been Rs. 0-2-2, which under the circumstances was found adequate to maintain one labourer during the famine. The sum of money so expended amounted to Rs. 8,38,122.

The Government allowed a higher rate of expenditure during the famine than is usual in ordinary times. In the districts where relief works were commenced the usual rate of expenditure for earth-work is two annas per cubic yard ; whilst the work done during the famine in relief works has cost Government an average rate of five annas seven pies per cubic yard in all the famine relief works. Similarly the average expenditure in repairing roads during the famine was Rs. 1,302 per mile, whilst the normal rate is only Rs. 300 per mile. This calculation shows that with regard to earth-work the Government received only $\frac{2}{5}$ths of the proper return for the money it expended, whilst in repairing the roads the work done by the labourers was not more than $\frac{1}{4}$th of the proper amount. But in considering this matter it is necessary to bear in mind that His Highness's Government, fully aware of the fact that famine-stricken labourers cannot be expected to do the amount of work which is usually accomplished by labourers, was anxious to avoid even the appearance of forcing the weakly persons to work harder than the physical state of their health and strength admitted of.

The construction of unmetalled roads is not the most important kind of work required for this part of the country, for the nature of the soil requires roads to be metalled before they can be expected to last any length of time. Works of irrigation are much more important, and Government would have willingly employed the labour of famine-stricken people in that direction; but unfortunately the districts which suffered from famine afforded less opportunities for irrigation works than other parts of the country. The Government, aware of the prejudices of the people, was anxious not to force labourers to leave the neighbourhood of their homes, and to work in other parts of the country where the existence of tanks afforded ample opportunities for employing labour in repairing irrigation works. Hence it results that the amount of labour employed on works of irrigation has been less than that employed on roads.

So far as the management of poor-houses is concerned, I have no hesitation in expressing my full satisfaction. These were opened wherever they were needed, and before the end of the famine ten poor-houses were established, the principal ones being at Lingsugur, Raichur, Shorapur, and Gulbarga.

An average of 15,173 persons found refuge and relief in these poor-houses for six months seventeen days, and the total number of persons to whom food was distributed amounted to 1,998,038. The cost of keeping up the poor-houses amounted to Rs. 2,44,347. Such of the inmates of the poor-house, as though not fit to do hard labour, were capable of performing easy work, were employed in various ways, and the sale of the proceeds of their handiwork has realised a sum of Rs. 20,074-6-7.

The total expenditure in carrying out all the above-mentioned measures of relief in the famine-stricken districts amounted to Rs. 13,75,507, and the Report shows the detailed expenditure under each head. These measures were, however, intended to allay only the sudden and severe calamity from which the people were suffering at the time. But, considering the severe losses which agriculturists have suffered owing to the famine, His Highness's Government was anxious to help as far as possible in restoring them to their former state of prosperity. The Government, therefore, in collecting revenue in 1286-87 Fasli, allowed a decrease of Rs. 32,59,169 in the districts which had suffered from famine. Adding this sum to the other outlays in famine relief the total amount of expenditure incurred by Government was Rs. 46,34,676.

Notwithstanding all the precautions taken by Government, the loss of life during the famine could not be avoided. The Report shows the lamentable fact that 71,658 persons died during the famine, and the mortality in cattle figures at no less than 432,926. This deplorable result affords an illustration that human endeavours can only partially succeed in meeting the results of natural calamity.

Two of the most important principles laid down for the management of the poor-houses were these :—

1*st.*—Only such persons should be allowed to take refuge in poor-houses as were physically unfit to labour on public works or relief works.

2*nd.*—In distributing cooked food, the greatest possible care should be taken to respect the religious and social prejudices of the people.

The Secretary's Report fully satisfies me that both these directions were carefully acted upon, and that, whilst refuge was denied to indolent and able-bodied persons, people of all castes and races who deserved relief had no reason to object to taking refuge in the poor-houses established by Government. This has been a source of special satisfaction to me.

I also regard with the greatest gratification the following features in the management of the poor-houses:—

1*st.*—There were no less than 1,679 orphan children who were duly taken care of in the poor-houses, and, after the famine was over, 1,110 children were, after proper inquiries, restored to their relatives. This affords sincere pleasure to me, and is a circumstance upon which the Government and the officers to whom the management of the poor-houses was entrusted are to be congratulated.

Of the remaining orphans, 213 children of the higher castes were made over for nurture to respectable people who satisfied the Government that proper care would be taken of them, and 106 are still maintained at the expense of Government. These measures were successful in checking the sale of children by parents and relatives, which would otherwise no doubt have become common during the famine.

*2nd.*—Famine-stricken people who immigrated into His Highness's territories were allowed to receive relief without any distinction, and exactly in the same manner as His Highness's own subjects. Opinions vary as to the proper course to be pursued in regard to such persons, but I am glad to find that the measures which have been adopted have been quite in accordance with my views.

I share the gratification which the Nawab Mukarram-ud-Dowlah has derived from the perusal of Moulvie Mahdi Ali's Report, and thank the latter officer for the thorough and exhaustive manner in which he has treated of the subject with which he deals. I am glad to observe he has succeeded in describing with commendable brevity and lucidity a large number of facts and events that have occurred during a considerably lengthened period of time. Moulvie Mahdi Ali's services both administrative and personal in connection with the late famine have been of an exceptionally valuable kind, and his great labours as Famine Secretary have been worthily supplemented by the unusually interesting and important Report which is now before me.

Perhaps the most difficult and arduous task devolved upon the Central Famine Relief Committee which was appointed at the commencement of the famine to suggest measures of relief. His Highness's Government is deeply indebted to its members (Messrs. M. H. Wilkinson, Dastur Ratanji Jamaspji, Saiad Mohi-ud-din Alavi, Saiad Husen Bilgrami, Rai Mannu Lal, Shekh Ahmad, Darabji Dosabhoy, P. I. Charles, Saiad Fida Husen Khan, and Captain Laiken) for their exceedingly valuable services, and especially to the President, Nawab Mukarram-ud-Dowlah. On various occasions have the ability and judgment, the earnestness and zeal which he displayed in performing a highly delicate and responsible duty been strikingly manifested.

The thanks of the Government are also due to the following members of the Commission appointed to ascertain the localities where the famine actually prevailed, and investigate the magnitude of the distress ; *viz.*, Messrs. Saiad Mohi-ud-din Alavi, Saiad Siragul Hasan, Hasan-bin-Abdula, Gauntlet, Mills, and Fitch. These gentlemen have spared no pains in discharging their duties, and have personally visited various parts of the country, in order to gather information.

It is my pleasant duty to mention specially the name of Moulvie Mushtaq Husen, who devoted most of his time and attention to the management of the poor-houses, and displayed great ability and experience in their efficient management. On behalf of the Government I also thank Mr. George Palmer for the zeal displayed by him in the superintendence of the relief works, and in other duties which were entrusted to him. I cannot also omit thanking Sadar Talukdar Mohammad Ikramullah Khan, Esq., who during the entire period was most unremitting in his exertions to alleviate the suffering of the poor, and by personal tours throughout the affected localities derived the most useful and trustworthy information. I shall also take this opportunity of acknowledging the services performed during the calamity by Sadar Talukdar Mohammad Vahid Munawar Khan, Esq. Nor have the Talukdars and their subordinates been wanting in realising the gravity of the distress which it was the object of Government to relieve, and they have all rendered the best possible assistance to the State. The Government would mention with commendation in this connection the names of the following officers, who are well deserving of its thanks:—Mir Abdul Salam Khan, Esq.; Talukdar Ali Raza Khan, Esq.; Gurbhim Rao, Esq.; Talukdar Beramji Manokji, Esq.; and Shapurji Jivanji, Esq.

The good services of the Public Works Department, and particularly of Mr. Wilkinson, have already attracted the attention of the Government, and the latter gladly recognises the ability and devotion exhibited by all grades of the Department. Tho following names mentioned by the President of the Committee are worthy of note :—Messrs. T. M. Macfarlaine, C. C. Dunhill, Charles Partridge, and James Eagan. Zealous and useful service was rendered by the Medical Department, and the Government has the pleasure of specially mentioning the names of Doctors Mirza Ali and Mohammad Ismail, who have been brought to its notice by the President.

At the instance of the Earl of Northbrook, an offer was made by the Mansion House Committee to His Highness's Government of a part of the funds which the charitable generosity of the people of England had subscribed for the relief of famine in India ; and I cannot conclude these remarks without observing that the Government of His Highness the Nizam will always remember with gratitude the philanthropic sympathy thus shown by the Indian Famine Committee in London towards the endeavours which this Government was making in relieving the sufferers by famine in His Highness's territories.

(Sd.) SALAR JANG MUKHTAR-UL-MULK.

From

NAWA'B MUKARRAM-UD-DAULA' BAHA'DUR,

*President of the Central Famine Committee,*

HAIDARA'BA'D,

To

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SA'LA'R JANG, G.C.S.I.,

*Minister to H. H. the Nizám.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to present the Report of Maulavi Mahdi Ali, which deals with the distress experienced in His Highness's dominions in the Fasli years 1286-87.

2. Maulavi Mahdi Ali has, in a most interesting manner, divided his Report into chapters, embracing the whole history of famines past and present in His Highness's dominions, and in doing this he has taken the opportunity of showing the present fitness of His Highness's dominions to meet disasters, such as those to which this Report more immediately refers. This is done in the Introduction and in Chapter I.

Chapter I., moreover, describes fully the area and physical conditions of the districts affected by the failure of rain. These districts were—(1), a great portion of Lingsugur; (2), a little less than half of East Raichur; (3), more than one-third of Shorápur; (4), one-fourth of Gulbargá; (5), a táluk each of Bírh and Naldrug. At first it was feared the distress was more wide-spread, but careful inquiries resulted in limiting severe suffering to the places named. Prices all over His Highness's dominions were high, but this was an advantage rather than otherwise in those regions where crops were full, as in Maháratvári.

3. The rainfall statistics of these dominions have been collected by Maulavi Mahdi Ali, and carefully arranged and commented upon.

4. As soon as unmistakable signs of distress began to appear, your Excellency recognised the necessity for prompt measures, and in your Minute of October, 1877, laid down principles which formed the basis of all subsequent proceedings. The instructions in your Excellency's Minute were, briefly, as follows:—1, that the price of grain was not to be interfered with; 2, that works to provide employ-

ment for raiyats in need should be opened wherever the necessity was proved to exist; 3, that in districts where crops had not failed, ordinary work should cease ; and 4, that district authorities were to submit weekly reports on all needful points, so that prompt action might be taken where advisable. The way in which relief was carried to *pardá* women will be found detailed in para. 15 of the 6th chapter of the Report. Private charity was invoked to supplement public funds granted for their relief, in order to give the local residents an interest in seeing that the charity was not diverted to improper uses, or conferred on undeserving objects.

5. It was upon the Public Works Department that the first and greatest stress of meeting the disaster fell. It is but doing bare justice to that department to bring to your Excellency's notice the great promptitude and ability displayed by its members in carrying out the instructions given. It is not more necessary for me than it was for Maulavi Mahdi Ali in his Report to specify in detail the works which were undertaken, as Mr. George Palmer, C.E., in his Report on Famine Relief Works in His Highness's Dominions, has described fully and ably what was done. I may, however, ask your Excellency's special attention to Chapter VI. of Maulavi Mahdi Ali's Report, wherein a summary of the works undertaken is given.

6. In the foregoing paragraph I have somewhat anticipated events, for the sake of finishing the topic referred to therein. Public works on a wide and broad basis, adequate to the wants of the respective districts, were not undertaken until later in the year (November, 1876, A.D.), when, at your Excellency's suggestion, a Committee was appointed to concert measures of relief. This Committee was composed of ten official and seven non-official members ; of this Committee I had the honour of being appointed President, Maulavi Mahdi Ali Secretary, and the following gentlemen Members, *viz.*:—Messrs. M. H. Wilkinson, Rai Mannu Lál, G. Palmer, Dastur Ratanji Jámáspji, Mushtaq Husen, Saiad Husen Bilgrámi, Saiad Mohi-uddin Alvi, Shekh Ahmad, Darábji Dosábhai, P. J. Charles, Girdhari Prasád, Yenkobá Náyak, Govindrám Mathurádás, Rámdin, Haridás Bhagvándás, Hanmant Rao Sadásukh, and Bansilál Abirchand. The seven gentlemen last named were the non-official members. Having decided upon a mode of procedure, the Central Committee sent Special Commissioners into the most affected districts with authority to initiate measures of relief, subject to the sanction of the Committee.

7. In a very little time the course of action taken by the Committee was justified by the result, for an accurate idea was soon obtained of those parts of the

country which stood in pressing need of assistance, and of others which could be safely left to help themselves. During the whole period of the Committee's existence, constant communication was maintained with all the officers engaged in relief, and with those whose services were cheerfully given to help the Committee in its task. Diaries kept by the Sadr Tálukdárs and Tálukdárs were weekly submitted, in which were noted the circumstances of the raiyats, the state of trade, the settlement of the land revenue, and numberless other details of a kind likely to be of value to the Central Committee. The Divisional Engineers also, who were continually travelling, served the Committee in a similar way.

8. The policy adopted by the Committee, in concurrence with your Excellency's wishes, was to give the labourers on works, and the people in relief houses, wages and food sufficient to ensure their maintenance in fair health. As the price of grain rose, a sliding scale of wages was adopted on the works, as follows :—

| | Ordinary rate of wages. | | | Increased rate of wages. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| Men | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| Women | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Children | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |

The first works opened by the Committee were commenced on the 9th of December, 1876, A.D.

9. In January, 1877, A.D., the first of the deputations, which, at various periods, proceeded to inquire into alleged abuses, proceeded to the Southern Division. It consisted of Maulavi Mahdi Ali, Mr. Palmer, and Rai Mannu Lál. They proceeded to Gulbargá and Raichur, making most minute inquiries, upon the basis of which certain changes were proposed and afterwards carried out, that proved admirably successful in meeting felt shortcomings. The results of this investigation came before the Central Committee and were approved. By that time all arrangements had been completed, funds had been placed by Government at the disposal of the Committee, and what Mr. Mahdi Ali felicitously calls a shortening of the chain of administration took place. An Executive Committee, consisting of six gentlemen, was selected from the Central Committee, and entrusted with the power of carrying out all those necessary arrangements which had been sketched in outline by the larger body. No time was lost by this Committee in giving immediate effect to the measures that were decided upon; and meetings more frequent than the weekly ones were held, if necessary, on receipt of important intelligence.

10. His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., as Famine Delegate of the Government of India, paid a visit to Haidarábád in January, 1877. A Report of this visit was sent to His Excellency the Viceroy, and in that Report Sir Richard Temple said that:—" So far as he was able to judge, the arrangements made to meet distress, and the diagnosis of the coming trouble, were creditable to the prudence and foresight of His Highness the Nizam's Government." This recognition of their labours was very gratifying to the Committee.

11. Soon after Sir Richard Temple's visit, the Resident (Sir Richard Meade) forwarded a full Report to the Government of India on the prospects in His Highness's dominions. This, like the Memorandum of the Famine Delegate, spoke highly of the efforts which were being made to grapple with the distress. Sir Richard Meade said :—" In all his proceedings on this occasion, the able Minister, Sir Salar Jung, has acted in accordance with the principles enunciated by the British Government, as those by which its own officers should be guided in times of scarcity ; and though, fortunately, the calamity has only extended to the districts, under his administration, in a comparatively mild and mitigated form, His Excellency is, I venture to think, entitled to every credit for the measures that have been actually adopted, and for the manner in which His Highness's Government was prepared to grapple with the difficulties of the case if they had assumed the serious character that was at one time anticipated. It is but right that I should add that the Central Committee, and the State officials employed in the affected districts, appear to have carried out the duties entrusted to them with much zeal and energy, and to have laboured earnestly to give full effect to the Minister's wishes and instructions. I have every reason to believe that Sir Salar Jung is well pleased with their conduct in this respect." . Later on, Sir Richard Meade referred to the " prudence and judgment" of the Committee, which had " inspired a general feeling of confidence."

12. The arrangements made continued to work satisfactorily and with little trouble. In April, Mr. Palmer and Maulavi Mushtaq Husen proceeded on a tour of inspection, applying prompt remedy to anything in the manner of carrying on Relief Works with which fault was to be found. One result of Mr. Mushtaq Husen's valuable Report was the establishment of Poor-Houses. It was about this time that suffering was at its greatest height. But nowhere does the calamity seem to have been too great to be grappled with. The Poor-Houses established in April and May seem to have been precisely what was needed for the peculiar aspect of the distress which then revealed itself. The Central Committee felt itself especially indebted to the experience and zeal of their colleague, and your Excellency was also good enough to notice his services with special approbation.

13. The following tabular statement will give an idea of the number of people on works and those supported in Poor-houses in the beginning, middle, and end of the famine:—

| | Number on Works. | Number supported in Poor-Houses. | Grand Total and Average. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beginning of Famine | 34,297 | ... | 34,297 |
| | Daily average. 4,899 | ... | Daily average. 4,899 |
| Middle of do. | 339,168 | 133,135 | 472,303 |
| | Daily average. 42,396 | 16,642 | Daily average. 59,038 |
| End of do. | 19,537 | 15,364 | 34,911 |
| | Daily average. 2,442 | 1,921 | Daily average. 4,363 |

14. In Chapter VI. of his Report Mr. Mahdi Ali has described at length, on the basis of Maulavi Mushtaq Husen's letters and papers, the charitable relief which was provided for the aged, the infirm, and the infants, and others unable to work. There is no part of the duty upon which the Central Committee look with greater pleasure than this, and they feel their deep indebtedness to Maulavi Mushtaq Husen for his wise arrangements and kind and watchful action. He threw himself into this work with the greatest heartiness, and accomplished much more than could have been anticipated. The wisdom and judiciousness of his arrangements were conspicuous from beginning to end of the relief afforded to this class of recipients. Ten poor-houses in all were opened, one of which was entirely supported by your Excellency, but placed under the control of the Committee. Particular attention may be directed to the rules drawn up for the guidance and management of poor-houses. They evince much practical good sense. In the poor-houses no distinction was made between the subjects of His Highness who were in distress and immigrants from British territories; all were treated with like kindness. The arrangements made for orphans and friendless children will, it is hoped, deserve your Excellency's approval.

15. The principal measures resorted to for affording relief in former times were (1) to prevent export of grain, and (2) to fix a tariff for the market. Your Excellency, having had personal experience of the mischievous tendency of these measures, set your face from the very first against all the remonstrances that did not fail to be addressed to you on this subject from various quarters, and refused to permit any interference with the freedom of trade. The Committee was also unanimously

in favour of the principle of letting well alone as far as the demand and supply of grain was concerned, and trusted to the natural laws of trade for keeping the market full, and the prices in accordance with the exigencies of the times. No restraint was put on the export or import of trade, although some of the district officers strongly urged such a measure on the Committee. As much as 3,442,734 maunds of food-grain, valued at Rs. 2,29,51,556, was exported from His Highness's dominions during the continuance of the famine, and there is no doubt that the freedom thus secured for trade was the means of keeping a proper supply of grain where it was wanted, and a great accessory in helping Government to tide over the calamity.

16. Although, thanks to the salutary influence exercised by British power in India, slavery in any form has long ceased to exist in His Highness's dominions, yet here as elsewhere when crops fail and famine supervenes, the lower orders of the population, who have to bear the brunt of the calamity, are impelled by dire necessity to offer their children for sale, as much perhaps from a feeling of parental solicitude for the preservation of their lives as from a desire to obtain the wherewithal to appease the cravings of their own hunger. Wealthy and well-to-do people, for whom the idea of slavery has as yet but little repugnance, come forward eagerly at such times to take charge of these children. Some no doubt do so from the most humane motives. In any case they are the means of saving many lives. But, as it was evident that an indiscriminate sale of children by their parents or other relatives would, if countenanced, result in actual slavery, your Excellency directed your attention to the question at an early stage, and issued special regulations, through the Judicial Department, which put a stop to the traffic. Revenue and Police officers were at the same time instructed by the Central Famine Relief Committee to recover all such children as should be found in the unlawful possession of any individual or individuals. These, together with a large number of children who had been deserted by their parents, were taken care of in the district Poor-houses. An asylum was also opened at Haidarábád. When distress was over, they were all restored to their natural guardians where practicable. Such as were unable to give a clue to their place of habitation, or the names of their parents, were made over to respectable persons on terms that precluded any restraint on their personal freedom, and provided for their restoration to their relatives, if claimed, without demur. The whole mode of treatment adopted with regard to famine children is described in paras. 6 and 7 of the 7th chapter of Maulavi Mahdi Ali's Report, of which I have only endeavoured to give a brief *résumé*.

17. Details of emigration from His Highness's to British territory, or from British territory to that of His Highness, will be found in paras. 9 and 10 of

Chapter VII. of the Report; the total number appears to have been 14,540 of the former, and 57,399 of the latter. Your Excellency was pleased to signify your perfect recognition of the principle of allowing entire freedom of movement to the stricken population at such times; and hence when emigrants from British territory wandered into His Highness's territory during this famine, relief was administered them without waiting to inquire where they had come from. Distress has a claim too paramount to admit of any other consideration.

18. As the months of June, July, and August passed without the needful rains having fallen, the gravest anxiety was felt by all as to the future, and plans were prepared to meet the worst. Fortunately however, towards the end of August rain began to fall plentifully everywhere, and continued to do so during the remaining monsoon months. In September, when it was found that sufficient rain had fallen, the people began to desert the relief works in large numbers for the cultivation of their lands. Before November was over the Committee was able to direct the closing of all works. At the time, when prospects were beginning to improve, an offer was made by the Indian Famine Committee in England, at the suggestion of Earl Northbrook, late Viceroy of India, of a portion of the charitable funds which were subscribed with such prompt munificence by the people of Great Britain to aid their suffering fellow-subjects in India. Your Excellency was able to inform the Indian Committee, through His Grace the Governor of Madras, that the distress in His Highness's dominions was so much on the decrease that, seeing the great distress in other parts of the Empire, your Excellency did not feel justified in accepting the assistance so kindly proffered, though highly sensible of the motive which had prompted it. As appears from an extract taken from the weekly statements of the Indian Relief Committee, a small portion of the English relief money was distributed by non-official gentlemen in one or two districts.

19. The course of prices of food-grains at the beginning of the famine (August, 1876) was as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bájri | 18 | seers per rupee. |
| Jowári | 17¾ | „ „ |
| Wheat | 12 | „ „ |
| Rice | 9¼ | „ „ |

In July, 1877, prices rose to their highest:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bájri | 5½ | seers per rupee. |
| Jowári | 5¼ | „ „ |
| Wheat | 4¾ | „ „ |
| Rice | 4¼ | „ „ |

In November, 1877, prices somewhat fell, as will be seen from the following statement:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bájri | ..... | 8½ | seers per rupee. |
| Jowári | ..... | 8 | „ „ |
| Wheat | ..... | 5¼ | „ „ |
| Rice | ..... | 4½ | „ „ |

It will be observed from the foregoing statement that during the height of the famine the prices of all kinds of grain had a tendency to equalisation.

20. In estimating the cost of the famine to the Government, the amount of revenue remitted and postponed may be set down at Rs. 32,59,169, though the actual loss in revenue was considerably greater, for remissions to no inconsiderable extent were granted to other than famine-affected districts, and are not included in this calculation. The actual expenditure in administering relief was Rs. 13,75,507 ; so that the aggregate loss to Government under both heads amounts to no less a sum than Rs. 46,34,676.

21. The concluding pages of Maulavi Mahdi Ali's Report contain some valuable facts regarding the condition and prospects of His Highness's dominions, to which I venture to call special attention, as showing that, in spite of untoward season and kindred evils, the country is in a prosperous condition, and that we may look forward to the future with great hopefulness. I also wish to bear my testimony to the general patience and good conduct of the people under their great sufferings, and the manly efforts which a great many made to save themselves from becoming a burden upon the State.

22. It remains for me now simply to bring to your Excellency's notice the invaluable services of Maulavi Mahdi Ali, Secretary to the Central and Executive Committee. His ordinary duties as Revenue Secretary to His Highness's Government are very onerous, but, without neglecting these, he discharged the duties of Famine Secretary with an earnestness, fidelity, and zeal which are deserving of all praise. In this he was heartily seconded by his colleague, Maulavi Mushtaq Husen, whose valuable services I have felt it my duty more than once to mention. I mention the names of the other members of the Committee, who were all earnest in the performance of their duty, I have no doubt that your Excellency will recollect, as the names come before you, the particular manner in which each and all signalised their devotedness and zeal in the service of the State.

The names are—

M H. WILKINSON, Esq.
DASTUR RATANJI JA'MA'SPJI, Esq.
SAIAD MOHI UDDIN ALVI, Esq.
MAULAVI SAIAD HUSEN BILGRA'MI, Esq.
RAI MANNU LA'L, Esq.
MAULAVI SHEKH AHMAD, Esq.
DARA'BJI DOSA'BHAI, Esq.
P. J. CHARLES, Esq.
GIRDHARI PRASA'D, Esq.
YENKOBA' NA'YAK, Esq.
GQVINDRA'M MATHURA'DA'S, Esq.
RA'MDIN, Esq.
HARIDA'S BHAGVA'NDA'S, Esq.
HANUMANTRAO SADA'SUKH, Esq.
BANSILA'L ABIRCHAND, Esq.

The officers of the Revenue Department performed their own duties, and those imposed upon them by the exigencies of that most trying and troublous time, with great fidelity, and with an earnest desire to be of the utmost possible assistance to Government and to the cause of humanity. When all worked well, it is difficult to select particular gentlemen for mention, but I feel it my duty to bring to your Excellency's notice in a special manner the zealous services rendered by Muhammad Ikramullá Khán, Esq., Sadr Tálukdár of the Southern Division. The others who rendered meritorious services were—

1. *Famine Commissioners and Sadr Tálukdárs.*

SAIAD MOHI-UDDIN ALVI, Esq.
MUHAMMAD VAHID MANA'WAR KHA'N, Esq.
SAIAD SIRAJ-UL-HASAN, Esq.
HASAN BIN ABDULLA, Esq.

2. *First Tálukdárs.*

MIR ABDUL SALA'M KHA'N, Esq., Lingsugur.
MAULAVI ALI RAZA' KHA'N, Esq., Shorápur.
GURBHIMRAO, Esq., Gulbargá.
BERA'MJI MA'NEKJI, Esq., Naldrug.
SHA'PURJI JIVANJI. Esq., Bírh.

3. *Second and Third Tálukdárs.*

DINSHA'JI DARA'BJI, Esq., Naldrug.
A'GA' NASIRSHA'H, Esq., Raichur.
MUHAMMAD AKRAM-UDDIN KHA'N, Esq., Raichur.
MA'NEKSHA'H BA'PUJI, Esq., Gulbargá.

4. *Tehsildárs.*

SAIAD MUHAMMAD, Lingsugur.
GULA'M RASUL, Kushtagi.
MUHAMMAD ABBA'S KHA'N, Kánákgiri Road.
MUHAMMAD A'ZAM ABBA'S, Nala-i-Jatkal.

The heads of the Public Works Department, Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Palmer, have been already mentioned ; the services of the following among subordinates was such as to merit special mention from His Highness's Government.

*Southern Division.*

T. M. MACFARLAINE, Esq., Executive Engineer.
Mr. C. C. DUNHILL, Assistant Engineer.
Mr. CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Assistant Engineer.
Mr. JAMES EAGAN, Assistant Engineer.
Mr. A. C. DAVIS, Assistant Engineer.
Mr. J. J. OTTLEY, Assistant Engineer.
Mr. O'LEARY, Assistant Engineer.
Mr. MIRZA' MUHAMMAD ALI KHA'N, Asst. Engineer.

*North-Western Division.*

Mr. B. FITCH, Executive Engineer.
Mr. R. LACHMIA', Assistant Engineer

*Western Division.*

Mr. MANCHARJI BEJANJI, Divisional Engineer.
Mr. H. A. WRAY, Assistant Engineer.

The medical officers, in the trying time of grave sickness and suffering, performed their duties with a cheerfulness and diligence deserving of high praise. The following may particularly be mentioned :—

DR. MIRZA ALI. DR. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL.

It is not necessary to give a long list of those deserving of your Excellency's notice, as nearly all who were placed in authority at that time laboured with patience and zeal, and were evidently inspired with a desire to do their duty in the most thorough manner possible.

Trusting the Report I have the honour to forward may meet with the approval of His Highness's Government,

I have the honour to remain,
Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

MUKARRAM-UD-DAULA'.

From

MAULAVI MAHDI ALI, Esq.,

Secretary to the Central Famine Committee, Haidarábád,

To

NAWA'B MUKARRAM-UD-DAULA' BAHA'DUR,

President of the Central Famine Committee, Haidarábád.

*Dated Haidarábád, 5th Raiab.* 1296 *Hiiri.*

Sir,

I have the honour to forward a Report of the proceedings of the Central Famine Relief Committee, of which you were President. As His Highness's Government entrusted the whole management of the existing distress to the Central Committee, I have endeavoured to tell the complete history of the measures which were adopted for the relief of distress, both as regards poor-houses and public works.

2. For convenience in arrangement, and also for other reasons, I have divided my Report into seven chapters, and, beginning with the previous famines which have visited the country, have gone on to show how far the country was fitted to cope with the disaster which threatened it. From these points I have proceeded to tell, as briefly as the many incidents would permit, the various phases of the distress, and the means taken for the relief of suffering.

3. I need not here specify in detail the course of my Report, nor bring to your attention the names of those servants of the State, and others, especially deserving your recommendation. These are well known to you, and will, I am sure, receive your warmest commendation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

MAHDI ALI,

*Secretary,*

Central Famine Relief Committee.

# REPORT ON THE FAMINE IN HYDERABAD.

# INTRODUCTION.

## Past Famines in H. H. the Nizam's Territory.

List of Famines for the last two hundred and fifty years, under the causes of Drought, War, and Rain-Excess to which they were due.—Sketches of previous Famines in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.—The prices of grain at different times.—The amount of suffering and mortality.—The means adopted to afford relief.—Gradual improvement of the country in the last twenty-five years.—Re-population of deserted villages.—Increase of population by one-third.—Great growth of the City of Haidarábád.—Amelioration in the condition of the peasantry.—General prosperity of the Nizám's Dominions.

Of few portions of the Continent of India is it possible to give such exact details respecting the ravages of past famines as of the dominions ruled by His Highness the Nizám. For the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Mullá Masud's *Sháh Náma*, Kháfi Khan's *Muntakhab-ul-Labab*, the *Alamgir Náma*, the *Tuzak-i-Asafi*, and the *Hadiqat-ul-Alam* are authorities which may be safely trusted, whilst later on—from 1787 A.D.—contemporary documents yield interesting facts. It is therefore possible to trace in a fairly accurate manner the course of famine in that portion of the Dakhan ruled by His Highness and his ancestors for the past two hundred and fifty years.

2. An examination of the histories, and personal inquiries, render it possible to show by a few columns of figures the periods of the respective famines, and the causes which led to them. The times of distress so severe as to deserve the appellation of famine have been due to three causes, *viz.*, Drought, War, and Excess of Rain. The vast majority of cases, of course, were due to the first-named of these causes, only a very few to the last-named, and a great deal more of local distress to the second than there remains record of. The particulars are as follows :—

Causes of Famine in H. H. the Nizam's Territory.

| *From Drought.* | | *From War.* | | *From Rain-Excess.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A.D. | A.H. | A.D. | A.H. | A.D. | A.H. |
| 1629 | 1039 | 1631 | 1041 | 1702 | 1114 |
| 1630 | 1040 | 1650 | 1060 | | *Fasli.* |
| 1659 | 1070 | 1682 | 1094 | 1825 | 1234 |
| 1685 | 1097 | 1683 | 1095 | | |
| 1713 | 1125 | | | | |
| 1747 | 1160 | | | | |
| 1787 | 1180 | | | | |
| | *Fasli.* | | | | |
| 1804 | 1213 | | | | |
| 1813 | 1222 | | | | |
| 1819 | 1228 | | | | |
| 1833 | 1242 | | | | |
| 1846 | 1255 | | | | |
| 1854 | 1263 | | | | |
| 1862 | 1271 | | | | |
| 1866 | 1275 | | | | |
| 1871 | 1281 | | | | |
| 1876 | 1286 | | | | |
| 1877 | 1287 | | | | |

3. Six of the famines thus recorded occurred in the 17th century A.D. (11th A.H.) at intervals of twenty-nine, twenty-three, and eight years respectively. During the longer period, however, the country suffered severely. War did more harm than the want of rain. "Man's inhumanity to man made countless millions mourn." The nobles of Bijápur and Golkundá refused to pay their fixed tribute to the emperor Alamgir, and armies were despatched for its realisation. They laid waste the whole country through which they marched. In the next century (18th A.D., 12th A.H.) only six famines have been recorded, one of which was from excess of rain. They occurred at seventeen, eleven, six, thirty-six, forty, and five years' intervals respectively. It is probable much distress, and even famine, in this century passed unrecorded. During the seventy-nine years of the present century (19th A.D., 13th A.H.) twelve famines are alluded to in the pages of history. These have occurred at twelve, nine, six, six, eight, thirteen, eight, eight, four, five, and three years' intervals respectively. One of these arose from rain-excess, the remainder from rain-deficiency. With the exception of three—*viz.*, in 1804, 1819, and 1833—these visitations were local: that is, they were confined to portions only of His Highness's dominions, and did not overspread the whole. It would not be right to form the conclusion that because more famines are recorded in this century than were recorded in the last, therefore more have actually visited the country. The truth probably is that under the improved administration of the later times greater attention is paid to the condition of the people and country, and seasons of scarcity which would otherwise have passed without record or attention now secure the notice of His Highness's Government, and relief is afforded to the sufferers. The proper conclusion to be drawn is in favour of the greater humanity and care of later Governments, rather than that the condition of the country is getting worse and worse. On the contrary, never were His Highness's dominions so prosperous as they are now, as will be shown later on.

4. This question of previous famines is of so much interest and importance that a brief abstract may be given of the principal circumstances connected with these visitations. (1) *The Famines of the Seventeenth Century.*—During the reign of Sháh Jahán most severe distress was occasioned by drought lasting over several years. In the first year the raiyats were reduced to great straits, their suffering becoming intensified in the following year, when the rains still held off, and the area of drought was extended, and the whole of the Dakhan and Gujarát was affected. Details are not wanting of the depth of the calamity. Among other things, it is stated that the people, in their sore need, broke through all traditions and rules and fed on cats and dogs. The bakers prepared bread with flour adulterated with powdered bones, and, the severity still increasing, human flesh was resorted to. It is said a woman gave

her own child to her neighbour to dress its flesh, which, when cooked, was to be shared between them ; failing to receive her share, the mother brought a complaint against her neighbour in open court. Many thousands of persons emigrated to the North-West Provinces, and almost the whole of the Dakhan was laid waste. The provinces of Khándesh, Bálághát, Nandgaon, Bahal, Sultánpur, and several others were completely depopulated. Relief works were established throughout the Dakhan, and in Málwá, Burhánpur, Ahmadábád, and Surat received particular attention, and bread was distributed to the starving. Besides this allowance, the destitute in Burhánpur received in cash about Rs. 5,000 on Mondays, which day of the week was the coronation day of Sháh Jáhán. Thus about a lakh of rupees was distributed in Burhánpur on twenty successive Mondays, and half that sum in Ahmadábád. Great remissions of Government demand were allowed throughout the Dakhan. In the province of Khándesh the revenue was reduced by about forty crores of *dams*, and for several years the Governor of the depopulated province was compelled to forego the collection of taxes. Notwithstanding all this, Sultánpur did not recover its former prosperity and reach its normal population for about forty years. Even then, to accomplish this end, great exertions had to be made. History contains special reference of the efforts put forth by Khán Jahán, the Governor, Hakikat Khán, the Minister, and Gangárám, the Amil. As regards famines a great blank occurs for nearly thirty years, the reason for this—as has been stated—being the wars which ravaged the country, and made desolation so great that if the rains failed the condition of the people could hardly become worse. In 1659 A.D. (1070 A.H.), during the reign of the emperor Aurangzeb, there was great scarcity throughout the whole of India. Taxes could not be collected, for there was nothing in the people's hands to distrain, and the Government demand under eighty separate heads was given up for a time. Twenty-one years later renewed scarcity was caused by invasion ; Bijápur and several contiguous districts chiefly suffered. In 1685 A.D. (1097 A.H.) jowári and rice, the staple articles of food, were not sown, owing to a season of drought ; the scarcity was so great that for want of provisions Aurangzeb nearly failed in his attempt to capture the fort of Golkundá, which he was then besieging.

5. (2) *The Famines of the Eighteenth Century.*—The first of the famines in the eighteenth century (12th A.H.) was occasioned by too much rain. It is significant of the condition of the people that the destruction of one year's crop was sufficient to cause poignant distress. In 1702 A.D. (1114 A.H.) excessive rainfall destroyed the kharif crops, and reduced the yield of the rabi crops by one-tenth of the usual amount, and thus brought on a famine. In 1713 A.D. (1225 A.H.), when Asaf Jáh was appointed Governor of the Dakhan by Farukh Sír, great distress prevailed in that part of the country. Thirty-six years after,

there was a severe famine in Aurangábád and other districts of the Dakhan, and the price of food-grain was as high as Rs. 80 per pullá. Forty years more (1787 A.D., 1180 A.H.) and a famine occurred in the Aurangábád district, grain selling for nine seers the rupee. The accounts of past scarcity with reference to the districts of Lingsugur, Shorápur, Raichur, and Gulbargá are, comparatively speaking, more detailed and authentic than those available with regard to other districts in His Highness's dominions. From such sources of information, a famine appears to have occurred in 1792 A.D. (1201 Fasli) in the Gulbargá, Lingsugur, Shorápur, Raichur, Nagar-Karnul, and Haidarábád districts. The Tálukdár of Gulbargá has left on record that the distress was preceded by a season of severe drought. Jowári sold at a rate as high as three seers per rupee. Many thousands are supposed to have perished from starvation, but nothing definite is known as to the actual number of deaths. The severity of the distress may be judged from the existence of a tradition to this day that the country was dotted all round with human skulls, to such an extent that the calamity is still remembered as the " Doí Barrá," or the " skull famine." These facts are borne out by the description of this famine sent in by the Tálukdár of Lingsugur. He states that during the famine jowári sold at two and a half seers per rupee, agricultural operations were entirely suspended, the country looked barren and desolate, and whole villages were depopulated, but that no measures were taken by the Government of the day to afford relief. During the year which followed the famine the rains came on so heavily, and the downpour was so incessant, that it was impossible to pursue agricultural operations. (It was the same in Orissá in 1866, and in parts of the Madras Presidency in 1877 and 1878.) Cultivation was again suspended, though from a cause opposite to that of the previous year, and the distress was greatly aggravated. Very nearly the same story is told by the Tálukdárs of Shorápur, Raichur, and Nagar-Karnul. Jowári sold in these districts at one and a half seers per rupee ; judging from prices of food, the maximum of suffering was experienced here. The Tálukdár of Haidarábád reports that much distress and misery prevailed in the district for want of grain and fodder, agricultural operations were suspended, jowâri sold at four and a half seers, and rice at four seers per rupee.

6. *The Famines of the Nineteenth Century.*—The dismal record of severe and prolonged distress is carried forward into this century, and famines as serious as any before reported have been experienced. Four years after the century began (Fasli 1213) intense distress is stated to have been experienced in the Lingsugur, Raichur, Nagar-Karnul, Aurangábád, Haidarábád, Bírh, Bídar, and Parbháni districts. The Tálukdár of Lingsugur, in his Report, states that owing to a season of drought, the kharif crop wholly failed, and *rági* (an inferior description of grain, on which the poorer classes mostly subsist) so entirely perished that

from sixty seers per rupee (its usual market value) it went up to eight, and subsequently to two and a half seers per rupee. About 20,000 persons, it is believed, emigrated to more favoured districts, the greater portion of whom, however, returned to their homes with better times. There does not appear to have been much loss of human life, and comparatively few villages were depopulated. No particulars have been left describing what measures, if any, were taken to relieve the distress. The Tálukdár of Raichur, while confirming the above account, states that rági sold at about three seers per rupee, and that in the course of this famine Dárá Jáh, a Jágirdár of that district, distributed some fifty thousand rupees' worth of jowári among the distressed poor. Every applicant received thirty tolás (three-quarters of a pound) of jowári per day. Notwithstanding this benevolent act, many thousands are said to have perished. The Tálukdár of Aurangábád has left it on record that at this period the crops in that district were splendid, and jowári sold at the cheap rate of a pullá of 240 lbs. for a rupee, but that Holkar made a raid, devastating the country far and wide. The consequence was a sudden rise of prices. Grain and ghí could not be obtained at more than half a seer per rupee. This seems to have been the highest rate which food ever reached, and was due to the combination of want of rain and man's devastation. As might be anticipated, many thousands died of starvation. In 1876, when I was superintending the Survey operations at Aurangábád, I found in the papers of the Deshpándya Harkárá, Táluká Paitan, the original Mahsab records of this famine, from which it appeared that, owing to the effects of the calamity as well as the depredations of Holkar, many villages of that parganá were depopulated, and that several cultivators who escaped from death emigrated to other parts. From a statement called the Túmár-Wuslát, showing the assessments and collections, it seems that in that year from 133 villages only Rs. 28,113-8-0 were realised, in contrast to Rs. 1,74,023-5-3 collected during the preceding year. As no provision was made by Government for the better administration of the táluk, it did not recover its original prosperity until 1855 A.D. (Fasli 1264). Great distress also prevailed in the Haidarábád district, as the Tálukdár reports, although there comparatively few perished, and there was not much emigration. The Tálukdár of Bírh writes in the same strain. There was much distress in that district, and jowári sold at two seers per rupee. Some people are said to have fed upon human flesh. The want of drinking-water seems to have been added to the scarcity of food, and many thousands are supposed to have perished. From Bídar the accounts are nearly the same. The Killédár, or officer in charge of the fort, sold the Government grain stocked there at six seers per rupee, as a measure of relief, and distributed half a seer of grain per head per diem among the poor and distressed. There were in that part comparatively few deaths from starvation, and very little

emigration. The Tálukdár of Parbháni reports that, owing to a severe season of drought, the ground was entirely parched, and not a blade of grass was to be seen in the open country. Thousands perished from starvation, and much live stock was lost. Subhán Khán, a Jágirdár, tried to relieve the poor by collecting all the grain he could, and compelling the Banias to sell it at a price fixed by himself. He also bought grain on his own account, and distributed it freely among the starving poor. Finding this measure inadequate to meet the distress, he ordered jowári gruel to be prepared, and this was doled out daily to the sufferers. Many thousands, it is believed, perished, and upwards of 10,000 emigrated into the Telingána country. In 1813 A.D. (Fasli 1222) Shorápur suffered from a pressure of prices, which lasted only a few months. Grain sold at six seers per rupee. Six years later (A.D. 1819, Fasli 1228) the districts of Gulbargá, Lingsugur, Bírh, Shorápur, Indur, and Parbháni were devastated by another famine. Owing to excessive and incessant downpours of rain (says the Tálukdár of Gulbargá), agricultural operations were suspended. Jowári, which usually sold at seventy seers per rupee, went up as high as three seers. Ultimately, however, things appear to have righted themselves; vegetation was luxuriant, few lives were lost, and no live stock perished. A charity-house was opened by Government, where the better classes received one seer of jowári and two *dabs* per head per day, while the lower classes received cooked food. There was no actual famine in the Lingsugur district itself, as the rains there seem to have been moderate; but a rise in prices is said to have been caused by a large number of people flocking in from the surrounding famine-stricken districts. Jowári sold at eight seers per rupee, but no deaths and no emigration from starvation appear to have occurred. The Tálukdár of Bírh states, in his Report, that a famine was brought on in his district by a season of drought, and the price of jowári rose to five seers per rupee. In lands irrigated from wells carrots were grown, which yielded a heavy crop, affording sustenance to many. Hence the famine is remembered as the *gájra kál*, or the "carrot famine." Very few deaths occurred, and but little emigration. Slight pressure was also felt at Shorápur and Indur, but no details are available. The account sent in by the Tálukdár of Parbháni, with respect to his district, is similar to that received from Bírh. In the Fasli year 1234 (A.D. 1825) distress was caused in the Parbháni and Aurangábád districts from excess of rain. There was, however, no great loss of life, as vegetables grew in abundance, and served to keep men and cattle alive. Grain was sold at nine seers per rupee. Eight years later (1833 A.D., 1242 Fasli) the most severe of the famines of this century occurred, and, like that of 1876-77 in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, would seem to have attracted great attention in England and other parts of Her Majesty's dominions.

In volume XIII. of the *Monthly Register*, London, several references, covering a number of pages, appear. The area of distress included the districts of Gulbargá, Lingsugur, Nagar-Karnul, Indur, Haidarábád, and Shorápur. The Tálukdár of Gulbargá describes the famine as having been brought on by a failure of the monsoon, and that wheat and jowári sold at one uniform price. Grain of all kinds sold at seven seers the rupee, the rate having been fixed by the local authorities. Much distress, however, prevailed, and things eventually came to such a pass that grain could not be procured at any price. Thousands perished, a great many emigrated into more favoured districts, whole villages were depopulated, and the general prostration was very great. The loss of revenue in that district alone amounted to about a lakh of rupees, and many years elapsed before the district recovered from the effect of this shock. In the course of this famine parents are said to have parted with their children for a handful of grain. The Tálukdár of Lingsugur states that both grain and water were scarce in his district. The local authorities fixed the price of coarse grain at from twelve to nine seers per rupee. Rice sold at three to seven seers. Sultán Naváz-ul-Mulk, the then Tálukdár, had his station at Gangávati, where he opened a poor-house in which jowári gruel was distributed to such of the poor as applied. About 10,000 were relieved. Thousands of lives were lost, however, and some 30,000 people are believed to have emigrated to other countries. At Indur famine was brought on, as at Gulbargá, by a season of drought. Rice sold at six seers per rupee. All export of grain was stopped, and the market prices were ruled by the local authorities. No great loss of life, however, is reported to have occurred, nor much emigration. Much distress is also said to have been felt at Nagar-Karnul, and much consequent loss of life. The Tálukdár of Haidarábád gives a similar account respecting that district. Jowári, he adds, sold at from three to four seers per rupee, and people lived on the leaves of trees. Emigration from the district was extensive. The account from Shorápur states that, during this famine, grain sold at four or five seers per rupee. The then Rájá of Shorápur, and one Motigir, a sahukár, distributed grain among the poor ; but this measure of charity did not do much to mitigate the severity of the distress. To add to this calamity, cholera broke out in an epidemic form, carrying off thousands. In A.D. 1846 (Fasli 1255) grain was sold at 15 seers per rupee, being just double the usual price. Much sickness prevailed amongst the poor in those districts where the distress was most felt, cattle dying in great numbers, and in many places the fowls completely disappeared. Eight years had only passed when, in A.D. 1854 (1263 Fasli) another famine, brought on by drought, prevailed in the districts of Gulbargá, Shorápur, Raichur, Nagar-Karnul, Indur, and Haidarábád. The Tálukdár of Gulbargá states that the visitation was not very severe. The kharif crops failed, owing to a very scanty fall of rain ; jowári sold

at eleven seers per rupee. A slight famine also prevailed in the other districts mentioned. The following account of the two famines which occurred in 1854 and 1855 has been taken from *The Story of my Life*, by Colonel Meadows Taylor, pages 309-310 and 316-317 :—

(1854.) "I found distress very great at Nuldrug—not so much among the people of my own district, as among starving wretches who came there from all quarters so emaciated, and so shrivelled and weak, that all—men, women, and children—were fearful to look upon. Often, during my morning rides, I came upon dead bodies lying by the roadside—creatures who had sunk down to die before they could reach the town ; and many crawled in who were too far gone to be recovered. Except at Hingolee I had never seen famine in its worst form before, and this was horrible to witness. I did what I could myself, and every one in Nuldrug did the same. My own share amounted to several thousand rupees, which I could very ill afford ; and it was not for a comparatively long time that I could get any answer to my earnest request to be allowed to use what money I needed, to give employment to those able to work. At length, however, I got a favourable reply, and about four thousand miserable wretches were set to work to cut down the scrubby jungle in the fort, and to clean out the old ruined works. Gradually, as rain fell and prospects brightened, the people began to return to their various homes. What would have become of us at Nuldrug if the famine had been universal I can hardly conceive, for its results from which we suffered were fearful enough."

"In August of this year (1855) the distress seemed almost greater than the year before. There had been no rain since June, and the poorer classes, who were accustomed to gain their living by weeding fields and other agricultural work, were now starving, and flocking in crowds to Nuldrug. We all did what we could, as we had done the year before, and it was a heavy drain on private individuals."

Another eight years and, in 1271 Fasli (1862 A.D.), there was a scarcity of grain in Haidarábád, on account of the failure of crops, brought on by an insufficient rainfall. To alleviate the sufferings of the distressed, Government imported grain from the districts and from Calcutta, valued at 11,52,991 rupees, and sold it at a lower rate than it was purchased for. The grain which had been procured from Calcutta was principally rice. But, owing to defective transit arrangements, it did not reach H. H. the Nizám's dominions till it was too late to be of great service ; further, its quality was not appreciated by the people for whose use it was intended. The details of the transaction are as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9,870 | pullás | of Rice ..... | Rs. 1,90,397 |
| 6,732 | „ | of Wheat ..... | „ 1,22,599 |
| 6,518 | „ | of Jowári ..... | „ 86,711 |
| 770 | „ | of Mung..... | „ 11,298 |
| Salt and Spice ..... | | | „ 3,160 |
| Miscellaneous ..... | | | „ 9,194 |
| | | | Rs. 4,22,159 |

The food dole was given out in the old native system. No distinction was made between those who were really in need and those who were not. Food was given indiscriminately to all who asked, with the consequence that many received assistance who did not need or deserve it. Four years more only had passed when in 1275 Fasli (1866 A.D.), renewed severe distress was again felt in Haidarábád and its neighbourhood. For several months H. H. the Nizám's Government distributed cooked food in the shape of bread and khichri (rice and dál mixed). The expense incurred by Government on relief works amounted to 4,30,289 rupees. The salaries of those who drew small pay were increased. Cavalry and foot soldiers received Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 respectively per mensem, in addition to their usual pay. Only five years (1281 Fasli, A.D. 1271) had elapsed when sore distress was again felt, this time in another portion of His Highness's dominions. The districts of Aurangábád, Indur, and Nagar-Karnul were this time visited. The suffering was brought on by a season of drought. In the Aurangábád district, remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,23,258 had to be granted to the cultivators. Rs. 20,500 were spent on relief works. Jowári sold at twelve and a quarter seers, and bájri at eleven seers per rupee. The distress was not so severe in the Indur and Nagar-Karnul districts, as later on in the season the rains were propitious, and the rabi harvest was good. This dismal record is brought to a close by the distress which prevailed in 1876-77 A.D. (Fasli 1286-87), the management of which forms the burden of this Report, and therefore need not further be alluded to in this place.

7. Besides the causes mentioned as causing famine, *viz.*, deficiency of rain and excess of downfall, the agriculturists have suffered, and do still suffer, from other plagues and annoyances. In the year in which this Report is written (1879 A.D.) the rabi crops have been greatly damaged by the depredations of rats. This cause of disaster has not, however, been peculiar to His Highness's dominions, but has been felt more or less all over the Dakhan. In the Dakhan these pests caused a reduction in the outturn of the crops, which at first promised fairly. Instead of a fair average crop, which at one time seemed certain, only a ten-anna, and in some places only a six-anna crop was secured. The loss from this was not very general, but serious losses to individuals were reported. Some cultivators suffered very greatly ; while others, whose fields were adjacent to those most seriously ravaged, felt the infliction but slightly. From personal observations which I made at Náldrug in March last, I am able to state that there were some fields the crops of which had been entirely gnawed by the rats, while not far away could be found others whereon the depredations were very slight indeed. Some villages were severely ravaged ; others escaped with little loss.

8. Notwithstanding the long roll of disasters which have been described, the country has continued to prosper. Little of a positive and accurate nature can be found prior to 1263 Fasli (1854 A.D.). Since that year, however, the condition of the country has vastly improved. Many of the villages, which were at no distant period quite deserted, have been re-peopled ; the number of cultivators has steadily increased ; the area of cultivation has been largely augmented ; the condition of the cultivators is now much better than it was in times past ; and the revenue in every branch has greatly increased. From inquiries made regarding the re-population of deserted villages, it appears that, out of 1,604 deserted villages throughout His Highness the Nizam's dominions, so many as 384 have been re-peopled since the year 1264 Fasli (A.D. 1855). The number of villages re-peopled between the years 1264 and 1275, between 1275 and 1283, and 1284 and 1286 Fasli was 121, 151, and 113 respectively. Dr. Bradley, writing in 1848 A.D., about the Paitan Sarkár, said :—"Out of 152 villages composing the Sircar, there are 34 depopulated villages. Six villages have been without inhabitants for upwards of one hundred years, and two for twice that period ; those remaining unpopulated date generally from the unquiet times that ushered in the present century, when famine and pestilence consummated the dire evils that had previously been inflicted by roving bands of freebooters, the effects of these calamities remaining to the present date." During the period that has elapsed between 1848 A.D. and the present year, so great an improvement has been effected on this head that the Paitan Táluk now includes 157 villages, of which 12 are *jágir*. Out of the remaining 145, only 19 remain without inhabitants ; but, like other villages, the lands appertaining to them are largely cultivated : so much so, that out of 12,907 cultivable acres, only 1,787 are lying waste, or, in other words, only about one-eighth of the cultivable area is not cultivated. When Dr. Bradley wrote, the total population of the Paitan Sarkár, including that of the city, amounted to 32,015, or 77 inhabitants to the square mile. In 1876 A.D. (Fasli 1286), when the census was taken, the population numbered 42,636, or 109 inhabitants to the square mile. From this it is apparent that in the third quarter of the present century the population has increased by 32 souls to the square mile, *i.e.*, an increase of one-third of its former number. Of the city of Haidarábád itself it may be remarked that it has grown with exceeding great growth. From the Musi to Afzalganj, from Afzalganj to Chadarghát, and from Chadarghát to Saifábád, the limits of which touch Sikandarábád, the city has gone on spreading. Thousands of houses, valued at many lakhs, have been built, and every hillock has been availed of for a nobleman's residence. Alluding to the city, Mr. Valentine Prinsep, in his recent work, says :—

"The streets of Hyderabad have been broadened and modernized, though still retaining

Eastern architecture; and you may, as I did this morning, drive safely among them, though every man you meet is armed with *tulwar*, gun, and innumerable pistols and knives."

Here, for reasons which will be readily seen, only one aspect of the progress of the country is noted. Others, of an equally, or even more, remarkable character, will be found in the next and subsequent chapters. Such facts as have been related speak loudly of the prosperity and generally good government of His Highness's Dominions, for it is only under good government, and wise, enlightened rule that such a gratifying state of things can exist.

# Chapter I.

## The Outer Fringe of the Great Famine Area of 1876-77.

A portion only of H. H. the Nizám's dominions directly affected by the famine.—Mr. Lynn's description of the physical features of the country.—Its extent and boundaries.—The water-shed.—General elevation.—The rivers Godávari and Krishna and their tributaries.—Alternation of low valleys and parallel ranges of hills.—Suitability of such ground for the formation of tanks.—Characteristics of scenery.—Geologically as well as politically divided into two great portions.—Maháratvárá and Telingáná.—Rainfall in the summer and winter monsoons.—Rainfall in Maháratvárá, Telingáná, and what is known as Karnátaka.—Wind partings.—Wet and dry cultivation.—Nature of soils and crops.—Divisions, districts, and táluks.—Total area 82,700 square miles.—Estimate of cultivated and uncultivated land.—The Maháratvárá and Telingáná.—Railways and Roads.—The eight districts affected by the famine, some very slightly.—Lingsugur.—East Raichur.—Shorápur.—Gulbargá.—Naldrug.—Bírh.—Nalgundá.—Nágar-Karnul.—Condition of H. H. the Nizám's dominions before the famine.—Increasing prosperity for the last 24 years.—Increase of cultivators and cultivated area, more especially in the Restored Districts.—Improved condition of cultivators.—The corruption and misery of former times.—Introduction of the raiyatvári system by H. E. Sir Sálár Jang.—Consequent improvement in the condition of the cultivators, and the large increase in revenue.—Table showing the revenue raised every year from 1263 to 1284 Fasli.—Table showing increase of income at each decennial period since the year 1263 Fasli as compared with the estimated revenues for the year 1288 Fasli.—Increase of revenue in twenty years upwards of 172 per cent.—Corroborative testimony of Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B.—Present percentage of land under food-crops.—The average yield per acre.—Sixteen lakhs of tons of grain left for storage or export in favourable seasons, an amount that covers the local consumption for two years.—Power of H. H. the Nizám's dominions to meet disasters arising from crop failure.

For three years the great and desolating famine which afflicted Southern and Central India in 1876-77 A.D. had been coming upon the country. While this is true of the area on the whole, it is not exactly accurate of the districts in His Highness's dominions which became affected. In 1284 Fasli there was generally good rain; in 1285 Fasli there was less than the average, especially in the Raichur and Lingsugur districts. In 1286 Fasli (1876 A.D.) there was very little rain, particularly in the districts just mentioned. What was true of Raichur, Lingsugur, and other places to be mentioned a little later on, was true to a much greater extent of the contiguous districts in the Madras Presidency, *viz.*, Bellári, Karnul, and Krishna, and in the Bombay Presidency, *viz.*, Kaládgi, Dhárwár, Sholápur, Ahmadnagar, Násik, and Khándesh. The places in His Highness's dominions actually troubled by famine were—a great portion of Lingsugur; a little less than half of East Raichur; more than one-third of Shorápur; one-fourth of Gulbargá; and a táluk each (say one-eighth portion) of Bírh and Naldrug. Nágar-Karnul and Nalgundá were at first thought to be seriously affected, but it was afterwards found that the scarcity in them did not amount to famine. In some respects the whole of His Highness's dominions suffered, in the shape of high prices of food, and the influx of famine-stricken people from affected regions. High prices, however, were not an unmixed evil; in districts where the harvest was tolerably good—and this was the case in upwards of half of the Maháratvári country and part of Telingáná—increased returns were received for produce, and cultivators were proportionately enriched.

2. Before describing the extent of the distress, and the means which were very successfully adopted in meeting it, a brief account may be given here of the physical geography, geology, and meteorology of His Highness's territories,* as well as a few particulars of the districts in which the suffering occurred; and afterwards of the advance in goodness of rule which has marked recent years.

3. The dominions of His Highness the Nizám, including the Haidarábád Assigned Districts of Berár, extend from the Sátpúrá mountains on the north to the river Krishna on the south, and from the Central Provinces on the east to the Bombay Presidency on the west, covering an area of about 100,000 square miles. Omitting Berár, the territory has a trapezoidal shape, and is situated between the parallels of 15° 8′ 15″ and 20° 40′ 10″ north latitude, and between the meridians of 74° 39′ 30″ and 81° 30′ 40″ east longitude. Its greatest length from north to south is 381 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west is 451 miles, covering an area of 82,700 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the districts of Násik and Khándesh of the Bombay Presidency and by the river Pengangá, on the east by the rivers Prenitá and Godávari, on the south by the Masulipatam district of the Madras Presidency and by the rivers Krishna and Tungbhadra, and on the west by the districts of Dhárwár, Kaládgi, Sholápur, and Ahmadnagar of the Bombay Presidency.

4. The country forms a portion of the table-land of Peninsular India, and has its lines of drainage to the south-east. Its water-shed also runs in the same direction, separating the valleys of the principal rivers. As regards general elevation, Aurangábád is 2,143 feet above sea-level, Gulbargá 1,492 feet, Raichur 1,315 feet, and Karnul 900 feet; while Chándá, on the Wardá, is 491 feet above Daulaishárám, near the mouth of the Godávari. The intervening country about the city of Haidarábád is about 1,700 feet about the sea-level, but particular stations situated on table-lands have a greater elevation, such as Bídar and Gangávaram, which are respectively 2,330 feet and 2,059 feet above the sea-level.

5. The rivers of the country belong either to the Godáyari system of waters on the north, or to the Krishna system of waters on the south.

6. The Godávari, the most important river of all, runs through the Nizám's dominions for the greater portion of its length. Its principal tributaries on the north are the Purná and the Prenitá, the latter of which combines the waters of the Wengangá, the Wardá, and the Pengangá. The tributaries on the south are the Mánjirá and the Manár, but there are many minor rivers which belong to its

* This account has been supplied by E. G. Lynn, Esq., B.C.E., Geologist, His Highness the Nizám's Service.

system, such as the Sivná, the Dudná, the Kinersámi, the Morair, the Pámalair, the Naringá, &c.

7. The Krishna is next in importance to the Godávari, and its principal tributaries are the Tungbhadra, the Bhimá, and the Musi. The smaller rivers that belong to its system are the Muniair, the Dindni, the Kágná, the Siná, &c.

8. In its physical aspect the country is very undulating, and consists of alternations of low valleys and parallel ranges of hills. These ranges, in the region of trap rocks on the north and west, are flat-topped, and are merely plateaus or portions of plateaus that have escaped denudation, while in the more ancient metamorphic strata to the south and east the dividing range generally consists of the scarp of some plateau, or of isolated hill-groups which owe their form to denudation.* Hence it has been concluded that Peninsular India is a table-land worn away by sub-aërial denudation, "and the mountain chains are merely the dividing lines left undenuded between different drainage areas." The dividing line between the valleys of the Godávari and the Tapti on the north consists of the Chándor hills and A'jantá ghâts, which run into the Bálághát of Berár and into the Sichel hills of Nirmal. On the south of the Godávari, the hills of Ahmadnagar branch off into two directions, one passing towards Bírh, Udghir, and Kaulas, on the north of the Mánjirá, while the other runs towards Jámkhed and Bídar, to the south of that river. In the granitic country, clusters of hills are frequent, but they are not continuous over long distances, as is the case with the trap hills. In this manner, disconnected clusters run along the north of the Krishna, while the lower valley of the Godávari is bounded by similar hills. The intervening country is crossed by numerous groups of hills, running generally north and south, as from Devarkundá to Bonghir, Raicharla, and Arsikota. Smaller isolated groups, as at Hanamkundá, are observable; but here, as elsewhere in the granitic country, the solitary hill is the prominent feature of the landscape.

9. There are no natural lakes, but from the earliest times advantage has been taken of the undulating character of the country to dam up some low ground or a gorge between two hills, above which the drainage of a large area is collected. These portions generally consist of the upper sources of streams, so that the reservoirs are always high enough to command large areas of ground situated below, which are thus rendered available for purposes of irrigation, by means of sluices and a network of small channels, which distribute the water over the surrounding fields. On the side on which the bând adjoins the highest point of the natural surface, a kalingulá is constructed to carry off the surplus water, so

* *A Manual of the Geology of India*, by B'anford and Medlicott.

that, by placing a dam lower down the same stream, another tank is formed, and so on along its upper course. The stream, however, ultimately becomes too large to be thus controlled by earthen bands, and hence the last of such a series of tanks is generally the largest, containing several square miles of water when full. The Pákhal lake is the most important of such artificial tanks in the Nizám's dominions, and has been formed by throwing a band across a river between two low headlands,* "and thus there is a noble sheet of water kept back among the few irregular hills bordering eastwards on the line of low headlands." "It is a splendid tank; there was no rain, to speak of, last season, and yet now there is a beautiful and widespread sheet of water lying back in two arms on either side of a good big hill east-south-east of the band; while from these are long bays reaching up behind low ridges." "The tank is said to have been constructed about 1,600 years ago by Rájá Khaldyá. The band of the tank is nearly 2,000 yards long, breadth 6,000 yards, and the depth back from the band 8,000 yards. When full of water, the depth at the sluice is 12 yards, and the spread of water covers an area of about 13 square miles. As regards some of the other tanks, the following remarks are abstracted from Sir Richard Temple's Report, dated 1863, on the river Godávari and its feeders:—"To convey an idea of the extent to which irrigation is or may be practised in this part of the valley, I subjoin the names of the principal tanks, all within a short distance of the Godávari. Ramajuneram is about 5 miles in circumference. Nilpák tank, 8 miles in circumference. Mallur has two tanks, in each of which about 3,000 acres are covered with water. Mallapalli tank is 4 miles in circumference. There are also five tanks at Paloncha, Ashvaraopet, Tatkur, Kuknur, Kondapalli, Kevak." Nearer Haidarábád are the magnificent sheets of water contained in the Ibrahimpatam tank, the Husen Sagar tank, and the Mir Alam tank. Similarly in the Shorápur district the late Colonel Meadows Taylor constructed some good tanks by throwing bands across some of the tributaries of the Krishna. The total number of tanks in the territory is 18,199; and it is estimated that of this number there are 3,000 tanks in the Khammam district, 1,500 in Yalgandal, 2,500 in Nalgundá, and 2,000 in Indur. There are also several tanks in Nágar-Karnul and Medak, and a few in East and West Raichur and Shorápur. In fact such artificial reservoirs are peculiar to the granitic country, and wherever groups of granite hills occur tanks are sure to be found associated with them. They are not generally found in the trap regions, as the soil is too porous, and the bands thrown across become much cracked and fissured in the hot season, so that they are easily breached on the burst of the rains.

10. Speaking generally, the Nizám's dominions, then, may be pronounced

* 1st March 1872, by Mr. W. King, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, Madras.

to be a hilly and well-watered tract of country. Its chief peculiarity is its remarkable separation into two large and nearly equal divisions, composed of the trappean rocks to the north and west, and the granitoid region to the south and east. Nor is this separation confined to the geological features alone, for the divisions are physically as well as politically distinct from each other. A line thus drawn from the east of Gulbargá and Bídar to the confluence of the Pengangá with the Wardá, will separate the Maráthá race from the Canarese and Telingá people of the south and east,—the land of wheat and cotton from the land of rice and tanks,—and the region of overlying rocks from the country of granite and limestone.

11. The characteristics of the granite country are solitary bare dome-shaped hills, and fantastically-shaped masses of rock, intermingled with prismatical fractured summits of others, piled up in heaps of all sizes. The decomposed soil is invariably sandy, and does not possess that fertility which is noticeable in trappean districts. The rivers also are dry, except during the rains, and hence the necessity for tanks to collect the water-supply.

12. The scenery in the trap-rock country is often extremely picturesque; the undulating outlines, step-like ascents, abrupt crags and cliffs, and detached conical eminences, present a much greater variety of scenic aspect than is produced by granitic hills. The soil produced by the decomposition of these rocks is genial, productive, and retentive of moisture; so that the trap district is generally synonymous with fertility.

13. It has been pointed out that naturally the country is divided into two great portions. Politically also they are distinct,—the north and west being known as Maháratvárá, or the country of the Maráthás, while the south and east are known as Telingáná, or the country of the Telingás. Perhaps a portion of Gulbargá, East and West Raichur, and Shorápur may be called Karnátaka, or the country of the Canarese, as the three languages—Maráthi, Telingi, and Canarese—are spoken in the neighbourhood of Bídar; but ethnologically the main divisions are two: the northern belongs to the A'ryan family, while the southern belongs generally to the Drávidian. The high forehead, the stout build, and the light copper colour of the Maráthá Bráhmans contrast with the somewhat low and wide heads, slight make, and dark bronze complexion of the southern people. The Maráthás are essentially mountaineers, herdsmen, and soldiers,—but bad farmers; with them irrigation may be said to be almost unknown, but the rich cotton soils of the valleys are better suited for wheat and cotton, and yield their produce with much less labour than is required for the wet cultivation of the tank region to the south. Still wet cultivation can be maintained by a system of well irrigation or by masonry tanks; and in a country like this, subjected as it is to uncertain monsoons, and possessing

but a shallow soil in the upper parts, the advantages of artificial irrigation are most obvious.

14. The sedimentary rocks in the valleys of the Krishna, Godávari, and Wardá are covered with dense jungle. The granitic area is generally overgrown with brush-wood, while the vegetation on the trap-rocks, and in the limestone region in the Bhimá valley, is scanty and stunted, the greater portion of the ground being under cultivation.

15. The rainfall in His Highness the Nizám's dominions is mainly dependent on the summer rains brought up by the south-west monsoon, but the eastern and southern portions of the country are also influenced by the autumn rains when the same currents are deflected on the eastern coast. From its peculiar geographical position, the country is thus brought within the influence of these vapour-bearing currents from almost opposite points of the compass; and, although they may be said to be general for nearly three-quarters of the year, the summer monsoon, from its greater depth and volume, exercises a far more important influence over the country than the winter monsoon. It might also be expected that the distribution of rain would vary according to the distance from the coast, but in descending over the Western Ghâts the portions immediately to the east of these hills receive less rain, while the increase beyond is only gradual. There is, however, a limit to this increase, and as the country falls in the valleys of the principal rivers, the upper currents veer round towards the eastern coast and constitute the winter monsoon. Hence the rains of the summer monsoon are quite general, though not equally distributed throughout the country. The following tables, prepared from the registers of rainfall given in the Appendix, will show the amount of rain received by the summer and winter monsoons for the different Divisions.

16. Distribution of rain during summer monsoon, from June to September (inclusive).

| Name of Division. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North-Western Division ..... | 24·84 | 20·49 | 24·08 | 28·65 | 24·51 |
| Western do. ..... | 22·39 | 19·17 | 22·81 | 40·55 | 26·23 |
| Northern do. ..... | 20·04 | 20·56 | 15·17 | 34·62 | 22·60 |
| Central do. ..... | 14·77 | 17·86 | 16·99 | 38·42 | 22·01 |
| Eastern do. ..... | 21·43 | 14·21 | 11·59 | 84·08 | 20·33 |
| Southern do. ..... | 13·62 | 8·92 | 15·71 | 28·37 | 16·65 |

17. Distribution of rain during winter monsoon from October to December (inclusive).

| Name of Division. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southern Division ..... | 4·00 | 0·10 | 8·12 | 8·20 | 5·10 |
| Eastern do. ..... | 5·99 | 0·39 | 7·43 | 6·23 | 5·01 |
| Central do. ..... | 3·29 | 0·03 | 8·94 | 6·40 | 4·66 |
| Northern do. ..... | 1·68 | 0·75 | 6·70 | 6·12 | 3·81 |
| Western do. ..... | 2·85 | 0·04 | 6·20 | 5·71 | 3·70 |
| North-Western do. ..... | 3·26 | 0·51 | 5·09 | 4·61 | 3·38 |

18. Dividing this statement into, 1st, Mahárátvárá, 2nd, Telingáná, and 3rd, Karnátaka (generally the Southern Division):—

SUMMER MONSOON.

| Name of Division. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mahárátvárá | 23·61 | 19·83 | 23·44 | 34·60 | 25·37 |
| Telingáná | 18·75 | 17·54 | 14·58 | 35·71 | 21·64 |
| Karnátaka | 13·62 | 8·92 | 15·71 | 28·37 | 16·65 |

WINTER MONSOON.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Karnátaka | 4·00 | 0·10 | 8·12 | 8·20 | 5·10 |
| Telingáná | 3·65 | 0·39 | 7·69 | 6·25 | 4·49 |
| Mahárátvárá | 3·05 | 0·27 | 5·64 | 5·16 | 3·53 |

19. A reference to the recently published *Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency*, by Mr. Chambers, will show the main wind-partings from the Western Coast. Of those which affect the territories of His Highness the Nizám, the most northern runs along the valley of the Tapti, bounded by the Chándor hills and the A'jantá Ghát; the next along the valley of the Godávari, skirting the high lands of Ahmadnagar, Jámkhed, Bídar, Sikandarábád, &c.; a third from Mahábáleshvar and Bijápur to the confluence of the Bhimá and Krishna; and a fourth between the valleys of the Krishna and Tungbhadra to their confluence near Karnul.

20. From the tables given above, it will be generally gathered that the further the currents travel the more reduced is their volume, and consequently the more diminished the rainfall. But there are other local circumstances by which the amount of rainfall is influenced, such as the distribution of the surface into hill and valley, the direction of the mountains, the elevation above sea-level, the nature of the soil and of the vegetation which it supports, &c. Mahárátvárá, for example, may be said to be the most elevated portion of the territory, and it is also the nearest to the western coast. The hill ranges are parallel with the valleys of the rivers, and although the hills have no great elevation above the surrounding country, they are sufficiently continuous to retard in some measure the velocity of the currents. The soil is absorbent of moisture, and the larger rivers are perennial, while water can generally be procured in the smaller streams by excavating a little below the surface. The country, however, is barren of forest vegetation, and there is an absence of large areas of irrigated land. Still, if the currents be not variable, a fair quantity of rain may be expected during the

summer monsoon, and during the same season this amount will generally be found in excess of that received in districts further removed from the western coast.

21. Except the extreme eastern and south-eastern portions, Telingáná also is well elevated above the sea-level. The hill ranges are in groups, which doubtless attract moisture, but the soil is generally sandy, and most of the streams are dry in the hot season. The greater part of the surface, however, is covered with brush-wood, while the valleys of the larger rivers are covered with forest vegetation. A network of tanks which support extensive areas of wet cultivation is found throughout the country, and, from the effects of the evaporation that is constantly going on, there is a considerable amount of moisture in the atmosphere, which reduces the temperature and favours the precipitation of rain from the currents that pass over. Hence, although Telingáná is further removed from the western coast than Mahárathvárá, the difference in the rainfall during the summer monsoon is not great; while during the winter rains the excess is in favour of Telingáná, from its proximity to the eastern coast, and, on the whole, the annual fall of rain is greater in Telingáná than in Mahárathvárá.

22. Karnátaka or the Southern Division, on the other hand, possesses the characters of both Mahárathvárá and Telingáná, but partakes less of their advantages than of their disadvantages, and is consequently the least favoured in respect to rainfall, the quantity of which is most uncertain. The western portion of Karnátaka, like Mahárathvárá, has generally a fertile and absorbent soil, but its surface is bare of vegetation, while its elevation is far below that of the latter. The distance from the western coast is also much greater, and there is no continuous range of hills by which the velocity of the currents may be retarded. The southern portion of Karnátaka, like Telingáná, contains a sandy soil, but it is often impregnated with saline matter. There are also clusters of hills, as at Shoráapur, but there is an absence of that extensive vegetation such as is seen in Telingáná. The tanks are few and far between, and the areas under wet cultivation are not so large as in Telingáná. The most important rains of the year, brought by the summer monsoon, barely exceed half the average fall of Mahárathvárá, and although the Karnátaka is more favoured during the winter monsoon, the average annual fall is about two-thirds that of Mahárathvárá.

23. A few remarks may be made on the kinds of soil, and the nature of the crops that they maintain. In Mahárathvárá the principal soil is "Regar," which is derived from the decomposition of trap. The true "Regar" is a black soil derived from basalt, and it is frequently full of small boulders of that rock. In Mahárathvárá, however, "Regar" is more frequently a greyish or brown argil-

laceous soil, generally impregnated with lime, being tenacious and adhesive when wet, and light, crumbling, and intersected with cracks when dry. It is absorbent and retentive of moisture, and its depth is greatest in the valleys of rivers, but in the upper parts it is shallow. When it is associated with black soil or true "Regar" the latter is usually found uppermost. From the sub-moisture that it contains, "Regar" is good for dry cultivation, such as cotton, wheat, jowári, bájri, &c. This soil is found throughout Maháratvárá.

24. Argillaceous soils occur in Telingáná, in the form of alluvium along the banks of the principal rivers. Perhaps they are derived from the shales, &c., that are so frequent in the sedimentary rocks found in the valleys of the Godávari, Wardá, and Krishna. Argillaceous soils are also found in the hollows where wet cultivation is raised, and in the beds of tanks, but they are not general in Telingáná, as in Maháratvárá. This is due to the granite rocks of the former, which decompose into a sandy and not a clayey soil. Still there is a certain amount of clayey matter present, which is carried into the hollows as fine mud, and, mingling with decayed vegetable and organic matter, constitutes a dark-brown argillaceous soil. Thus, in Telingáná, black soils are sometimes abundant on river-banks and in the vicinity of trap dykes, and from retaining sub-moisture are good for the cultivation of cotton, &c. Alluvial deposits of a brown colour are good for most kinds of produce; while sandy soil, when fairly flooded by means of tanks, &c., is good for rice, being a light soil containing fair proportions of sand and vegetable loam. Red clayish soils, met also on river-banks, derived from red shales, &c., are inferior to the above, while the sandy soils in the higher parts of Telingáná are mainly covered with brushwood.

25. The western portion of Karnátaka contains "Regar," as in Maháratvárá. The rocks in the central portion consist of alternations of limestones and shales belonging to the Bhimá series. The shales are sometimes of great depth, and they decompose into a fine argillaceous soil, which is somewhat calcareous. The country between the Krishna and Tungbhadra is covered with granitic rocks, and the soil is similar to that found in Telingáná, except that it contains more saline matter. On the whole, there is more of dry cultivation than of wet cultivation in Karnátaka, and the country possesses large alluvial tracts in the valleys of the Kágná, the Bhimá, the Krishna, and the Tungbhadra, suited for the cultivation of wheat, cotton, and jowári.

26. The territory has been described as being divided into Maháratvárá, Telingáná, and Karnátaka, but in reality there are only two natural divisions, Maháratvárá and Telingáná, while Karnátaka is not a distinct portion, but possesses the

characters of both, and may be conveniently divided between them. For administrative purposes there are other territorial divisions. According to the emperor Abkar's classification, the dominions of His Highness the Nizám were formerly divided into Súbás, Sarkárs, and Maháls, but when the system of farming the revenues of the country was adopted, in the beginning of the present century, these territorial divisions became confused. In 1275 Fasli His Excellency Sir Sálár Jang, G.C.S.I., again divided the country into divisions, districts, and táluks. The following table gives the position of the divisions, and the names and the area of the districts, with the number of táluks into which they are subdivided :—

| Nos. | Divisions. | Districts. | Area.* | No. of Táluks in each District. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Northern | Medak | 1,682 | 5 |
| | | Indur, including Sirpur-Tándur | 8,883 | 12 |
| | | Yalgandal | 7,481 | 9 |
| 2 | Eastern | Khammam | 9,779 | 9 |
| | | Nalgundá | 4,131 | 5 |
| | | Nágar-Karnul | 6,932 | 8 |
| 3 | Southern | East Raichur | 2,337 | 5 |
| | | West Raichur | 3,372 | 4 |
| | | Shorápur | 2,902 | 4 |
| | | Gulbargá | 3,121 | 6 |
| 4 | Western | Bídar | 6,288 | 7 |
| | | Nander | 4,134 | 9 |
| | | Naldrug | 3,623 | 9 |
| 5 | North-Western | Aurangábád | 6,159 | 10 |
| | | Parbhaini | 4,335 | 6 |
| | | Bírh | 3,878 | 6 |
| | ..... | Atraf-Balda (Sarf-i-Khás) | 3,663 | 5 |
| | | Total... | 82,700 | 119 |

The total area of the territory is 82,700 square miles, but perhaps one-third of this area is included in Sarf-i-Khás and Paigá lands, in Tankháhi Mahálat, or jágir lands given in lieu of Military salary, and in personal jágir lands. Excluding these, the remaining portion of the country is under the administration of the Government and is called Diváni Azlá.

27. From the absence of any regular system of Revenue Survey over the whole of this area, there are no correct details of cultivated and uncultivated lands available. The following estimate of cultivated and uncultivated lands is derived

* The areas have been carefully calculated from the Ordnance Sheets published by the Great Trigonometrical Survey of the Government of India, and are consequently more correct than the areas that have been given by others.

from the Revenue papers for 1287 Fasli (1877-78) supplied by the Tehsildárs. These papers were prepared in the táluk kacherís by the village Patvárís. The area thus given amounts to 34,613 square miles, while the area of the country, omitting Sarf-i-Khás and jágir lands, is about 55,133 square miles, so that there is a difference of 20,520 square miles. Some of this difference will be taken up in heavy jungle lands, river beds, hills, &c., which are not included in the above estimate, but a large area will still be left unaccounted for, which can only be determined by a careful survey.

## MAHA'RATVA'RA'.

| Division. | District. | Total Area, in Acres. | Deductions, in Acres. | | | Remainder Culturable Khalsa Land, Acres. | Details of Column 7. | | | | Percentage on Culturable Area. | | Percentage on Occupied Area. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Unculturable Land. | Inám Land. | Total. | | Occupied Area, in Acres. | | | Waste Land, Acres. | On Occupied Area | On Waste Land. | On Dry Land. | On Wet Land. |
| | | | | | | | Dry. | Wet. | Total. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| North-Western. | Aurangábád | 2,431.384 *3,799 S. M. | 462,887 | 90,327 | 553,214 | 1,878,170 | 1,489,587 | 40,133 | 1,529,720 | 348,450 | 81·45 | 18·55 | 97·38 | 2·62 |
| | Bírh | 2,130.626 3,329 | 432,454 | 80,333 | 512,787 | 1,617,839 | 1,502,105 | 22,813 | 1,524,918 | 92,921 | 94·26 | 5·74 | 98·50 | 1·50 |
| | Parbhaini | 2,320.516 3,626 | 893,179 | 29,081 | 922,260 | 1,398,256 | 1,206,394 | 10,454 | 1,216,848 | 181,408 | 87·02 | 12·98 | 99·14 | ·86 |
| | Total... | 6,882.526 10,754 | 1,788,520 | 199,741 | 1,988,261 | 4,894,265 | 4,198,086 | 73,400 | 4,271,486 | 622,779 | 87·27 | 12·73 | 98·28 | 1·72 |
| Western. | Bídar | 546.496 854 | 83,981 | 13,467 | 97,448 | 449,048 | 391,845 | 7,494 | 399,339 | 49,709 | 88·93 | 11·07 | 98·12 | 1·88 |
| | Nander | 1,668.413 2,607 | 760,506 | 46,580 | 807,086 | 861,327 | 724,928 | 9,152 | 734,080 | 127,247 | 85·23 | 14·77 | 98·75 | 1·25 |
| | Naldrug | 598,055 935 | 41,048 | 18,468 | 59,516 | 538,539 | 502,535 | 9,668 | 512,203 | 26,336 | 95·11 | 4·89 | 98·11 | 1·89 |
| | Total... | 2,812.964 4,396 | 885,535 | 78,515 | 964,050 | 1,848,914 | 1,619,308 | 26,314 | 1,645,622 | 203,292 | 89·00 | 11·00 | 98·40 | 1·60 |
| Southern. | Raichur | 1,123.024 1,755 | 140,684 | 107,107 | 247,791 | 875,233 | 786,377 | 15,670 | 802,047 | 73,186 | 91·64 | 8·36 | 98·05 | 1·95 |
| | Lingsugur | 1,273,181 1,989 | 212,908 | 90,985 | 303,893 | 969,288 | 833,437 | 9,011 | 842,448 | 126,840 | 86·91 | 13·09 | 98·93 | 1·07 |
| | Shorápur | 989,441 1,546 | 158,069 | 186,934 | 345,003 | 644,438 | 549,246 | 7,136 | 556,382 | 88,056 | 86·34 | 13·66 | 98·69 | 1·31 |
| | Gulbargá | 613,168 958 | 120,681 | 33,488 | 154,169 | 458,999 | 399,694 | 13,022 | 412,716 | 46,283 | 89·91 | 10·09 | 96·84 | 3·16 |
| | Total... | 3,998.814 6,248 | 632,342 | 418,514 | 1,050,856 | 2,947,958 | 2,568,754 | 44,839 | 2,613,593 | 334,365 | 88·66 | 11·34 | 98·28 | 1·72 |
| | Total of Maha'-ratva'ra' | 13,694.304 21,398 | 3,306,397 | 696,770 | 4,003,167 | 9,691,137 | 8,386,148 | 144,553 | 8,530,701 | 1,160,436 | 88·02 | 11·98 | 98·31 | 1·69 |

* The black figures denote square miles.

## TELINGA'NA'.

| Division. | District, | Total Area, in Acres. | Deductions in Acres. | | | Remainder Culturable Khalsa Land, Acres. | Details of Column 7. | | | | Percentage on Culturable Area. | | Percentage on Occupied Area. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Unculturable Land. | Inám Land. | Total. | | Occupied Area, in Acres. | | | Waste Land, Acres. | On Occupied Area. | On Waste Land. | On Dry Land. | On Wet Land. |
| | | | | | | | Dry. | Wet. | Total. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Northern. | Medak | 781,802 1,222 | 534,537 | 15,364 | 549,901 | 231,901 | 134,306 | 23,414 | 157,720 | 74,181 | 68·09 | 31·91 | 85·15 | 14·85 |
| | Indur | 1,080,378 1,688 | 447,426 | 17,672 | 465,098 | 615,280 | 219,498 | 28,034 | 247,532 | 367,748 | 40·23 | 59·77 | 88·68 | 11·32 |
| | Yalgandal | 1,178,119 1,841 | 456,303 | 22,175 | 478,478 | 699,641 | 384,115 | 31,870 | 415,985 | 283,656 | 59·46 | 40·54 | 92·34 | 7·66 |
| | Sirpur-Tandur | 925,968 1,447 | 227,572 | 15,121 | 242,693 | 683,275 | 253,350 | 2,151 | 255,501 | 427,774 | 37·39 | 62·61 | 99 16 | ·84 |
| | Total... | 3,966,267 6,198 | 1,665,838 | 70,332 | 1,736,170 | 2,230,097 | 991,269 | 85,469 | 1,076,738 | 1,153,359 | 48·28 | 51·72 | 92·06 | 7·94 |
| Eastern. | Khammam | 1,889,905 2,953 | 634,066 | 48,067 | 682,133 | 1,207,772 | 438,166 | 47,586 | 485,752 | 722,020 | 40·22 | 59·78 | 90·21 | 9·79 |
| | Nalgundá ... | 1,312,662 2,051 | 462,474 | 54,414 | 516,888 | 795,774 | 340,929 | 39,021 | 379,950 | 415,824 | 47·74 | 52 26 | 89·73 | 10·27 |
| | Nágar-Karnul | 1,288,339 2,013 | 669,200 | 54,960 | 724,160 | 564,179 | 220,773 | 27,287 | 248,060 | 316,119 | 43·97 | 56·03 | 89·00 | 11·00 |
| | Total... | 4,490 906 7,017 | 1,765,740 | 157,441 | 1,923,181 | 2,567,725 | 999,868 | 113,894 | 1,113,762 | 1,453,963 | 43·38 | 56·62 | 89·78 | 10·22 |
| | Total of Telingáná.. | 8,457,173 13,215 | 3,431,578 | 227,773 | 3,659,351 | 4,797,822 | 1,991,137 | 199,363 | 2,190,500 | 2,607,322 | 45·66 | 54·34 | 90·90 | 9·10 |
| | Grand Total... | 22.151.477 34,613 | 67.37 975 10,528 | 924,543 1,446 | 7,662,518 11,974 | 14.488,959 22,639 | 10.377,285 16,215 | 343.916 537 | 10,721 201 16,752 | 3,767,758 5,887 | 74·00 | 26·00 | 96·80 | 3·20 |

28. The Territory is fairly supplied with lines of communication. The G. I. P. Railway traverses the south-west corner from the Tungbhadra to the Dudni station. The State Railway connects the G. I. P. Railway at Wádi with the city of Haidarábád, while the western and north-western portions of the country are in close proximity to the Railway from Dudni to Dhond and Manmár. The northern boundary, again, is not far from the G. I. P. Railway extension to Nágpur, and the Wardá Valley Railway extension to Chándá. The extreme south-west corner will also be soon traversed by the line from Bellári to Hubli and Kárwar on the western coast. On the eastern side, the Godávari, which is now navigable as far as Sironchá, affords easy access to the coast and to the rice-producing districts in the deltas of the Godávari and Krishna. As regards the interior of the country, carefully prepared route sheets, giving descriptions, &c., of all the different roads in His Highness the Nizám's Dominions, were recently supplied

to the Madras Government to be embodied in Colonel Scott's Route Book of Southern India. The following is a short account of the most important:—

From Haidarabad to Masulipatam by Malkapur, Madaram, and Suriapet. This road is partially bridged and metalled. It is practicable for carts at all seasons of the year. Distance 120 miles.

The old Madras road branches off from the 60th mile to Wazirabad or Wadapalli. Total distance 111 miles.

From Haidarabad to Karnul. This is a made road and gravelled, but not bridged, and is consequently difficult for carts. Distance 136 miles.

From the 69th mile the Bellari road branches off to Raichur, distance 55 miles, and to the Krishna Railway Station, distance 42 miles.

From Haidarabad to Bellari, *viâ* Maktal and Raichur. A made road, unmetalled and unbridged. Practicable in the dry season only. Distance 158 miles.

Haidarabad to Belgaum, by Maktal, Siriwar, &c. This is made up to Janampet, and also from Siriwar to the Bombay frontier, but it is neither bridged nor metalled. Distance 199½ miles.

Haidarabad to Gulbarga *viâ* Homnabad, 136 miles, generally practicable at all seasons.

Haidarabad to Sholapur by Homnabad and Naldrug. Practicable in all seasons. Distance 176 miles.

Haidarabad to Jalna, by Bidar and Udghir. 265 miles. Up to Bidar this is a good road, practicable in all weathers. Beyond it is a fair-weather road. From Bidar a road branches off to Mominabad and Aurangabad.

Haidarabad to Medak, 54 miles. Made road practicable in all weathers.

Haidarabad to Kampti, by Nirmal and Edlabad. 188½ miles. This is unmetalled and unbridged. A fair-weather road leads to Medak, 22 miles.

Haidarabad to Chanda. A mere jungle track, unmetalled and unbridged, but practicable in dry weather. Distance 242 miles.

Haidarabad to Hanamkunda and Mangapet. Up to Hanamkunda, distance 87½ miles, this is a made road practicable in all seasons. From Hanamkunda to Mangapet it is a fair-weather road practicable in all seasons, distance 74 miles.

Along the Masulipatam road there are branch roads, passable in fair weather, from Pangal to Haitipamla, 8 miles. Pangal to Nakrikal, 14 miles. Mirialgudiam to Suriapet, 20 miles. Tiparti to Nalgunda, 12 miles, and Malkapur to Nalgunda, 40 miles.

Karnul to Dharwar, *viâ* Raichur, Lingsugur, and Jalihal. Up to Raichur this is only a fair-weather road. From Raichur to Lingsugur, 56 miles, it is a made road, practicable at all seasons.

Bellari to Kaladgi, *viâ* Khanagiri. A mere cart track, unmetalled and unbridged. Distance 61 miles in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

Branch roads from Khanagiri to Raichur, distance 79 miles. Up to Bhannur this is only a fair-weather road, from Bhannur to Raichur it is a made road. Khanagiri to Kuppal, 24 miles. Sindanur to Mudgal, 14 miles. Both of these are fair-weather roads.

Bellari to Gulbarga, *viâ* Lingsugur and Shorapur. Up to Shorapur, 90 miles, this is a made road passable at most seasons. From Shorapur to Gulbarga it is a fair-weather road, distance 60 miles.

Shorapur to Yadgiri, 30 miles. A made road passable at most seasons.

On the Haidarabad road to Belgaum there are branch roads from Maktal to Kardasur, 14 miles. Gobar to Shorapur, 30 miles. Gobar to Raichur, 15 miles. These are only passable in the dry season.

On the Haidarabad road to Sholapur there are branch roads from Kandi to Patapur, 8 miles. Sadashivpet to Tandur, 32 miles. Rajasur to Tuljapur, 67 miles, and Naldrug to Tuljapur. These are generally practicable at all seasons.

Sholapur to Mominabad and Nander. A mere track, unmade, unmetalled, and unbridged, practicable only in dry weather, 161 miles.

Branch roads between Sholapur and Jalna. Barsi to Kallam, 34 miles. Barsi to Parenda, 14 miles. Birh to Manjalgaon, 32 miles. All these are practicable only in fair weather.

Mominabad to Ahmadnagar *viâ* Darur and Birh. This road is unmetalled and unbridged, and is practicable for carts in the fair weather only, 78½ miles.

Mominabad to Aurangabad *viâ* Darur, Pimpalwari and Dundgaon. A mere track, unmade, unmetalled and unbridged, and is practicable only in the dry weather. 116½ miles.

Ahmadnagar to Jalna *viâ* Toka and Aurangabad. A made road, bridged and drained. Distance 69 miles to Aurangabad, and 108 miles to Jalna.

Aurangabad to Nandgaon, 59 miles. This road is metalled, and, except the Sivna river, is bridged throughout.

Aurangabad to Kanhar, *viâ* Upli Ghat to Roza, and Ellora Ghat to Kanhar, distance 33½ miles. Heavy carts, to avoid the two ghats, go by Kasapkeda to Ellora or Palaswadi. From Ellora it is only a fair-weather road.

Aurangabad to Ellichpur *viâ* Ajanta. Up to Ajanta this is a made road but unmetalled and unbridged.

Aurangabad to Paitan. A fair-weather road.

Jalna to Hingoli. Tolerable road, practicable at all seasons, passing chiefly through Berar. 95 miles.

Hingoli to Akola by Basim. A made road bridged and metalled.

Branch roads from Sikandarabad to Hanamkunda. Gatkaisar to Haidarabad Residency, 14 miles. Kazipet to Warangul, 6 miles. These are passable at all seasons.

Warangul to Medak. A mere cart track, practicable in fair weather only. 101 miles.

Warangul to Karimnagar, same as above, 51 miles.

Masulipatam to Kampti by Kamamet and Hanamkunda. From Nagalwancha to Nagaram this is a made road, unmetalled and unbridged but gravelled, and generally passable for carts at all seasons. 106 miles.

29. The portion of His Highness the Nizám's dominions which suffered more or less from the famine of 1876-77 is situated between 74° 52′ 20″ and 79° 58′ 10″ east longitude, and between 15° 8′ 10″ and 19° 27′ 10″ north latitude, comprising the districts of Bírh, Naldrug, Gulbargá, Shorápur, West Raichur, East Raichur, Nágar-Karnul, and Nalgundá. It is bounded on the north by the river Godávari, on the east by the districts of Nander, Bídar, Haidarábád, and Khammam, on the south by the rivers Krishna and Tungbhadra, and on the west by the districts of Dhárwár, Kaládgi, Sholápur, and Ahmadnagar. The extreme length from east to west is 337 miles, the extreme breadth from north to south 297 miles, and the total area 30,295 square miles. This tract of country runs along the western and southern boundaries of the territory in two arms of nearly equal length, which meet at an angle of about 60° in the extreme south-western corner. Until quite recently the districts of Bírh and Naldrug, together with the Raichur Doáb, were assigned to the British Government by the Treaty of 1853, but after the Indian Mutiny they were restored to the Nizám; while Shorápur, which was governed on a kind of feudal tenure to the Nizám, was also ceded on account of the rebellion of the Rájá. In the present territorial arrangement into Divisions, the Bírh district belongs to the North-Western Division, the Naldrug district to the Western, the Gulbargá, Shorápur, East and West Raichur districts to the Southern, and the Nágar-Karnul and Nalgundá districts to the Eastern.

The districts of Bírh and Naldrug, situated between the Siná and Mánjirá rivers, constituted a single province during the recent assignment. They possess similar physical features and geological structure, and are tolerably distinct from the trappean portion of the adjoining district Gulbargá, which forms a lower terrace; the rocks consist of trap, while the country is divided between the two rivers by the Bálághát. These highlands extend a little below Naldrug, and then branch off to the east along the valley of the Manjirá. The late Colonel Meadows Taylor, who was Deputy Commissioner of this portion of the Assigned Districts, writes as follows, in his *Story of my Life*:—"Naldrug itself lay 2,200 feet above the level of the sea. It has a fine climate, and is very healthy. The tract lying between the Sina river and the hills is lower than the rest, but it is open, free from jungle, and for the most part well cultivated. From it the basalt plateau named the Balaghat rises to a height varying from 400 to 1,000 feet, some of the highest

summits showing 2,400 feet above the level of the sea. This plateau, culturable from its very edge, slopes gradually eastward to the Manjira river, and joins the northern mountain boundary, which extends to Ahmednagar. The Balaghat is renowned all through the Dekhan for its luxuriant crops of wheat and barley, pulse, and oilseeds." Apprehensions of distress and famine, however, were frequent, from the uncertainty of the rainfall. Towards the end of 1853 Colonel Meadows Taylor says:—"There had been no rain since September, and comparatively little before that. Portions of the Bombay Presidency were already suffering, and Shorapur was also in distress."

The districts of Gulbargâ and Shorâpur have a common area between them consisting of the Bhimá limestones. These rocks run in a lenticular patch, and form a kind of dividing line along the valley of the Kâgnâ river. On the north and west are the lowest terraces of Dekhan trap. On the south and east are the ancient metamorphic rocks of the Shorâpur district. The boundary of these latter rocks is pretty distinct, consisting of the hills of Shorâpur and Yadgîri. The soil is very fertile, but there is no irrigation, and the crops are entirely dependent on the annual rains. When these fail or are unseasonable, the country presents the appearance of a wilderness, but a few timely showers alter the whole aspect as if by magic. Writing of Shorâpur in 1845 Colonel Meadows Taylor says:—"Grain had risen in price, and I was growing anxious, as a famine seemed inevitable." In 1846, however, "there was one of the finest harvests ever remembered, though in the beginning of the season the anxiety owing to the want of rain had been so great." "Such fields of jowari! Such glorious crops I never saw before, and, the people say, have not existed for ten years! The cotton also is very fine, but not so fine as the jowari."

The Raichur Doâb, consisting of the East and West Raichur districts, is a well-watered tract of country intersected by numerous streams, which either flow into the Krishna on the north, or into the Tungbhadra on the south. From its geographical position, however, the rainfall is very uncertain, and when the summer rain fails the deflected currents of the winter monsoon are seldom very copious. The rocks consist mainly of granite, but the alluvial soil of the Doâb is very fertile, and the country offers great facilities for irrigation by means of channels taken from the principal rivers, and also from tanks.

The districts of Nágar-Karnul and Nálgundá are well stored with tanks, and, generally speaking, the failure of a season's rain does not create any wide-spread distress. The famine also was but slightly felt, being mainly confined to the small area that borders the left bank of the Krishna. The rocks here consist of the Kadapá and Karnul limestones and shales, while the remainder of the country is composed of granite.

The principal rivers that flow through the famine districts are the Godávari, the Sinfáná, the Mânjirá, the Thirná, the Siná, the Bhimá, the Kágná, the Krishna, the Tungbhadra, the Musi, the Pedawag, and the Dindái.

Of the hill ranges one runs from Ahmadnagar to Bírh, Dárur, Ambajogi, Udghir, and Kanlar, another from Ahmadnagar to Jamkhed, Tuljápur, and Naldrug, when it turns to the east towards Kallián and Bídar. These two ranges are tolerably continuous, but there are other hills generally in groups as in the Shorápur district, in the Raichur Doáb, and from Yadgiri to Koilkondá, Ganapurá, &c. There are also several large tanks in the southern and eastern portions, which will be alluded to when the districts are separately treated of.

No regular census was taken of these districts, but from their natural fertility they have been known to be well populated from the earliest times. The southern and eastern portions, for example, were included in the flourishing kingdom of Telingáná; while the western portions belonged to the powerful Chalukya sovereigns, whose capital was at Kalliáni, near Gulbargá. The kingdom of Shálivához hana, again, was at Paitan, on the Godávari ; while Daulatábád, the ancient Deoghir of the Yadava kings, was a little further north. Grant Duff has also placed the famous town of Tagara a little to the north-east of Bírh. Later on, Gulbargá was the capital of the Bahmani kingdom when it was founded in the 14th century by Hassan Gangu, while the Raichur Doáb was a kind of debateable ground between the Bahmani Sultáns and the Hindu Rájás of Vijayanagar. In the 15th century the capital was removed from Gulbargá to Bídar, and shortly afterwards the Dakhan was divided into five Muhammadan kingdoms, of which four were in the vicinity of these districts, comprising the Nizám Sháhi dynasty at Ahmadnagar, the Barid Sháhi dynasty at Bídar, the Adil Sháhi dynasty at Bijápur,

and the Kutb Sháhi dynasty at Golkundá. Several large ruins of cities and towns, tanks, channels, fountains, wells, and aqueducts, scattered about the country, point to its former prosperity. The following are some of the principal towns in the different districts:—The Bírh district belongs to the North-West Division, the Sadr Tálukdár of which has his office at Aurangábád. The Tálukdár has his office at Bírh, which is the principal town of the district. The other important towns are Mominábád or Ambajogi, where a portion of the Nizám's contingent is at present located, Kaig, Sersala, Ashti, &c.

The Naldrug district belongs to the Western Division, the Sadr Tálukdár of which has his office at Bídar. The principal town of the district is Naldrug, but the Tálukdár's kacheri is at Dharaseo, where a portion of the Nizám's troops is located. The other important towns are Tuljápur, Wasi, &c.

In the Southern Division the Sadar Tálukdár's kacheri is at Kulbargá, where the office of the Tálukdár of the district is also held. The other towns are Sedam, Mangalji, &c.

In the Shorápur district Shorápur is the principal town, and is also the head-quarters of the Tálukdár. A portion of the Nizám's troops is stationed there. The other towns that may be mentioned are Suggni, Shápur, and Yadgiri.

The principal town of West Raichur is Lingsugur, the head-quarters of the district, where a part of the Nizám's Contingent is also stationed. The other towns are Tawagiri, Muski, Sindamur, Mudgal, and Kuppal.

The head-quarters of the East Raichur district is Raichur. The other towns are Bannur, Jalihal, &c.

The Sadr Tálukdár's office in the Eastern Division is held at Bonaghir, while the Tálukdár's head-quarters in the Nágar-Karnul district is at Palmur. The other towns are Maktal, containing a portion of the Nizám's troops, Kuilkundá, Ganapurá, Kalvakurti, Ibráhimpatam, &c.

The head-quarters of the Nalgundá district is at Nalgundá. The other towns are Devarkundá, Nagulpad, Bonaghir, &c.

30. The following is a description of all the districts that can be said in any way to have been affected by the Famine :—

## 1. LINGSUGUR DISTRICT.

The Lingsugur District is situated between 15° 8′ 10″ and 16° 20′ 10″ north latitude, and 75° 52′ and 77° 5′ 40″ east longitude. The area, including that of the jágir of Kuppal, is 3,372 square miles. The district is bounded on the north by the Kaládgi District and the river Krishna, on the east by the East Raichur District, on the south by the Tungbhadra river, and on the west by the Dhárwár District.

The country is hilly in parts, but the hills are generally in groups, as near Tawagiri, Gadjantargar, Khanagiri, and Kuppal. The rivers of the district consist of the Krishna to the north and the Tungbhadra to the south, while the intervening country is traversed by their numerous tributaries.

There are also several tanks and irrigation channels. The district is divided into four táluks,—Gangávati, Kustagi, Lingsugur, and Sindanur.

## 2. EAST RAICHUR DISTRICT.

The East Raichur District is situated between 15° 50′ 15″ and 16° 32′ 50″ north latitude, and 76° 34′ and 78° 19′ east longitude. The area of the district is 2,337 square miles, but the large jágir of Gadwal, which, including the jágir of Wanápárti, in the Nágar-Karnul District, covers an area of 1,656 square miles, is omitted from this calculation.

The district is bounded on the north and north-east by the Krishna river, on the south and south-east by the Tungbhadra, and on the west by the Lingsugur District.

The district is hilly towards the centre from Sivatal to Raichur and to the confluence of the Tungbhadra with the Krishna, but the hills are not continuous throughout, and to the north of Sivatal and Jalihal they are in groups.

The principal rivers are the Krishna to the north, and the Tungbhadra to the south. The intervening country is crossed by small streams entering the Krishna and Tungbhadra, such as the Koanvag, the Sakadivag, the Nalvag, the Palliamvag, &c. There are also many tanks, some of which are rather large.

The district is divided into five táluks—Raichur, Mándvi, Deodrug, Alpur, and Yerghada.

## 3. SHORA'PUR DISTRICT.

The Shorápur District is situated between 16° 11′ 10″ and 17° 14′ north latitude, and 76° 21′ 5″ and 77° 29′ east longitude, covering an area of 2,902 square miles.

It is bounded on the north by the river Bhimá and its tributary the Kágná, on the east by the Gulbargá and Nágar-Karnul Districts, on the south by the river Krishna, and on the west by the District of Kaládgi.

The country is hilly on the east in the neighbourhood of Yadgiri, and about the south near Shorápur, &c. The valleys of the Krishna, Bhimá, and Kágná, however, consist generally of extensive plains.

The principal rivers are the Krishna, the Bhimá, and the Kágná, with their numerous tributaries.

There are several tanks in the hilly country about Shorápur and Yadgiri, some of which are of very fair size.

The district is divided into four táluks—Shorápur, Devgaon, Indola, and Sháhpur.

## 4. GULBARGA' DISTRICT.

The Gulbargá District is situated between 16° 45′ 10″ and 17° 41′ 20″ north latitude, and between 76° 25′ and 77° 55′ 20″ east longitude, covering an area of 3,121 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Bídar District, on the east by the Districts of Haidarábád and Nágar-Karnul, on the south by the river Bhimá and a portion of the Nágar-Karnul and Shorápur Districts, and on the west by the Kaládgi and Sholápur Districts.

The district consists of extensive plains, but there are a few elevations in the vicinity of Gulbargá.

The principal rivers are the Bhimá and its tributaries the Kágná and the Maradgihattá. The Kágná has two large tributaries, the Benáthorá and the Mulámari.

There are also a few tanks, as at Bosgá, while the south-western portion possesses all the characteristics of the adjoining tank district of Nágar-Karnul.

The district is divided into six táluks—Gulbargá, Kudangal, Sedam, Gurmitkal, Mahágaon, and Chincholi.

## 5. NALDRUG DISTRICT.

The Naldrug District is situated between 17° 43′ and 19° 10′ 30″ north latitude, and between 75° 14′ 30″ and 76° 36′ 20″ east longitude, covering an area of 3,623 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Mánjirá river and a portion of the Ahmadnagar District, on the east by the District of Bídar, on the south by the Sholápur District, and on the west by the river Siná and the táluks of Jámkhed and Ashti. The district is very scattered, and is a great deal mixed up with British territory, including the parganás of Jámkhed and Bársi, and several villages of the Kaigaon táluk. The Nilangá táluk of this district is situated within the District of Bídar, while the Pátodá táluk is between Bírh and Ashti, having little or no connection with the remainder of the district.

The same range of hills which traverses the Bírh District between the valleys of the Siná and the Mánjirá continues through this district, from Tuljápur to Naldrug, when it runs to the east through Kalliáni, Homnábád and Bídar, bounding the valley of the Mánjirá.

The principal rivers of the district are the Siná and the Mánjirá. The Thirná is a smaller river which enters the Mánjirá in the Nilangá táluk.

The district is divided into eight táluks—Naldrug, Tuljápur, Nilangá, Dharáseo, Pátodá, Kallam, Wansi, and Parenda.

## 6. BI'RH DISTRICT.

The Bírh District is situated between 18° 27′ 10″ and 19° 27′ 10″ north latitude, and between 75° 28′ and 76° 47′ east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the river Godávari, on the east by the Nander District, on the south by the river Mánjirá, and on the west by the Naldrug and Ahmadnagar Districts. The táluk of Ashti, however, which belongs to this district, is completely isolated, lying between 18° 24′ 30″ and 19° 7′ 30″ north latitude, and between 74° 52′ 20″ and 75° 28′ 45″ east longitude. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the District of Ahmadnagar, on the south and south-west by the river Siná, and on the east by the táluk of Jámkhed and the Naldrug District. The total area, including the táluk of Ashti, is 3,878 square miles.

The district is traversed by a range of hills which run from the highlands of Ahmadnagar to the towns of Bírh, Dárur, and Mominábad, separating the valley of the Godávari from that of the Mánjirá. Above the source of the latter river the main range from the highlands of Ahmadnagar runs south-east, separating the valley of the Mánjirá from that of the Siná. There are also outliers to the north of Bírh, between the Sinfáná and Godávari rivers.

The drainage of the Ashti táluk is effected by the Siná river and the tributaries on its left bank. The remaining portion of the district is drained by the Godávari, the Sinfáná, and the Mánjirá with their tributaries.

The district is divided into six táluks—Bírh, Ambájogi, Patrud, Kaij, Gaevarai, and Ashti.

## 7. NALGUNDA' DISTRICT.

The Nalgundá District is situated between 16° 20′ 50″ and 17° 47′ 40″ north latitude, and 78° 38′ 50″ and 79° 58′ 10″ east longitude, covering an area of 4,131 square miles. It is bounded on the north and east by the Khammam District, on the south by the Krishna river and a portion of the Nágar-Karnul District, and on the west by the Nágar-Karnul and Haidarábád Districts. The country, like Ngár-Karnul, is very hilly in groups, especially near Ganápurá, Devarkundá, and Bonghir, also along the valleys of the Krishna and its tributaries the Dindni and the Pedavag. There are numerous tanks, some of the larger of which are at Devalpalli, Cherupalli, Gokavaram, &c. The principal rivers are the Krishna, and its tributaries the Musi, the Vaimalair, the Dindni, the Pedavag, the Naddi, and a portion of the Palair river.

The district is divided into five táluks—Nalgundá, Devalpalli, Vemalkundá, Suriapet, and Devarkundá.

## 8. NA'GAR-KARNUL DISTRICT.

The Nágar-Karnul District is situated between 15° 56′ 30″ and 17° 27′ 50″ north latitude, and 77° 16′ 40″ and 79° 16′ 40″ east longitude, covering an area of 5,276 square miles; but, as was mentioned in the East Raichur District, the jágir of Wanápárti is excluded from this calculation. The district is bounded on the north by the Haidarábád District and a portion of the Nalgundá District, on the east by the Nalgundá District, on the south by the river Krishna, and on the west by the Shorápur and Gulbargá Districts. The country is hilly to the north of Maktal, between Koilkundá and Yadgiri, in the Shoráput District, also on the south along the valley of the Krishna. Near the Haidarábád District there are groups of hills at Ibráhimpatam, Malkápur, and Kasampet. The whole district is more or less undulating and hilly, and is covered with a network of tanks, the largest of which are at Ibráhimpatam, Cherlapalli, Palliam, &c.

The principal river is the Krishna, forming its southern boundary. The other rivers are the Dindni, with its tributary the Dhaivag, and the Pedavag, besides several other streams which enter the Krishna.

The district is divided into seven táluks—Nágar-Karnul, Koilkundá, Náráyanpet, Maktal, Kalvákurti, Jedcherlá, and Devakadrai.

31. Such was the region threatened by famine in 1876, and such are the facts regarding rainfall to which particular attention needs to be directed. Before proceeding to describe the course of events in 1876 and 1877, as has been already remarked, it is necessary that reference should be made to the condition of His Highness's dominions at this period. Otherwise a clear grasp cannot be taken either of the task before the administration, or an adequate idea be formed of the manner in which it was met and overcome.

32. His Highness's dominions have, in spite of occasional drawbacks, prospered exceedingly during the past twenty-four years. The number of cultivators has steadily increased, but unfortunately there are no records from which the exact proportion of increase can be determined. As, however, it was desirable that facts should be tested by comparison, inquiry was made and documents were found which showed the number of cultivators in the year 1264 Fasli (1854-55 A.D.) in some of the Maháratvári districts. In five tálukas of the Aurangábád district it appears that the number of cultivators in that year was 11,040. In 1286 Fasli (1876-77 A.D.) they rose to 17,188, thus showing an increase of 6,148, or 56 per cent.

33. In eight tálukás of the Naldrug district (which was restored by the British Government in 1274 Fasli, 1864 A.D.) it appears that in that year the number of cultivators was 19,600. In 1286 Fasli (1877 A.D.) they rose to 27,451, thus showing an increase of 7,851, or 40 per cent. In four tálukás of the Lingsugur district (also restored in 1864 A.D.) the number of cultivators in that year was 28,269. In 1286 Fasli (1876-77 A.D.) the number rose to 33,900, showing an increase of 5,631, or 20 per cent. In five tálukás of East Raichur, which also comes in the category of the restored districts, the number of cultivators in 1864 was 26,499. In the year 1286 Fasli (1877 A.D.) the number rose to 32,710, showing an increase of 6,211, or 19 per cent.

34. What is true of the number of cultivators, *viz.*, that there has been a large increase, is true also of the cultivated area. A detailed account of the increase of the cultivated area is set forth in the Revenue Minister's Administration Report for 1284 Fasli, which has been compiled from the reports submitted by the Tálukdárs. At the commencement no efforts were spared to get at the correct area under cultivation during previous years, in order to compare the results with those returned as under cultivation during 1284 Fasli, and thus determine the increase on this head. But all means adopted to secure this end proved of no avail, excepting in the

case of a few tálukás in which the increase in the cultivation will appear from the accompanying table:—

| Táluká. | Cultivated Area, in Acres. | | Increase. | Per cent. of Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1260 Fasli. | 1284 Fasli. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Gaverai and Ashti | 231,435 | 598,910 | 367,475 | 158·7 |
| Five tálukás of Indur | 72,063 | 152,603 | 80,540 | 111·7 |
| Two tálukás of Nalgundá | 54,404 | 216,334 | 161,930 | 297·6 |
| Medak | 43,187 | 137,516 | 94,329 | 218·4 |
| East Raichur and West Raichur excluding Kuppal | 1,267,180 | 1,673,553 | 406,373 | 32·7 |
| Naldrug, exclusive of Táluká Ausa | 1,078,031 | 1,444,623 | 366,592 | 34·0 |
| Paitan, Vaizápur, and Gándápur | 243,331 | 621,309 | 377,978 | 155·3 |
| Jalná | 92,195 | 212,873 | 120,678 | 130·9 |
| Tehsil Sharki (east) | 149,048 | 288,130 | 139,082 | 93·3 |

35. For Naldrug and East and West Raichur the year in column 2 ought to be read as Fasli 1270 (1861 A.D.), because that was the year in which the British Government restored these districts to His Highness the Nizám. From this it would appear that the increase in these districts has been very great (one-third of its former area) after their restoration to His Highness's Government. I consider the increase in the restored districts to be greater than what has been shown in the foregoing table, for when in 1285 Fasli I went to Raichur, to inquire into the condition of the country, I was told by Mr. Berámji Mánekji, the Tálukdár, that there existed a good deal of concealed cultivation, which, of course, was not entered in the Patváris' papers, and which paid no assessment.

36. Two other points only remain for notice here, but they are of the highest importance. They are (1) improvement in the condition of cultivators, and (2) increase of revenue. As regards the first point, history is clear in indicating that during the first half of the present century the condition of the people generally, and of the cultivators particularly, was very deplorable. A few instances in proof of this statement, and serving to show the progress, may be given. An entire revolution in system has taken place, and the difference between what was the condition of the people, and what their condition now is, is most marked.

37. The period to which attention may be drawn are the years of this century prior to the assumption of the office of Minister by His Excellency Sir Sálár Jang, G.C.S.I. Of that time it is said that the mode of collection of revenue was barbarous in the extreme. An individual wealthy, or at least presumed to be

wealthy, was made Tálukdár on offering to pay a certain sum at particular periods into the treasury. This was supposed to represent his collections from the district assigned to him, and a deduction of two annas per rupee was allowed for expenses. The fact was, however, that the amount collected and the sum paid into the treasury bore very little relation to each other. The Tálukdár, as a rule, remained in Haidarábád,—one authority says, "sunk in sloth, from which he was roused solely by sensuality and debauchery of the grossest kind," and deputed to Tehsildárs (who were then termed Náibs) the collection of the revenues he had farmed. Each Tálukdár, on assuming charge, made a clear sweep of all subordinates, and his Tehsildár proceeded to the district with new men, himself having "the power of a satrap with the pay of an ensign." In the collection of his dues the Tehsildár generally made friends with the Zamindárs, and together they literally fleeced the poor raiyat. It seldom happened that a season's collections were got in without riots or disturbances of a serious nature. Zamindárs sometimes found the Tehsildár's exactions too severe to be borne, and hastened to Haidarábád to see the Tálukdár. "If," says Dr. Bradley, evidently describing circumstances with which he was personally acquainted, "the Zamindár gets no redress at the hands of the Tálukdár, he goes at once to the Minister with his wrongs, and there obtains redress if he is in a position to give a good bribe. If he comes empty-handed his grievances are declared to be without foundation, and he is recommended to return as speedily as he can to make his peace with the Tehsildár, lest a worse fate befall him." It more than once happened during the earlier part of the century that Zamindárs were able to set the central authority at defiance, and refuse to pay the sums due to the Sarkár. The system of farming revenues was carried on from one class of functionaries to another, until the whole hierarchy of officials was corrupt, and the cultivating classes were made to pay for all. Immense sums of money were obtained from the raiyats, only a small proportion of which reached the treasury. As might be expected, such a system bred many abuses, the result of which was that the cultivator became a bond-slave to petty officials and money-lenders, to an extent and manner unknown in these days. Several instances of this kind are cited by Dr. Bradley, but need not be set out at length here. Testimony is borne to the correctness of the statements made by this European observer, by native officials. Maulivi Názar Ahmad, Sadar Tálukdár, after elaborate inquiries recently conducted by him, says of the Northern Division (Dr. Bradley had been writing of the Eastern Division),—"The great difficulty with the Haidarábád Government in those days was to obtain funds, so that the man who offered the highest sum, together with a nazaráná, was appointed Thekádár and designated Tálukdár, having one or more tálukás under his charge. . . . . Neither he nor his subordinate, the Guttedár, had any

direct dealing with the cultivators, who, in matters of land revenue, were subject to the Sarbastedár. . . . . Government imposed on the Tálukdárs or Guttedárs no rules or regulations whatever for the protection of the raiyat, nor did they, in their turn, impose any check upon their subordinates; the result was, the peasantry were squeezed to the utmost extent consistent with their being able to cultivate, and yield revenue either in the shape of money or produce. . . . . The only principle which guided their conduct was to squeeze as much as possible out of the cultivators. . . . . The written *dauls* still extant in many villages are amply sufficient to show that if servants were to be paid their wages, if a horse was to be purchased, if a wedding was to be celebrated, if a holiday was to be observed, if a house was to be built, the cultivator had to find the wherewithal whereby all these expenses were to be paid. If a man wore clean and respectable clothes, or his women-folk a few paltry ornaments, these were made pretexts for extortion, a charge of necromancy or theft, or any other criminal charge, was trumped up, and the individual was soon fleeced of all his possessions, poor though they might be." The unscientific and hap-hazard method of fixing the boundaries of long-resident raiyats will serve to show the manner in which administration was carried on. A man stood on a *machan*, or temporary platform where boys sit to scare away birds, and slung a stone from a string to each of the four points of the compass. The places where the stones fell were considered to indicate the sides of a square forming the boundaries of the holding. All the evils which, in every part of the world, have marked the payment of taxes in kind to a farmer-general, were in flourishing existence. On the one hand, the raiyat was closely watched to prevent fraud of the renter; on the other, the cultivator made use of every opportunity to cheat his creditor, and secure as large a share of his own work as was possible. At every stage of cultivation there was oppression, but the climax was reached when the time for the weighing and sharing of the grain had come Only one-third of the produce reached the cultivator, and then not free of exactions, for the third remaining had often to be sold at just such sums as the village Baniás, at the instance of the Government official or saúkár, chose to pay. Bad as was the state of things which marked collections in kind, it is said that when the levy was in money his position was far worse. The one object in the mind of the renter was to get returns large enough to cover his estimate. The cultivator was hampered on every hand. "The Sarbastedár had to give permission before the fields could be fenced; again, his leave was required before the crop could be reaped; and afterwards before the thrashing and winnowing could be carried through. When the season or crop promised to leave a profit to the cultivator, one or all of these occasions were seized upon for levying extra revenue, and also by the underlings to secure numberless small exactions." And so on, until the situation

of the poor cultivator was truly wretched. In good seasons he was not allowed to reap any profit ; in bad seasons all he had was taken away from him, and he was left absolutely destitute. Much evidence is available confirmatory of the state of things already described, but it is unnecessary to multiply instances which simply serve to corroborate each other. One instance, however, showing the cruelty resorted to, may be mentioned. Mr. Baháuddin Khán, a native of Haidarábád, and First Tálukdár of the Parbhaini district, writes :—" If money could not be obtained from the cultivator by disposing of the produce, or the produce did not furnish sufficient security to meet the demands,—always excessive,—his cattle and household furniture were attached. Then his physical frame was taken in hand : stones were placed on his head and back, and pincers (made of elastic wood) were applied to his nose and ears, his legs and hands were tied like those of the horse and other beasts, and chameleons were forced into his *dhoti*. If it was known that the raiyat possessed money enough to pay the revenue charge, but was withholding it from stubbornness, his fingers were wrapped in well-oiled cloth, to which a match was applied, and the poor wretch was compelled to yield to the torment." The consequence of all this was that the cultivators emigrated in large numbers, and many districts became almost depopulated. No class of holders of the soil escaped severe oppression. No department existed to defend the rights of the raiyats, and they were powerless to help themselves. Such was the condition of affairs until the Fasli year 1263 (1853 A.D.), when ends the first of the three periods I have chosen for illustration.

38. On the occupation of the charge of His Highness's dominions by H. E. Sir Sálár Jang, G.C.S.I., His Excellency at once commenced land revenue reform. First, he abolished the Guttedári system, the evils of which have been just described. Instead of unpaid revenue farmers, whose interest it was to oppress the people, salaried officers were appointed whose sole business it was to hear the complaints of raiyats and administer justice. These received authority over the collectors of revenue, and held them in check. Illegal extortions were, to a large extent, done away with, and the raiyats enabled to feel that, beyond legal exactions, they had nothing to fear. The effect of this wise measure was at once apparent. Cultivation, which formerly had been distasteful, now became an object of eager speculation. As they began to find they could really reap what they had sown, hope revived, and with hope the *kunbis'* habits of industry became once more apparent. Both the area of cultivation and the *jamá* began to increase. From 1263 (1853) to 1274 (1864) were these salutary reforms persisted in, with most marked results.

39. From 1865 to the present time the work of reform has not slackened,

nor been permitted to fall back. After the manner of British districts, the country was separated into five divisions and sixteen districts. The system adopted has been of great service in removing inequalities, and in facilitating the work of administration. There are many evils connected with the raiyatvári system, obvious to all. Sensible of these, His Excellency the Minister contemplated the introduction of the zamindári system, but the difficulties in the way were found to be insuperable. The zamindári system was given up, reluctantly—at least for a time. The strongest argument in Sir Sálár Jang's mind was that land, parcelled out into small holdings, owned by a class of indigent cultivators, can never acquire its legitimate proprietary value. Such men, under the conditions in respect to markets for produce, and from other reasons, which exist in India, can scarcely be expected to accumulate wealth, and be able to bear the brunt of hard times. The greatest possible care and caution were exercised in making the reforms alluded to, with the result that the raiyat benefited to a far greater extent than could have been anticipated. "Line upon line, and precept upon precept," could be given which would show how this has been brought about, but a Report like the present is not the place in which to enter into such details. It must suffice to say that the condition of the cultivators has vastly improved, their peace of mind has been restored, their confidence has returned, and they carry on their cultivation without any fear; they have spent a large portion of their savings in bettering the quality of their land, have improved their household furniture and social standing, have increased the number of their cattle, and have acquired the necessary—in some cases more than the necessary—gear. So much by way of contrast. It cannot, however, be said for a moment that the condition of the cultivators has so much risen that it can be held out as a final and satisfactory example. Complaints arise constantly, and the improvement in the condition of the peasantry is not satisfactory. Far from it. There are still required many necessary changes, some of which are gradually being made; and there still exist grievances, some of which are perhaps inseparable from the raiyatvári system. These the Government is redressing as far as possible. It may, however, be fairly stated that the present condition of the cultivators bears exactly the same relation to that in which they were twenty-five years ago, and previously, which freedom bears to slavery. In that earlier period, as has been shown, they were crushed with exactions at every turn; they could not count upon retaining more than the barest subsistence, so that life was scarcely worth living. Now they know that they can reap the crops they have so diligently cared for; their homesteads are secure, though humble; their families are happy and contented; their standard of living has been raised, and they can look forward to the future with hope for themselves and their children.

40. One of the statements prepared in connection with the Revenue Administration Report for 1284 (1874 A.D.) is given below. It shows the average area of land held by each cultivator, and the average *jamá* paid by each. By referring to this table it will be seen that in Telingáná the average Government *jamá* per cultivator amounts to 41 British rupees, in Maháratvári to 33 British rupees.

| District. | Number of Cultivators. | Land held by each Cultivator, in Acres. | | | Average Assessment per Cultivator, in British Rupees. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Dry. | Wet. | Total. | Dry. | Wet. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Medak | 14,482 | 6·16 | 3·32 | 9·48 | 23 3 2 | 36 6 5 | 59 9 7 |
| Indur | 27,744 | 5·91 | 1·31 | 7·22 | 15 1 8 | 29 10 1 | 44 11 9 |
| Yalgandal | 39,548 | 8·15 | 2·8 | 10·95 | 12 13 0 | 26 8 6 | 39 5 6 |
| Sirpur-Tandur | 12,484 | 14·38 | ·19 | 14·57 | 9 14 5 | 1 2 1 | 11 0 6 |
| Khammam | 41,707 | 8·64 | 1·68 | 10·32 | 11 15 4 | 22 14 2 | 54 13 6 |
| Nalgundá | 22,023 | 19·65 | 1·88 | 21·53 | 22 6 10 | 18 5 3 | 40 12 1 |
| Nágar-Karnul | 17,322 | 15·93 | 2·78 | 18 71 | 14 0 10 | 46 1 0 | 60 1 10 |
| Total of Telingáná | 1,75,310 | 10·4 | 2·04 | 12·44 | 14 15 2 | 26 1 0 | 41 0 2 |
| | | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Aurangábád | 29,955 | 46·02 | 1·45 | 47·47 | 42 4 1 | 6 10 0 | 48 14 1 |
| Bírh | 29,942 | 49·28 | ·72 | 50 | 32 6 8 | 2 5 9 | 34 12 5 |
| Parbhaini | 30,062 | 32·09 | 1·38 | 33·47 | 30 1 3 | 3 7 7 | 33 8 10 |
| Bídar | 21,567 | 17·43 | ·31 | 17·74 | 31 4 0 | 3 3 9 | 34 7 9 |
| Nander | 32,876 | 25·37 | ·03 | 25·67 | 34 4 6 | 0 12 1 | 35 0 7 |
| Naldrug | 10,137 | 48·59 | 1·14 | 49·73 | 29 15 8 | 4 13 3 | 34 12 11 |
| Raichur | 33,562 | 23·3 | ·43 | 23·73 | 21 5 9 | 2 3 10 | 23 9 7 |
| Lingsugur | 32,708 | 26·55 | ·25 | 26·8 | 21 7 7 | 1 10 10 | 23 2 5 |
| Shorápur | 30,843 | 18·6 | ·02 | 18·26 | 20 3 5 | 2 2 1 | 22 5 6 |
| Gulbargá | 15,790 | 23·74 | ·74 | 24·48 | 35 14 5 | 12 9 7 | 48 8 0 |
| Total of Maháratvári | 2,67,442 | 30·03 | ·64 | 30·94 | 29 6 6 | 3 6 6 | 32 13 0 |
| Grand Total | 4,42,752 | 22·42 | 1·2 | 23·62 | 23 10 8 | 12 6 1 | 36 0 9 |

41. The average of the gross income of each cultivator has also been ascertained. In Telingáná (seven districts) the average assessment paid is British Rs. 41, the value of the produce being British Rs. 230, showing the proportion of revenue to

the value of the produce as 5·6—certainly a very moderate assessment. For Mahá-ratvári (ten districts) the assessment is British Rs. 33, value of produce British Rs. 309, and proportion of revenue 9·4. The proportions range from 16·42 in Bírh to 4·51 in Gulbargá. In the other districts they are as follows :—Aurangábád 10·8, Parbhaini 10·9, Bídar 5·8, Nander 7·43, Naldrug 12·35, Raichur 6·75, Lingsugur 8·39, and Shorápur 9. The combined totals for the whole country are :—Average assessment Rs. 36, average value of produce Rs. 278 ; proportion of revenue to value of produce 7·71. These are facts, it is submitted, with which His Highness's Government may feel highly gratified.

42. The progress indicated in the foregoing paragraphs characterises also the Government revenue in its different branches.

43. The total revenues derived by Government from the country at large in 1263 Fasli (1853) were Chálni* Rs. 74,81,793, or Háli Sicca Rs. 68,01,630. Of this gross sum, the revenues farmed out amounted to Chálni Rs. 23,60,161, and the revenues directly administered by Government itself amounted to Chálni Rs. 51,21,632. The various sources from which these revenues were derived are as follows:-

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Land Revenue | 64,85,098 |
| A'bkári | 1,72,725 |
| Customs Duties | 4,65,983 |
| Miscellaneous Revenues | 3,57,986 |

44. In 1284 Fasli (1874 A.D.) the gross revenue amounted to Rs. 2,56,27,965. With the exception of a trifling sum of about Rs. 698, derived from a few hundred acres of land which were farmed out, the whole revenues were administered direct by Government.† The different heads under which the revenues were collected are as follows :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Land Revenue | 1,84,28,129 |
| A'bkári | 28,57,570 |
| Customs | 24,89,827 |
| Miscellaneous Revenues | 18,52,439 |

45. The following tabular statement shows the revenues realised every year

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* Before and during the Fasli year 1263, Chálni rupees were the current coin, the difference between the value of this and Háli Sicca Rupees being ten per cent. One hundred and ten Chálni rupees were equivalent to one hundred Háli Sicca rupees.

† It may be mentioned here that the surplus derived from the Berárs, from jágir villages temporarily attached by the order of Government, and the revenues derived from the Sarf-i-Khás táluká's, &c., have been excluded from the sum mentioned above.

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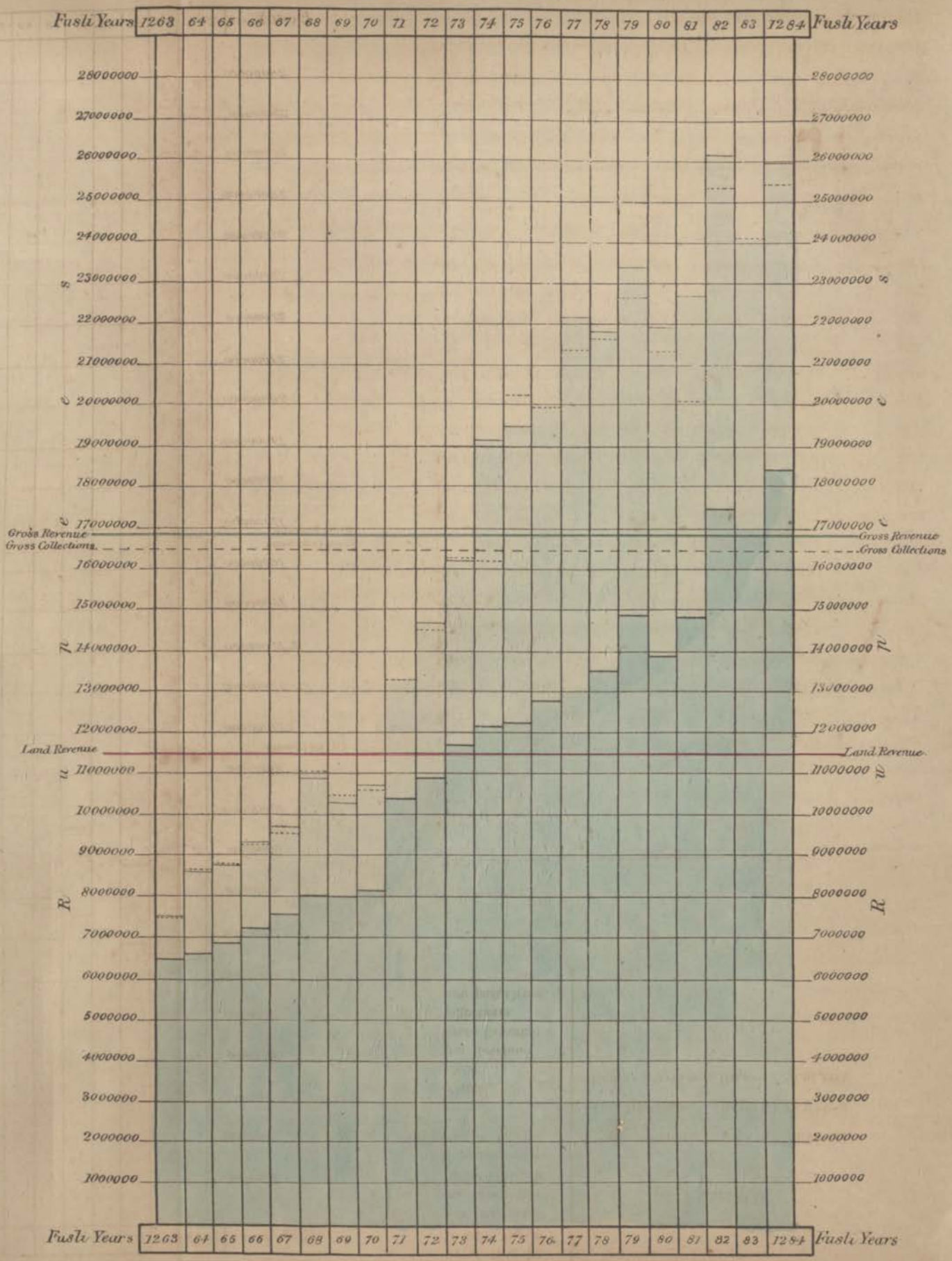
# *DIAGRAM illustrative of the Fluctuation in the GROSS and LAND REVENUES in the Divani Districts of H H the NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, from 1263 to 1284 Fusli, being a period of 22 Years.*




## EXPLANATION.

The Revenue illustrated in the Diagram does not include the amount derived from the Sarf-e khas Talukas, and such Jaghir Villages and Enam Lands as are in the possession of Jaghirdars and Enamdars, and such Jaghir Villages as have been temporarily attached but which have not been included in the Divani Districts and Tankhahi Mahals or those that have been placed in the possession of Noblemen and Jamadars for the maintenance of Troops, and surplus of the Berar Revenue.

The Light Blue space shows the Annual Gross Revenue.
The Deep Blue space shows the Annual Land Revenue.
The Red Straight Line shows the Average past Land Revenue.
The Green Straight Line shows the Average past Gross Revenue.
The Dotted Black Line shows the Annual Gross Collections.
The Thick Broken Straight Line shows the Average past Gross Collections.

## EXAMPLE

*Year* 1279.

Gross Revenue.....Rupees 2,34,27,435.
Land Revenue .....Rupees 1,48,99,082
Gross Collections...Rupees 2,26,65,602.

from 1263 to 1284 Fasli. The figures given below are also embodied in a diagram facing this page :—

| Fasli Year. | Land Revenue. | A'bkári. | Customs. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | Details of Column 6. | | Actual Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Revenues administered by Government. | Revenues farmed out under Amils. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1263..... | 64,85,098 | 1,72,725 | 4,65,983 | 3,57,986 | 74,81,793 | 51,21,632 | 23,60,161 | 74,18,944 |
| 1264..... | 66,56,071 | 4,55,139 | 5,79,031 | 9,07,440 | 85,97,682 | 83,34,046 | 2,63,635 | 86,11,483 |
| 1265..... | 68,30,567 | 4,82,668 | 6,55,180 | 7,30,265 | 86,98,682 | 85,30,004 | 1,68,678 | 87,35,542 |
| 1266..... | 72,34,822 | 3,60,080 | 7,39,194 | 9,84,014 | 93,18,112 | 9,25,363 | 1,12,748 | 92,76,566 |
| 1267..... | 75,24,584 | 4,26,021 | 7,69,650 | 9,41,270 | 96,61,527 | 95,42,070 | 1,19,456 | 95,33,307 |
| 1268..... | 79,92,681 | 5,13,945 | 5,99,990 | 17,98,886 | 1,09,05,503 | 1,07,78,441 | 1,27,061 | 1,09,96,200 |
| 1269..... | 79,47,799 | 4,26,861 | 7,87,014 | 11,58,616 | 1,03,20,291 | 1,02,52,446 | 67,844 | 1,04,60,363 |
| 1270..... .... | 81,39,102 | 5,29,079 | 7,75,292 | 12,68,595 | 1,07,12,069 | 1,06,45,352 | 66,716 | 1,06,52,425 |
| 1271..... | 1,04,27,907 | 8,49,047 | 16,05,763 | 11,07,368 | 1,39,90,087 | 1,39,64,691 | 25,395 | 1,32,49,310 |
| 1272..... | 1,09,48,150 | 7,82,248 | 16,77,273 | 12,52,651 | 1,46,60,323 | 1,46,34,927 | 25,395 | 1,45,62,046 |
| 1273..... | 1,17,69,708 | 9,25,413 | 14,29,728 | 15,51,046 | 1,56,75,897 | 1,56,50,702 | 25,194 | 1,57,00,845 |
| 1274..... | 1,23,32,347 | 12,92,362 | 42,42,687 | 12,74,500 | 1,91,41,897 | 1,91,16,702 | 25,194 | 1,90,98,933 |
| 1275..... | 12,32,226 | 15,45,851 | 34,79,379 | 20,96,151 | 1,94,23,608 | 1,93,93,057 | 30,551 | 2,02,06,122 |
| 1276..... | 1,27,84,159 | 19,15,395 | 30,86,530 | 22,02,009 | 1,99,88,095 | 1,99,87,327 | 767 | 1,94,69,562 |
| 1277..... | 1,40,00,615 | 24,58,898 | 19,91,399 | 27,85,987 | 2,22,36,900 | 2,22,36,133 | 767 | 21,37,168 |
| 1278..... | 1,34,98,150 | 21,60,320 | 30,97,016 | 19,53,383 | 2,17,08,870 | 2,17,08,103 | 767 | 2,15,77,375 |
| 1279..... | 1,48,99,082 | 22,80,032 | 31,88,971 | 29,91,188 | 2,33,59,275 | 2,33,58,507 | 767 | 2,25,97,442 |
| 1280..... | 1,39,16,664 | 23,44,880 | 26,53,485 | 29,32,318 | 2,18,47,349 | 18,46,582 | 767 | 2,12,58,011 |
| 1281..... | 1,48,36,972 | 26,04,283 | 24,69,160 | 25,88,297 | 2,24,98,713 | 2,24,97,946 | 767 | 23,13,644 |
| 1282..... | 1,74,76,837 | 2,78,414 | 28,02,262 | 28,79,871 | 2,58,67,385 | 2,58,66,618 | 767 | 2,50,57,880 |
| 1283... ..... | 1,63,90,582 | 27,53,979 | 28,04,727 | 29,18,812 | 2,48,68,102 | 2,48,67,334 | 767 | 2,39,69,950 |
| 1284..... | 1,84,28,129 | 28,57,570 | 24,89,827 | 18,52,439 | 2,56,27,965 | 2,56,27,208 | 697 | 2,50,72,272 |

The figures given above have been taken from the returns furnished by the Accountant General, up to the end of 1284 Fasli. These figures are embodied in a diagram facing this page, and will at a glance show the increase that has been effected. To get an idea of the revenues up to 1288 Fasli, I cannot do better than quote here from a Minute written by His Excellency Sir Sálár Jang on the Financial Statement for 1288 Fasli ; it must be remembered that this is after the famine of 1286-87 :—

" Before the year 1263 Fasli the finances of the State were in the utmost confusion. No accounts were kept regularly ; the revenue of the State was

very small, and far below the expenditure. The debts of the State were rapidly increasing, and the financial difficulties were only met by raising loans that threatened to get beyond the power of Government to meet. Along with the reforms which have been gradually introduced in the administration since 1263 Fasli, the revenues of the State have also been steadily improving. The following table shows the financial improvement in income at the end of every decennial period since the year 1263 Fasli, in comparison with the estimated revenues for the year 1288 Fasli:—

| Heads of Income. | Revenue. | | | | Increase. | | | | Estimated for 1288 Fasli. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | In 1274 Fasli as compared with 1263 Fasli. | | In 1284 Fasli as compared with 1274 Fasli. | | In 1288 Fasli as compared with 1284 Fasli. | | In 1288 Fasli as compared with 1263 Fasli. | |
| | 1263 Fasli. | 1274 Fasli. | 1284 Fasli. | Estimated for 1288 Fasli. | Amount. | Percentage. | Amount. | Percentage. | Amount. | Percentage. | Amount. | Percentage. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | |
| Land Revenue | 64,85,099 | 1,23,32,347 | 1,84,28,139 | 1,88,82,061 | 64,36,803 | 109·18 | 60,95,792 | 49·4 | 4,53,922 | 2·4 | 1,29,86,517 | 220·2 |
| | **58,95,544** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abkári | 1,72,725 | 12,92,362 | 28,57,570 | 34,15,375 | 11,35,339 | 723·04 | 15,65,208 | 121·1 | 5,57,805 | 19·5 | 32,58,352 | 2,075·08 |
| | **1,57,023** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Customs | 4,65,983 | 42,42,687 | 24,89,827 | 34,83,441 | 38,19,066 | 901·5 | ..... | ..... | 9,93,614 | 30·3 | 30,59,820 | 722·6 |
| | **4,23,621** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 3,57,986 | 12,74,500 | 18,52,429 | 28,63,047 | 9,49,058 | 291·6 | 5,77,929 | 45·3 | 10,10,618 | 54·6 | 25,37,605 | 779·7 |
| | **3,25,442** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 74,81,793 | 1,91,41,896 | 2,56,27,965 | 2,86,43,924 | 1,23,40,266 | 181·4 | 64,86,069 | 33·8 | 30,15,959 | 11·8 | 2,18,42,294 | 321·1 |
| | **68,01,630** | | | | | | | | | | | |

In column 2, the black figures represent Háli coin, while those in ordinary type represent the Chálni rupees. In the other columns the figures exhibiting amounts of money represent the Háli coin only.

"In paras. 16 and 17* of the Financial Statement, which embrace a complete account of the income of the State in 1284 as compared with that of 1263, it has been shown that if the increase of revenue due to the resumption of jágirs, ináms, &c., and the restoration of a portion of the Assigned Districts be allowed for, a balance of Rs. 1,16,17,852 will still be left to represent the net increase of revenue due to expansion of cultivation and other *bonâ fide* improvements. In other words, a *bonâ fide* increase of 172·5 per cent. is shown over the revenues of 1263."

46. From the facts and figures given here it will be evident that the condition of the country has greatly improved during the past twenty years. Anarchy and misrule were succeeded by order and good government, with results which have been stated. Here I cannot do better than quote from the Administra-

* "16. The increase that has taken place by degrees in the extent of khálsá land, in the produce of agriculture, in the returns of trade, and in the revenue from land and other sources since His Excellency Sir Sálár Jang came into office will be apparent from the figures in the following statement, and from an examination of the present economical and social condition of the people.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE DIVA'NI REVENUES IN 1263 AND 1284.

| 1263 Fasli. | | Chá'ni Sicca. | Háli Sicca. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| The revenues of Diváni Táluks | | 71,66,911 1 6 | |
| Sivái Sadr, or revenues from miscellaneous sources | | 3,14,881 1 8 | |
| | | 74,81,792 3 2 | 68,01,629 4 8 |
| *Deduct*— | Rs. a. p. | | |
| Villages alienated to Jágirdárs | 6,69,516 3 10 | | |
| Cesses remitted | 3,41,802 1 11 | | |
| | | | 10,11,318 5 9 |
| | | | 57,90,310 14 11 |
| 1284 Fasli. | | | |
| The revenue of Diváni Táluks, including Land Revenue, Forests, A'bkári, and Customs | 2,41,01,450 10 9 | | |
| Sivái Sadr, or revenues from miscellaneous sources, *viz.*, Postage, the Mint, Stamps, &c. | 9,66,984 11 8½ | | |
| | | | 2,50,68,435 6 5½*a* |
| Increase of revenue over 1263 | | | 1,92,78,124 7 6½ |

SOURCES OF INCREASE.

| | | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | Resumption of Jágirs | 1,279,965 | 8 | 9 |
| (2) | Resumption of Tánkhá Táluks | 29,63,983 | 11 | 5 |
| (3) | Restored portion of Assigned Districts | 26,84,725 | 12 | 2 |
| (4) | Resumption of Inám and Sir Lands | 7,31,596 | 12 | 10 |
| (5) | Increase of cultivation and other sources | 1,16,17,852 | 10 | 4½ |
| | Total...Rs. | 1,92,78 124 | 7 | 6½" |

"17. Each of these five sources of increase of revenue is satisfactory in itself, and a clear proof of the progressive character of the administration—the last more than all the rest put together. From the above statement it will also appear that the increase in the extent and the revenue of the khálsá, or revenue-bearing territory, during this period of twenty-one years has been two-fold and in two ways. In the first place, the extent of territory has been nearly doubled by the resumption of jágirs, and by the restoration of a portion of the Assigned Districts. And in the second place, the revenue has doubled itself owing to a *bonâ fide* growth of resources and increase of receipts, quite irrespective of the accretion due to increase of territory from the two sources mentioned above. If this last item be taken into account,—and there is no reason why it should not,—the revenue will be found to have increased three-fold."

*a.* "*N.B.*—Receipts from A'yápatti (Balotá cess), the Berár surplus, the income from the Railway, Recoveries, and the revenues of Tánkhá Táluks are not included in this sum.

tion Report for 1869-70 by C. B. Saunders, Esq., C.B., late Resident of Haidarábád. Speaking of the improved condition of the country, Mr. Saunders says :—

" Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that the Hyderabad with which I first became acquainted in 1860 was to the Hyderabad which was described in, for example, the despatches of my predecessor of 1820, Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Metcalf, as the England of the present day is to the England of the Stuarts ; a result essentially due, as Government is aware, to the beneficent administration and sound financial policy of the present Minister, Sir Salar Jung, and to the support afforded to him by my predecessors in office.

" Not only was the public treasury full, but the annual income of the State exceeded the annual expenditure by about eight lakhs of rupees (£80,000) ; while the credit of the Government stood proportionately high. Owing chiefly to the abolition of the baneful system of former times, by which the collection of the revenue was farmed out to contractors, disturbances in the interior of the country had become rare."

Again, in Chapter IV. of his Administration Report, speaking on revenue matters, Mr. Saunders states :—

" In no respect does the recent administration of His Highness's country contrast more favourably with the state of things prevailing twenty years ago than in regard to revenue matters.

" The old method of collecting the public dues has already been incidentally alluded to. Its essential feature was that the revenue, instead of being collected by the Government itself, through officers regularly appointed for the purpose, was raised by assigning or farming out whole districts to contractors ; on the understanding that these, some of whom were military chiefs, others bankers, and others private individuals, should realize the State demand, with, of course, as much in addition as they might be able to compass on their own account. The evils inherent in such a system require no explanation."

Speaking of the Police arrangements, Mr. Saunders says :—

" The Police had been put on a satisfactory footing ; and life and property were [are now] only slightly more insecure in His Highness's territory than in many parts of the country subject to our own administration."

47. By far the greater portion of the cultivable area of all the districts is devoted to rainy food-crops. In Telingáná, where the total area cultivated is 2,182,874 acres, the percentage under food-crops is 82·2, leaving for other crops 17·8 only. In Maháratvári, where the total is 82,81,303 acres, the proportions are 80·6 and 19·4 respectively. The averages on the whole (10,464,177 acres) are 80·9 and 19·1. In Nander, a cotton-growing district, the percentage of acres under non-food-crops is 35·5. Medak goes to the other extreme with 7·1.

48. Investigations have been made as to the average amount of yield per acre, but the results have not been very satisfactory. Such as they are, however, tested by actual weighing in the field, they show (in twenty-eight fields taken as a

fair average) the highest amount of produce per bighá is twelve maunds four seers, of which the principal crop (jowári) weighed ten maunds eight seers, and the subordinate crops one maund thirty-six seers, which give per acre sixteen maunds eleven seers (= 1,334 lbs. avoirdupois). The lowest amount of produce per bighá is four maunds twenty seers, of which jowári was three maunds, while the subordinate crops one maund twenty seers, or six maunds two seers (= 494 lbs.) per acre. But as, to my understanding, such experiments are not satisfactory, I have made many experiments by actual weighing in the fields, but always discovered vast discrepancies in the results. I have seen fields of the best description which, owing to temporary causes, produced a splendid crop one year, and a miserable one the next. Not to speak of a whole province, the determination of the amount of the produce per acre of a táluká, therefore, appears to me most difficult.

49. The fertility of the country is such that in favourable seasons a surplus so much as sixteen lakhs of tons is left for storage or for exportation. A most elaborate statement has been prepared showing the cultivated area, produce, consumption, and surplus that remained for export in Fasli 1284 (1874 A. D.). It is as follows:—

| District. | Cultivated Area under Food produce. (Acres.) | Estimated Amount of Food produce. (Tons.) | Population. | | Amount of Food consumed at the rate of 12 chittaks per head per diem, or 19 maunds per 1,000 souls, or 6,937 maunds (247$\frac{3}{38}$ tons) per year. (Tons.) | Balance of Store for Export. (Tons.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Of District. | Per Square Mile of Cultivated Area. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | | TELINGA'NA'. | | | |
| Medak | 127 688 | 155 737 | 156,079 | 726 | 38,657 | 117,080 |
| Indur | 146 446 | 163 659 | 243.298 | 777 | 60.260 | 103,399 |
| Yalgundal | 371 084 | 272,222 | 460 610 | 680 | 114,083 | 158,139 |
| Sirpur-Tandur | 128,180 | 40,510 | 147,973 | 521 | 36,650 | 3,860 |
| Khammam | 379 328 | 230 762 | 270,250 | 402 | 66,935 | 163,827 |
| Nalgundá | 373 774 | 148.363 | 226,619 | 306 | 56,129 | 92,234 |
| Nágar-Karnul | 268,634 | 146,656 | 157,184 | 310 | 38,931 | 107,725 |
| Total Telingáná | 1,795,134 | 1 157,909 | 1,662,013 | 487 | 411,645 | 746,264 |
| | | | MAHA'RATVA'RA'. | | | |
| Aurangábád | 1,305 795 | 315,568 | 331,702 | 149 | 78.584 | 236,984 |
| Bírh | 1,242,351 | 380,918 | 258,338 | 110 | 63 985 | 316,933 |
| Parbhaini | 815,161 | 208 853 | 276,620 | 176 | 68 513 | 140,340 |
| Bídar | 306,800 | 82,820 | 212.001 | 355 | 52,508 | 30,312 |
| Nander | 544,275 | 130 731 | 347,612 | 264 | 86 096 | 44 635 |
| Naldrug | 389.346 | 58.452 | 267,180 | 339 | 66,175 | 7.723 |
| Gulbargá | 332,980 | 80,583 | 198,043 | 328 | 49 051 | 31,532 |
| Shorápur | 432 603 | 125 645 | 272,345 | 309 | 67,454 | 58,191 |
| Raichur | 590 283 | 108,272 | 295,848 | 238 | 73.275 | 34,997 |
| Lingsugur | 709,664 | 107,584 | 251,911 | 184 | 62,393 | 45,191 |
| Total Maháratvárá | 6,669,258 | 1,599,426 | 2,711,600 | 209 | 668,034 | 931,392 |
| Grand Total | 8,464 392 | 2,757,335 | 4,373,613 | 267 | 1.079,679 | 1,677 656 |

50. There are, however, two points to be taken into consideration in connection with this account. The estimated outturn is for a good year, and no deductions have been made for seed and wastage, which will be done now. Then, again, the number of population given is taken from the Patwáris' records, which is much below the actual number, as has been stated elsewhere. Taking an average of the past eight years, we may estimate the annual outturn of food-grains at 1,948,000 tons, in place of 2,757,000 tons, as has been estimated for the year 1284. In place of a population of 4,373,600, we have now estimated it at 5,685,700, increasing it by 30 per cent. The consumption is set down at 480 lbs. or 6 maunds per head per annum. In estimating this, some allowance has been made for infants, &c. The consumption may therefore be set down at 1,218,000 tons, the wastage at 57,000 tons, aggregating in all 1,372,000 tons. The balance available for export or store is about 576,000 tons.

51. This recital of facts may be concluded with this statement, that the surplus remaining for export and store never falls below the above estimate in an average year. Throughout the period of distress now to be described no great complaint of scarcity of grain was made ; what was wanted was means to purchase it by the lower classes of the people. It is considered that the produce in a favourable year is sufficient to cover the consumption of food by His Highness's subjects for two years. During the period of distress more than one hundred thousand tons of grain, mainly jowári, was exported to British territory.

52. With such facts available, it may be said without any exaggeration that never since the Godávari began to flow have the dominions of His Highness been so well able to meet disaster arising from crop failure as when the recent disaster began, or at the present time.

# Chapter II.

## Commencement of the Distress—October to December, 1876.

Commencement of distress in October, 1876, in the four Governments of Southern India.—Determination of His Highness the Nizám's Government to meet the difficulty by a careful system of relief works, and by trusting to the natural laws of supply and demand for the needful quantity of food-grain.—Extraordinary influx at the beginning of November of famine-stricken people from the Bombay Presidency.—More formidable influx from Madras later on.—Orders issued about the protection and employment of these immigrants, the grant of waste lands for cultivation, and the right of free pasturage for their cattle.—Plan of operations to meet the distress in the eight districts of His Highness the Nizám's Dominions to which it was found to be confined.—Important instructions issued by His Excellency Sir Sálár Jang.—Determination to establish Relief Works under the Public Works Department, the decision as to how and where they should be opened remaining with the Revenue Officers.—Issue of Circulars seeking full particulars of distress, and details as to the suitability of the different forms of public relief works.—Appointment of a Famine Committee of seventeen members with full authority to act.—Principles by which they were guided.—Appointment of three Revenue Officers and three Officers in the Public Works Department as Special Commissioners, to keep the Central Committee properly posted from the different districts to which they were told off.—Beneficial action of Committee immediately evident.—Organisation among District Officials, and receipt of weekly reports.—Increase of famine wage to the equivalent of three-quarters of a seer of grain.—Plan of famine operations complete in December, 1876.

1. At one and the same time four Governments in Southern India were brought face to face with an evil of no ordinary nature, *viz.*, the certain advent of famine, the extent and duration of which could not be accurately determined. The ill to be encountered was not at a distance, allowing ample time for consideration and due preparation ; it was at hand, and had to be met as successfully as might be. The Governor of Bombay (Sir Philip Wodehouse) and H. E. the Minister of H. H. the Nizám's dominions (Sir Sálár Jang, G.C.S.I.) determined that they would meet the difficulty by a carefully arranged system of public works, leaving charitable relief to a later stage in the crisis. The Governor of Madras (the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos) and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore (Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B.) placed less reliance upon the advisability of making works their chief mode of action, though they by no means discarded this method of meeting famine. In Bombay and Haidarábád, again (and also in Mysore), it was early determined that full reliance should be placed upon the laws of supply and demand to furnish the needful quantity of food-grain.* The event in both

* On this point the following remarks by Maulivi Mushtaq Husen, in his replies to the Famine Commission, are of much interest :—"The mode of relief mentioned in this question, *viz.*, that grain should be purchased at the market rate, and then sold to the poor at a slightly reduced rate, was never practised in any district in His Highness's dominions ; nor is the State in any case, in my opinion, entitled to constitute itself a trading body, and thus interfere with the freedom of private traffic. On the contrary, freedom of traffic is, I believe, the best guarantee the State can seek for a healthy flow of export and import, and a proper play of the principles of supply and demand. In consideration of fostering this freedom of trade, and protecting it from undue interference, the State is certainly entitled to levy customs duties on merchandise. The mode of relief suggested in the question under reply, irrespective of its being practicable or not, is calculated to strike a fatal blow at the trade of the country. If the State were to step in as finders of grain for some consumers, private dealers would give up the trade altogether in alarm, and the State would soon find itself committed to supply grain to all consumers, paupers or not paupers. As to the

cases justified the action taken. On these points the Minister's instructions were clear and emphatic. They will be quoted in a subsequent paragraph.

2. While H. E. Sir Sálár Jang and his Councillors, with the chief Revenue and Public Works officials, were considering the action they should take, a great danger appeared in the districts adjoining the Bombay Presidency, and very serious consequences were feared. Under the influence of the first scare and the pressure caused by want, the inhabitants of the British territories became panic-stricken, and were reported to be emigrating *en masse* for H. H. the Nizám's dominions. The statements in contemporary records were of a most startling kind. Two only will be quoted. The Sarvajanik Sabhá's first letter to the Bombay Government contained many paragraphs of which the following is a specimen :—" Karmala, Oct. 18.—More than one-fourth population left. 30,000 cattle belonging to that táluk taken to Nizám's dominions. More people and cattle going." The *Times of India's* special correspondent, writing from the Relief Works, Begampur Road, Sholápur District, on November 9, said :—

" 10-15 A.M.—Left Sholapur.

" 10-20.—Passed the remains of the encampment about which I telegraphed you yesterday * * * The first group came from a place forty miles off, in the Sangola taluk. There were fifteen men, twenty-four women, ten children, and twelve cattle, of which latter two had died on the road. They were going to the Nizam's territory, and said they knew nothing of relief works. Second group from Booa, Sangola taluk ; eighteen men, twenty-two women, eighteen children, and six cattle. No deaths. They were going to the Nizam's territory, and said they knew nothing of relief works. Third group from Baliawady, in Mangoli taluk, twenty-eight miles off. There were eight men, four women, five children, and one cow. One man died on the way. These were going to the Nizam's territory unless they found work ; they knew nothing of relief works. Fourth group from Walwata, Sholapur taluk, fourteen miles off.

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question whether or not, under certain exceptional circumstances, such a course may be adopted by the State with advantage, I should say that in my opinion, so long as private individuals are forthcoming to carry on trade in grain, and the freedom of trade is unconstrained, no circumstances can arise to warrant the practice of this principle. It is said that on the occurrence of a famine in the reign of the emperor Aurangzeb such a course was beneficially followed. I receive the information with due deference, and I admire the proverbial thrift and economy of that monarch, but I am rather sceptical as to the extent to which the effects of his capacity have been stretched by his historians. Not a hundredth part of the facilities for transport from distant places now offered under the British Government existed in the time of Aurangzeb, and it is not improbable that the number of zealous, able, humane and trustworthy officers serving under that monarch was not so large as now in Her Majesty's service. Yet experience shows us that, with all the facilities of transport which the Imperial Government can now command in the way of roads and railways, it becomes a matter of grave and embarrassing difficulty in famine times to throw in enough grain into an affected district to mitigate the pressure of scarcity and meet the heightened demand. I am, not therefore, prepared to give credence to the statement that the imperial efforts of Aurangzeb were, unaided, sufficient to carry grain to every part of the country suffering from famine. This much is possible—that, rather than suffer money from the public treasury to be distributed broadcast without any return in labour, this thrifty and, in some respects, sagacious monarch had devised such a scheme of relief, which was probably carried into effect, to some extent, in the capital, or one or two large cities, and which at this great distance of time is looked upon by his admirers as a great feat of statesmanship and sagacity.

There were four men, six women, and sixteen children. The son of the oldest man had died three days since, and they had no cattle left. Were going to Nizam's territory ; knew nothing of relief works. Fifth group from some place—my note is here illegible—16 miles off, in the Baboolgaum taluk. There were six men, five women, six children, and no cattle. They had been working at the Jyerwaddy relief works, but two of their number had died, and the rest were frightened and so wandered on.

" 10-30.—Party of forty-eight persons, with a few cattle and goats, going from Heeraz, five miles off, to the Nizam's territory.

" 10-35.—Party of twelve persons, with about 150 cattle, and a bullock wagon of household goods, going from Punderpur to Nizam's territory.

" 11-47.—Flock of seventy sheep, and two men, from beyond Hinwar, and herd of sixteen cattle, and five people, all going to Nizam's territory."

With much more to a similar effect. So far as is known, this movement was greatly exaggerated. Many people, in their first moments of dismay, may have started for His Highness the Nizám's territory, which they probably considered a land of plenty for themselves and their cattle. But they did not go far. Had they continued their journey, they would have perceived the country as they progressed become increasingly fertile. As it turned out, some did proceed, and a great many finally settled in Bírh, Parbháni, Aurangábád, and other places.

The more formidable cases of immigration which His Highness's officials had to deal with were not from the Bombay districts ; they proceeded from the Madras side, later on in the crisis, and were promptly dealt with. Indeed, the people of India, save when under the unreasoning influence of panic, do not travel much. In reply to some questions of the Famine Commission regarding what is known in famine relief parlance as " the distance test," it was urged by an experienced officer that if the test involved travelling a long distance it would break down. Maulivi Mushtaq Husen thinks a distance test of more than two or three days' journey from the applicant's village would prove inoperative. " The common people do not travel much," he says, " and seemed during the famine to have a strong objection to leaving their own neighbourhoods. Even when pressure was put upon them to do so, and carts were provided for the conveyance of the more feeble, most of them would escape on the road, and seemed to prefer starving where they were, to being taken away from their homes." From my own experience, acquired in the famines in the North-West Provinces in 1869 and 1873, I can bear testimony to this fact. This seems decisive in showing that the emigration did not assume such large dimensions as was at one time supposed. Some statistics on this point will be found in the tabular statement quoted in paragraph 9 of Chapter III. In those districts which were prosperous, as has been stated above, the immigrants were welcomed, and found

employment as labourers, &c. Government issued the following beneficent orders regarding the manner in which such immigrants were to be dealt with :—

1. No customs duties were to be levied on the goods brought by the refugees; especially were their cattle to be toll-free.
2. No tax or cess was to be levied for grazing, but the cattle were to be permitted free pasturage.
3. Patels (Police) were to take special measures to prevent the immigrants being plundered while journeying.
4. The village officials were directed to request the villagers, as far as practicable, to employ the immigrants as farm labourers, and to render them all the assistance in their power.
5. If the immigrants wished for waste lands to cultivate, such were to be granted to them on most liberal terms.
6. The immigrants were to be left free to come, remain, or go, as they pleased, without interruption.

The Tálukdárs' and Sadar Tálukdárs' Reports speak highly in favour of the private assistance offered by the relatives and friends of the refugees.

3. The operations to meet the distress which was now known to be imminent were commenced early in October. It was ascertained that eight districts—those named in the margin, which have been described in detail in the preceding chapter—were already affected in a greater or less degree, and that efforts to relieve certain distress must be begun at once. As time went on and rain fell in the central and northern parts of His Highness's dominions, it was ascertained that distress would be confined to these districts. In these, then, action was at once taken. H. E. Sir Sálár Jang, as soon as an estimate of the situation had been made, wrote a Minute upon the subject, which, among other things, contained the following important instructions:—

1. West Raichur.
2. East Raichur.
3. Shorápur.
4. Gulbargá.
5. Naldrug.
6. Bírh.
7. Nalgundá.
8. Nagar-Karnul.

1st. That no Government officer should, on any account, interfere with the rise of prices of food-grains, for it had been ascertained from past experience that any such interference by officials, instead of lowering the prices, tended not only to raise them, but to place food-grains beyond the reach of the people. 2nd. That wherever, on account of drought, agricultural operations had been wholly or partially suspended, and where the raiyats had been reduced to want, there should be opened such works (road-constructions, well-sinking, &c.) as would require no masonry skill from the labourers, but which would ultimately prove beneficial to the cause of agriculture and commerce, and thereby profit the raiyats as well as the State. 3rd. That in districts where the produce of cultivation had not fallen below the average, public works carried out in ordinary years should be immediately discontinued. 4th. That district authorities should submit weekly Reports embodying correct and detailed information as to whether or not there was in the market a stock of grain sufficient to supply the

wants of the inhabitants ; the activity of trade ; the quantity of grain brought in or carried out ; the direction from which imported, or to which exported ; the circumstances of the raiyats generally, and of the cultivators particularly ; the changes in their manner of living in consequence of the suspension of agricultural operations ; and the number of immigrants, if any, to or from each district, classed under two distinct heads—"cultivators" and "non-cultivators."

4. It was clearly recognised that relief works must be established, and occupation thereby found for the people in need ; and the Public Works Department, when appealed to, acted with great promptitude and energy in carrying out His Excellency's wishes. It is not intended here to detail the works opened and the progress made with them from time to time, as a special chapter of this Report will deal with this aspect of the measures adopted. On the 17th of October a circular (No. 29) was issued by the Department (see text in Mr. Palmer's Report, pp. 12, 13) in which particulars of probable distress, and capable works for relief purposes, were sought. The works for which plans and estimates were required were stated to be all kinds of earth-works, such as the repairs of tanks and channels, the construction of useful roads, &c. Particular attention to the digging of wells in all likely places was strongly recommended by H. E. Sir Sálár Jang. Further circulars, with definite instructions as to the steps to be taken, were issued ; and it was decided that while the actual carrying out and control of the works themselves rested with the Public Works officials, the decision as to what persons required relief, the necessity of opening relief works, &c., the localities in which they should be situated, was to be left to the officers of the Revenue Department. Some little friction was occasioned by this arrangement, but afterwards harmonious working marked the efforts put forth.

5. Replies to these circulars came in promptly, the earliest from the Southern Division, where the state of affairs was described as very bad in all the four districts of East Raichur, West Raichur, Shorápur, and Gulbargá, but more especially in the first-named district. No delay occurred in setting works on foot, and providing employment for the people in need. At the same time good and sufficiently remunerative pay was provided for workers, enough to enable them to obtain adequate food to maintain them in a state of health.

6. Among the incidents reported from the districts may be mentioned one as representative of many, the character of which may be estimated by the following :—From West Raichur, on the 2nd November 1876, the District Engineer described the condition of the country to be as follows:—

"From Lingsugur to the Tungabudra river the crops had entirely failed, the smaller villages were deserted, the ryots and other inhabitants were emigrating to Bellary,

where famine relief works had been opened out. Fodder for cattle had become exceedingly scarce, robberies were very prevalent, and several murders occurred almost daily. Provisions had reached very high prices, the poorer people resorting to roots and leaves as food."

7. Whilst arrangements for works were in course of completion, H. E. the Minister had carefully considered by what means the famine should be administered, and ultimately decided that it would be wise to appoint a Committee, with full authority to act, composed of ten official and seven non-official gentlemen. Accordingly, on the 11th Zikad 1293 A.H. (November 1876 A.D.), a Famine Committee was appointed, consisting of the following official and non-official members :—

*President.*

NAWA'B MUKARRAM-UD-DAULA' BAHA'DUR.

*Secretary.*

MAULIVI SAYAD MAHDI ALI, Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.

*Official Members.*

Mr. M. H. WILKINSON.
„ RAI MANNU LA'L.
„ G. PALMER.
Dastur RATANJI JA'MA'SJI.
Mr. MUSHTAQ HUSEN.
„ SAYAD HUSEN BILGRAMI.
„ SAYAD MOHI-UDDIN ALVI.
Mr. SAYAD FIDA HUSEN KHA'N.
Captain LAKAN.
Mr. INAYAT HUSEN KHA'N BAHA'DUR, Kotwál of the City.
Mr. RUSTAM ALI KHA'N, Kotwál of City Suburbs.
Mr. SHEKH AHMAD.

Messrs. DARA'BJI DOSA'BHA'I and CHARLES.

*Non-official Members.*

Mr. GIRDHARI PRASA'D.
„ YENKOBA' NA'YAK.
„ GOVINDRA'M MATHURA'DA'S.
„ RA'MDIN.
Mr. HARIDA'S BHAGVA'NDA'S.
„ HANMANT RAO SADA'SUKH, and
„ BANSILA'L ABI'R CHAND.

Full powers were given to this Committee to ascertain the condition of the raiyats in the various districts, and to exercise due control over all famine relief operations.

8. The principles by which the Committee were guided were—

1*st.*—To assemble at least once a week to consider the information received from the districts, and to take the necessary steps. The Secretaries of the Revenue and Public Works Departments were required to lay before the Committee such information as in their official capacity they might receive on famine matters. The proceedings of the Committee were taken down in the regular official form, a copy of which was punctually submitted to Government.

2*nd.* To depute two officers, one belonging to the Revenue and the other to the Public Works Department, to such Divisions whence complaints of failure of rainfall may have been received, with a view to obtain conjointly, by personal inquiry, accurate and full

information as to the state of the country, raiyats and crops, and to thoroughly supervise the execution of such plans as the Committee might deem necessary to be carried out in order to save people from dying of starvation. The following officers were accordingly appointed Special Commissioners, with definite powers to inquire fully into the condition of the Divisions under their respective charge :—

| Division. | Name of Revenue Officer. | Designation of Office. | Name of Public Works Dept. Officer. | Designation of Office. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern Division... | Mr. Hasan bin Abdulla ..... | Tálukdár ..... | Mr. Gauntlet | Divisional Engineer. |
| Southern do. ... | „ Sayad Mohi-uddin Alvi.. | Supdt. of Sarf Khás. | „ Mills ... | Engineer. |
| North-Western do. ... | „ Sayad Siraj-ul-Hassan ... | Tálukdár ..... | „ Fitch ... | Divisional Engineer. |

A code of rules designed for the regulation of their proceedings was framed, and issued by Government on the 11th of Zikad 1293 A.H., and was published in the *Government Gazette.* The most important articles of the code enjoined on the Commissioners—

1*st.*—With the permission of the Central Famine Committee, to go to the districts whence complaints of the severity of famine might arrive, and to inquire into the condition of the raiyats and crops.

2*nd.*—To test by personal inquiries the accuracy of the reports received from the districts.

3*rd.*—To inspect relief works, and to inform the Committee of the necessity or otherwise of the continuation of such works, to check all accounts connected with them, and to report on their general management.

4*th.*—To suggest to the Committee plans, or improve upon those already in progress, for the mitigation of the really distressed subjects.

9. The first meeting of the Central Famine Committee took place on the 15th of Zikad, when the Revenue Secretary placed before the members full information obtained from the districts concerning the condition of the raiyats, rainfall, and crops ; and the Public Works Department Secretary presented a list, which he had prepared, of all the works the construction of which had been sanctioned by Government for the relief of those suffering from distress. Each member, in the course of discussion, freely expressed his opinion as to the course to be adopted. It was admitted on all hands that Government had acted judiciously in entrusting the management of famine affairs to a select body, and that this course would certainly bring about beneficial results. The soundness of the principle on which Government acted could not indeed be questioned. The immediate result was that the real bearings of all the prominent circumstances connected with the famine were placed within its grasp.

10. The beneficial action of the Committee was not long in revealing itself. The freedom from famine of the Eastern Division (Telingáná) was soon

brought to light, and from that Division the Commissioners were consequently recalled. The Commissioners of the other two Divisions continued longer in office ; they regularly sent in diaries to the Central Famine Committee, and they personally supervised the operations of the relief works and poor-houses which had been started. It may be stated here that the unremitting zeal and assiduous toil of the Commissioners were productive of very beneficial results. The district authorities were more careful and painstaking than usual in the discharge of their duties ; Government orders issued from time to time for the alleviation of distress were more strictly executed ; the drooping spirits of the raiyats were revived ; more accurate information was brought within reach ; unnecessary relief works were abolished and necessary ones started ; extravagant and useless expenditure was curtailed ; and the undue anxiety of Government, which, owing to the very gloomy reports of distress among His Highness's subjects, had reached a very high pitch, was abated on receipt of correct and faithful information. Exact accounts were obtained as to the range in which the injury done by failure of rainfall to the crops in the several districts was confined ; as to where this distress was occasioned by the undue rise of prices ; and where the calamity really attained the dimensions of famine.

11. That some exaggerated estimates of the amount of distress were sent in by district officers appears plainly from the subjoined remarks made by Mr. G. Palmer in his General Report :—

"It is not to be wondered at that the reports that were at first received from the districts as to the amount of distress existing should have turned out afterwards to have been exaggerated.

"A district official, with the interests of his particular district at heart, is liable to be led away by the sights he sees, and the reports and complaints constantly brought to him by subordinate officers and individual inhabitants. The lower classes also, finding that hard times are before them, and that they will be deprived of almost all their usual occupation and means of earning a livelihood, are unwilling to break in upon the slender stores that they have saved in money, or accumulated in property, sooner than they are actually obliged to, and they are only too anxious to come forward and claim assistance when they see any prospect of Government offering it to them. It is only when relief works are opened, and a strict standard of qualification for admission to them fixed and adhered to, and a task imposed to be performed in return for the money given, that the amount of extreme distress is ascertained, and those really suffering from it are separated from those who, though put to great loss, and suffering the troubles and inconveniences of great poverty, are able, by some means or other, to support themselves till times improve. Thus, had the earlier reports from the districts been acted upon, and money sanctioned to the extent that district officers deemed would have been necessary, an expenditure of five or six times the amount that actually was expended during the whole year in relief operations would have been incurred."*

12. Constant communication was maintained both with the Divisional Revenue Officers and the Divisional Engineers. The Sadar Tálukdárs of the famine-stricken districts were required to report on the condition of the distressed people, and to suggest plans the adoption of which would relieve suffering. They submitted their diaries weekly, noting therein the circumstances of the raiyats, the state of trade, the settlement of the land revenue, and the realisation thereof. Every mistake, or neglect, on the part of district authorities, met with censure at the hands of the Sadar Tálukdárs, who, by their zeal and devotion, rendered material and substantial assistance to the Central Committee. The Divisional Engineers, too, were continually travelling for the purpose of inspecting and supervising relief works. The unremitting toil they cheerfully underwent at this period brought about good results in the conduct of relief works, and relieved the Central Committee of much anxiety.

13. The scarcity of grain obliged the Government to increase the scale of wages of labourers employed on relief works, for it had been found by experience that a pound of grain was not sufficient for an able-bodied man. It was therefore decided that the labourer should in all cases get so much as would purchase three-fourths of a seer of grain. Mr. Palmer, in his General Report, writes on this head—

"In the dry cultivation districts, or those on the western side, jowari is the principal food of the lower classes, and in the eastern or Telingana districts rice. The famine was most severely felt in the West Raichur District, and here we find the price of the commonest jowari rising at one time to 4⅝ seers, or 9¼ lbs., per H. S. rupee, or one anna and 8¾ pies per lb. A man coolie, therefore, earning two annas a day on relief works could do very little more than buy a pound of grain with his wages. A woman coolie on 1¼ annas could not purchase quite ¾ lbs., and a child coolie on 9 pies barely half a pound. These wages were sufficient so long as grain did not get below five seers to the rupee, and presuming one pound of grain to be sufficient for an able-bodied man; but it has not been found by experience to be sufficient, and therefore when grain was selling at anything under 6 seers to the rupee it was always found advisable to raise the scale of wages. The margin then left for the purchase of other necessaries of life besides grain, and for the support, perhaps, of other members of the family who were unable to work, and who had not sought relief in the relief houses, was small enough. In the relief houses where the work done by the most able-bodied inmates was of the most nominal kind, the full allowance per day to a man was 1½ lbs. of uncooked grain." * * * "As the price of grain rose, a sliding scale of wages was adopted on works as follows :—

| | Ordinary Rates of Wages. | Increased Rates of Wages. |
|---|---|---|
| Man | 0 2 0 | 0 2 7 |
| Woman | 0 1 6 | 0 1 9 |
| Child | 0 1 0 | 0 1 3 |

14. The condition of affairs at the close of 1876, when His Highness, with His Excellency the Minister, left for the Delhi Assemblage, was that the wide-spread

distress was well understood, and ample means in the way of works existed to provide occupation for those in need. Indeed, more arrangements were made than were necessary. The district authorities opened relief works at first without making any inquiry as to whether or not the wants of the raiyats placed under their charge required from Government any assistance in support of them; but their power on this head was very soon taken away, and most of the works which had been started without any sufficient reason were closed, the Famine Relief Committee being formed, which commenced a very detailed inquiry, and allowed only such works to be kept open as in their opinion were essentially necessary to save people from dying of starvation. The opening of relief works with the permission of the Central Committee took place on the 9th December 1876.

# Chapter III.

## Progress of the Distress, January to April, 1877.

Conference at Delhi, and proposed Visit of Sir Richard Temple as Famine Delegate to the whole of Southern India.—Mr. Madhi Ali's Tour of Inspection in company with Mr. Palmer and Rai Mannu Lal.—Their Report to the Central Committee.—Rules for the guidance of Officers entrusted with management of Relief Works.—Rules for the organisation of labour on famine relief works.—Rules for Camps, Medical and Sanitary arrangements, Police and Wells.—Grant of ten lakhs of rupees for expenditure on relief works.—A Special Committee appointed of six members of the Central Committee to carry out all executive arrangements.—Issue of weekly statements showing number of people relieved, and amount expended on wages.—Sir Richard Temple's arrival.—His "Memorandum of the facts ascertained as to failure of harvests, and distress in the Nizám's Dominions."—His marked approval of the way in which the Committee had anticipated all he could have recommended.—Sir Richard Meade's official account of the state of affairs.—Full "Summary of information regarding famine and measures of relief adopted in the Nizám's territory, as gathered from papers furnished by the Minister."—This document forwarded to the Government of India by Sir Richard Meade with a Memorandum reviewing and approving all the measures for relief.—Second Tour of Inspection by Delegates from the Central Committee.—Their Reports.

1. When the famous Conference at Delhi took place, in which it was decided that H. E. Sir Richard Temple should visit, in the capacity of Delegate from the Government of India, the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras and the Province of Mysore, Sir Sálár Jang was able to inform H. E. the Viceroy that the distress in H. H. the Nizam's dominions was well in hand. H. E. the Minister, nevertheless, readily acceded to the suggestion which was made that the Delegate should, when passing from Bombay to Madras, proceed to Haidarábád, and himself examine into the actual condition of affairs. Reports had reached H. E. the Minister from time to time during his absence from the seat of Government, which assured him that the Central Committee was working with unflagging zeal, and with a considerable measure of success. One of the most admirable features of their mode of procedure was that of deputing certain of their members on tours of inspection, with instructions to rigorously examine all arrangements that were being made, and to take such further steps as might seem to them necessary. Very early in January, before it was decided that Sir Richard Temple should be despatched to the scene of disaster, the Central Committee had decided upon precisely the same course of action that H. E. the Delegate eventually adopted.

2. In the beginning of January, 1877, pressing complaints of severe distress came up to the Central Committee in large numbers from the Southern Division. It was agreed that Mr. G. Palmer, Secretary to Sadar-ul-Máhám Mutfárkát, Public Works Department; Rai Mannu Lál, Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department; and myself, as Secretary to the Central Committee, should proceed to Gulbargá and Raichur. We were empowered, after instituting personal inquiries and becoming acquainted with the actual state of affairs, in consultation with the district authorities, to make such arrangements for the relief

of the distressed as seemed necessary. After reaching Gulbargá, we proceeded to Raichur, passing through many villages, at all of which we stayed, collecting much useful information about crops and produce generally, besides becoming acquainted with the actual condition of the people. We stayed three days at Raichur, holding frequent meetings with the district officers. Among others who met us were the Sadar Tálukdár, the Tálukdárs of Gulbargá, Raichur, and Shorápur, the Famine Commissioners of the Southern Division, and the Police, Medical, and Judicial Officers. At these meetings we discussed and settled the modes of relief which should be adopted ; these settled, we proceeded to consider kindred topics, such as (*a*) the general condition of cultivation and the ryots, (*b*) the districts suffering from drought, (*c*) the sufficiency or insufficiency of food-grains in the markets, (*d*) the ruling prices of food, &c. This visit and these meetings were typical of many others of a similar kind undertaken by selected members of the Central Committee, throughout the period of distress.

3. We reported to the Central Committee the result of our inquiries and observations. The following rules for the guidance of officers entrusted with the management of relief works were then issued on the 19th February 1877 :—

RULES FOR CARRYING OUT FAMINE RELIEF WORKS IN H. H. THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

The initiation of famine relief works in each district rests with the Talukdar, who is the officer responsible for ascertaining what amount of distress exists in his district, and what amount of relief is required ; the duties will also devolve upon the Talukdar of providing the necessary funds for the carrying out of *sanctioned* relief works, and of making suitable arrangements for the supply of sufficient grain to the labourers employed.

1. Every applicant for employment on famine relief works should go first to the office of the Talukdar or other Revenue officer, not under the rank of a Tahsildar, especially selected by the Talukdar, and deputed for the work (and who shall have an office on the work), where his or her circumstances will be inquired into.

2. If found deserving of relief, the name of the applicant, father's name, village, age, and other particulars will be entered in a book kept for that purpose.

3. The applicant will be given a metal ticket with a number on it corresponding to the number against his or her name, in the register mentioned in para. 2, and the applicant will be known upon the work by the number so given.

4. The numbers given to the coolies will alone be entered in the books of the District Engineer or other Public Works Department officer in charge of the work.

5. On the conclusion of each day's work, a ticket bearing the number of the coolie and the amount of wages due will be given to each coolie.

6. The coolie will take the ticket to the Revenue Office, where the amount due will be paid, the same being entered in an account book kept for that purpose, and the Revenue

officials will be held responsible for prompt payment. A cashier on Rs. 25 per month, furnishing good security to the extent of Rs. 1,000, may be employed under the Revenue officer for every 1,000 coolies employed on the work.

7. A memo. of the amount paid on account of the work should be furnished weekly to the Public Works Department officer in charge of the work, so as to enable him to enter the same in his departmental accounts.

8. By adopting the foregoing rules much time and unpleasantness will be saved, as there will be no grounds for the Revenue authorities interfering with the Public Works Department officials, as the Revenue officers will have full information as regards the number of coolies and amounts paid in their own offices, the quantity of work executed and the quality the same being a matter *solely* connected with the Public Works Department.

9. All coolies should be numbered consecutively, and if a coolie should die, or leave the work, his or her number should not be given to another coolie, but be left blank In this way the total number of coolies employed upon a work will be seen at once on reference to the register.

10. Great discretion must be exercised by the Revenue authorities in forwarding for employment only those who really require relief, as the funds sanctioned by Government for expenditure on relief works must be economised as much as possible, as they will have to extend over the whole period that the distress lasts.

The Revenue officer should, in forming his opinion as to whether applicants are deserving of relief, be guided by his personal knowledge of them, or of the district whence they came, their appearance, &c. ; in the event of their being possessed of jewels, ornaments, or superfluous property of any kind, they should not be admitted on the relief works.

11. The District Engineer in carrying out famine relief works will do so in accordance with the Public Works Code, and with the instructions already issued on the subject from time to time by the Central Office.

12. By the Public Works Code, supplemented by Circular No. 45, dated 30th November 1876, from the Central Office, Sudder Talukdars are empowered to sanction estimates for works amounting to a total of Rs. 7,500 in the year, each estimate not to exceed Rs. 1,000; and Talukdars are empowered to sanction estimates for works amounting to a total of Rs. 4,000 in the year, each estimate not to exceed Rs. 200. As many of these works as possible should be carried out as famine relief works, but as they will probably be very numerous and scattered, and ti will be impossible for the Public Works officials to superintend all of them, they should be carried out in the following manner. The nearest Public Works official should be called upon to frame an estimate ; this he will forward to the Talukdar or Sudder Talukdar, who will direct Tahsildars, Patails, or other Revenue authorities to carry out the work. The officer thus placed in charge of the works will keep the accounts of the money expended and labour employed, forwarding them weekly to the Talukdar. On the work being completed the Talukdar will call upon the nearest Public Works official to inspect it and measure it up, giving him at the same time copy of the original estimate ; and if the said Public Works official finds it has been carried out in accordance with estimate, and in a satisfactory manner, he will certify to the same, and the

estimate will then be forwarded for sanction through the Public Works Department as a bill of cost in the usual manner. Should he see any reason for not certifying to the work having been properly carried out, he will at once report the same to the Talukdar, who will direct the officer placed in charge of the work to complete it properly, and hold him responsible for any extra expense incurred.

13. The works carried out in the manner described in the last para. should be chiefly wells, channels, village roads, drains, &c., and they should be arranged so as to, as much as possible, provide relief to villagers in their own villages, and afford means of support to those who are not sufficiently able-bodied to proceed to a distance in search of work.

14. The wages paid to labourers on famine relief works should not exceed 2 annas per man, 1½ anna per woman, and 1 anna per child per day. An extra 1 pie per day should be allowed each man, woman, or child bringing their own tools. The full amounts stated above need not be paid if it is found that labourers can obtain sufficient grain for their healthy support on less.

15. These rules are not intended to cancel any rules or circulars or orders that have been previously issued, through the Revenue or Public Works Department, as regards famine relief works, except where they may be found to be at variance with them, in which cases the present rules will be acted upon, and the former ones considered void. All other rules, circulars or orders previously issued will still remain in force.

RULES FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOUR ON FAMINE RELIEF WORKS TO BE ADOPTED BY PUBLIC WORKS OFFICIALS WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE REVENUE, POLICE, MEDICAL, AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

I. Every 1,000 coolies should be divided into twenty-five gangs, of forty coolies in each.

II. One mucaddam should be in charge of each gang, on the pay of 3 annas per day, the duties of each mucaddam being to collect the coolies belonging to his gang in the morning, marshal them for payment in the evening, and see that they keep at work during the day.

III. To every five gangs one maistry should be appointed, who is able to read and write, and measure up work; his pay will be Rs. 12 per month, and his duty to mark out the daily work for each of his gangs, and see that it is properly carried out by them. The maistry will mark out the quantity of work to be done by each gang during the day, in accordance with instructions he receives from the officer in charge of the works, through the overseers, to whom he will be responsible that the full quantity of work is done. Should any gang under his charge fail to do the full quantity of work required from it, he will report that gang (giving their numbers) to the overseer in the evening, who will issue to them tickets for payment of three-quarters, half, &c., of the full amount, according to the proportion of the task set that has been done. Should any coolie refuse to produce number ticket when called upon, the maistry will hand him over to the police, who will keep him in custody till all the payment tickets have been issued for that day.

IV. To every 1,000 coolies two karkuns, to keep muster-rolls and act as time-keepers, should be appointed; their pay will be Rs. 15 per month each, and they will keep daily correct muster rolls of the coolies employed (giving names and numbers of tickets received by them from

the Revenue officer), and see that each mucaddam and maistry has his proper number of people at work. They will carry out their duties throughout the day, whilst the people are at work. The karkuns will submit their daily must er rollsto the officer in charge of the work each evening.

V. To every 1,000 coolies one overseer should be appointed, on Rs. 50 per month. He will act as assistant to the Public Works officer in charge of the work, and generally superintend the works throughout the day. The overseer, assisted by the karkuns, will, on the coolies being mustered in the evening after work, issue tickets to them, writing on each ticket the number of the coolie, and the amount to be paid him. He will keep a list of the numbers and accounts, and submit it each evening to the officer in charge of the work.

The overseer will measure, as often as he can, the quantity of work done by the gangs under each maistry, and if he finds the work done to be less than the task allotted he will direct the maistry to report the gangs, in accordance with rule.

If the overseer is unable to measure the work daily, and finds that the result of two or three days' work has been insufficient, he will order deductions on the payment tickets to be made daily until the deficiency is made good.

If the maistry in charge of any gang failing to do its allotted task cannot satisfy the overseer that he has taken proper steps to obtain the proper quantity of work, the overseer shall fine the maistry in the same proportion as the coolies.

VI. To each work on which 2,000 or more coolies are employed a supervisor of the Public Works Department should be appointed, who should have control over the whole work under the District Engineer. The supervisor on receiving the muster rolls from the karkuns and the lists from the overseers each evening will check them one with the other, and he will prepare a complete list, in accordance with Form No. I., of the coolies employed and the amounts paid, and submit it weekly to the District Engineer. This list must be prepared on the last evening of the week, and sent at once to the District Engineer.

VII. The District Engineer will inspect each work as often as possible, and see that the above system is carried out.

For the guidance of officers in charge of works the following table is drawn up of the quantities of work that should be expected from each gang of 40 coolies, but the District Engineer may modify this as circumstances may dictate; but he must bear in mind that the object is to obtain a fair amount of work for the money expended, and to prevent the cost of works carried out as famine relief works exceeding the estimates that have been made for them, according to the ordinary Public Works Department rates.

A gang of 40 coolies, consisting of about 15 men, 15 women, and 10 children, should excavate and bank or spread, with an average lead of 30 yards, $13\frac{1}{3}$ cubic yards of moorum per day of eight hours, by pit measurements. At the rate of wages of 9 Hyderabad dubs per man, 6 dubs per woman, and 4 dubs per child, this would equal about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards per Hali Sicca rupee.

A similar gang to the above should excavate and bank, with an average lead of 30 yards, $33\frac{1}{3}$ cubic yards of black cotton soil per day of eight hours, by pit measurements. At

the rate of wages as above, this would equal about 8·8 cubic yards per Hali Sicca rupee. The rate is taken at 70 dubs per Hali Sicca Rupee.

A similar gang should spread, water, and tamp moorum on a road (the moorum being previously stacked at the side of the road, and the lead of water being 250 yards) at the rate of 1,200 superficial feet per day of eight hours, costing Rs. 3-4 per 10 squares, or 1,000 superficial feet, the moorum to be finished to a thickness of six inches.

Including the cost of mucaddams, maistries, karkuns, cashiers, and overseers, &c., the above rates will become about—

Moorum, 3 cubic yards per rupee.

Black cotton soil, 7½ cubic yards per rupee.

Tamping and watering moorum, Rs. 3-12-7 per 10 squares.

The above rates are open to variations, on account of extra depth of excavation, or extra height of banks, &c., to be left to the discretion of District Engineers.

Forms of muster rolls, weekly and monthly returns of labour, &c., will be supplied to officers in charge of relief works, who will forward them, as directed, through Divisional Engineers, to the Secretary to Sudder-ool-Maham, Public Works Department and Municipalities. The regular submission is to be insisted upon.

## Camps.

Coolies employed on famine works should, if it is necessary on account of the distance of the works from their villages, be formed into camps, and sheltered as much as possible by *chuppers*, &c. This they will probably do for themselves, but the officer in charge should regulate as far as possible the arrangements of huts, locality of camp, &c., with the view of preventing overcrowding, and with due regard to sanitation. In this he will no doubt receive much assistance from the medical officers. In each camp a police guard, dresser's quarters, and grain shop will be provided, built with mud walls and *chupper* roofs, their construction forming a portion of the relief work.

## Medical Arrangements.

On every work employing 2,000 or more coolies one dresser should reside, provided with a sufficient supply of medicines. It is proposed that two hakims (in addition to the ordinary district doctor) be employed in each district where famine relief works are going on, specially to be in medical charge of such works. All details connected with the medical officers and their arrangements are left entirely to the Superintendent of the Medical School, Hyderabad, but beyond these the dressers attached to the camps should act under the instructions of the officer in charge.

In case of the outbreak of an epidemic, a shed will be constructed for the reception of patients, with mud walls and a *chupper* roof. The shed will be erected to leeward of the works and camp, at a distance of not less than 200 yards.

The medical officer will be allowed coolies to attend on the sick, in the proportion of one coolie to every two patients when the number of sick exceeds three. These coolies will be

placed at the disposal of the medical officer in charge of the works, and they will be paid double the pay of those employed upon the works, those on the sick list receiving half their ordinary day's pay and hospital diet.

Cholera medicines should be supplied to all supervisors and overseers, with orders to administer them at once to persons attacked, in accordance with printed instructions furnished.

In case of deaths, the bodies are to be immediately interred, at the cost of Government, in graves 6½ feet long by 4½ feet deep at least, at a distance of not less than 100 yards from the works and camp. The clothes of persons who may have died of cholera must be burnt immediately.

### Sanitary Arrangements.

A sufficient number of latrines will be provided in each camp, located as far as possible from the huts, and with due regard to the prevailing wind. The system will be that of trenches with the soil heaped alongside, so that it may be thrown back into the trench when thought proper, and a fresh trench will then be dug. The walls to be of bamboo sticks and mats. Their construction will form part of the relief work, and sketches will be sent to district officers.

The police should be instructed to take into custody any person found satisfying the calls of nature, within a distance of 500 yards of any part of the camp or works, elsewhere than in the latrines, the offender being handed over to the overseer, to be fined a quarter-day's pay.

### Police.

One or more guards of police (consisting of 13 men each) should be provided for each camp. Their duty will be to keep order generally, guard the treasury, grain shop, dresser's quarters, &c., and in all such matters they will act under the instructions of the officer in charge of the works and of the camp, who will not, however, interfere in their departmental arrangements or discipline.

### Wells.

In each camp one or more wells if necessary should be dug, and also along roads, or on other relief works. The work will be considered as part of the relief work, and the officer in charge will dig them at his discretion, but he will in each case first make a rough estimate of the cost, and if this is less than Rs. 200 he may at once commence the work. Should it exceed Rs. 200, he must apply to the District Engineer, who has power to direct the carrying out of such work up to Rs. 1,000. If the cost exceeds this sum, the estimate must be referred to higher authority, in the usual manner. In all cases of digging wells, the officer in charge should, before commencing the work, consult the Talukdar or nearest revenue authority, whose local knowledge may be valuable.

Water should be conveyed along the line of works in carts when necessary.

A guard will be put over each well used for drinking-water. On no account are clothes to be washed at wells used for drinking purposes.

By order,
MAURICE H. WILKINSON,
*Secretary to Government, P.W.D.*

19*th February* 1877.

4. As soon as clear and definite ideas of the extent of the distress had been obtained, the Central Committee, free on the one hand from alarm and panic as to the area affected, and the intensity of suffering, and on the other from any under-estimate of what distress actually existed, applied to Government for ten lakhs of rupees for expenditure on relief works. The request was readily complied with, and the money at once placed to the credit of the Committee, who, in consultation with the respective authorities, sanctioned for each district a sum sufficient to meet ascertained wants, and to carry on relief for a few months at least.

5. When matters had been put upon this satisfactory footing, when arrangements had all been made, and there merely remained administrative efforts to carry out, the Central Committee determined to shorten its chain and concentrate its action. It was not considered that a weekly meeting of all the members was any longer necessary. A Special Committee was therefore appointed to carry out all executive arrangements ; the members were—

*President.*

1. Nawa'b Mukarram-ud-Daula' Baha'dur.

*Secretary.*

2. Mr. Mahdi Ali, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

*Members.*

3. Mr. M. H. Wilkinson, Secretary to Government, P. W. Department.
4. Mr. Rai Mannu La'l, Assistant Secretary to Government, P. W. Department.
5. Mr. G. Palmer, Secretary to Sadar-ul-Máhám Mutfárkât, P. W. Department.
6. Mr. Mushtaq Husen, Secretary to Sadar-ul-Máhám Adálat.

This change of plan proved very successful. The meetings of the Special Committee took place once a week, when the Reports from the various districts were considered, and orders given for the execution of plans agreed upon. The proceedings of the Committee were, on the whole, marked with great unanimity. All were intent upon one object, and one alone, *viz.*, how to render most effectual relief. Weekly statements, showing the number of people on relief works, and the expenditure on their wages, were placed before the Committee by myself as Secretary. Accounts of expenditure under different heads were examined and approved of. Every arrangement possible was made to ensure immediate attention to pressing needs. When any urgent requests, which required immediate consideration, were received, a notice convening a meeting was at once

issued to the members, who forthwith settled the difficulty out of hand. The proceedings of the Executive Committee were reported to the Central Famine Committee, and its assent obtained to such action as was proposed.

6. The chief event of the period was His Excellency Sir Richard Temple's visit to Haidarábád. His Excellency arrived in Haidarábád on the 11th January 1877. Nawáb Mukarram-ud-Daulá, Bahádur, President of the Central Famine Relief Committee, gave to the Famine Delegate all the information in his possession, and in the possession of the Committee, as to the condition of the affected districts, and the measures adopted to ward off the calamity. On the 12th of the same month, Mr. G. Palmer and myself supplied in detail to Sir Richard Temple all the information derivable from our several departments. On his way to Haidarábád the Famine Delegate inspected a gang of labourers at work on a road in the Alpur Táluk, in the eastern extremity of the Raichur Doab, and found them all in good physical condition. A copy of the memorandum embodying the facts ascertained by Sir Richard Temple during his stay in Haidarábád is given here in full, as the record of it will render unnecessary the statement of many facts which have been summarised by His Excellency, whose memorandum is further of no little value, as it shows the opinion formed by so experienced a famine expert as Sir Richard Temple upon the situation to be an almost entirely favourable one to His Highness's administration. The following is the "Memorandum of the facts ascertained as to failure of harvests, and distress, in the Nizam's dominions, as ascertained by Sir Richard Temple at Hyderabad on the 12th January."

"At Hyderabad Sir Richard Temple met Major Euan Smith, C.S.I., First Assistants Resident; His Excellency the Co-Regent, Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrah, and his nephew, also Mukkurram-ood-Dowlah, nephew of Sir Salar Jung. The Resident, Sir Richard Meade, and His Excellency the Minister, Sir Salar Jung, had not returned to the capital (from the Delhi journey). But Sir Richard Temple was able, by the courtesy of H. H. the Nizam's Government, to obtain full information as to the condition of the country. The Secretary to Sir Salar Jung in the Revenue Department has charge of relief operations, and he supplied much information. This gentleman had borne a share in relief work during the famine of 1869, on which ocoasion he was a Deputy Collector, so he was conversant with the relief procedure under British administration. A European gentleman who holds the office of Superintending Engineer, and who is directing relief works, also gave Sir Richard Temple a memorandum on the subject of the scarcity.

"2. Out of the seventeen districts which compose the dominions of H. H. the Nizam, there has been bad failure of harvests in parts of six only, namely, in East Raichur, in part of West Raichur (known as Lingsugur), in the southern part of Nalgunda abutting on the

Kurnul district, in part of Shorapur, in part of Nuldrug near the Sholapur district, and in a small tract south of Paitan near the British district of Ahmednagar. The failure was most utter in the Alpur sub-division of East Raichur; there no crop whatever was saved this season. In the rest of the distressed tracts it is estimated that a yield of from two annas to three annas (one-sixth of an ordinary crop) has been secured. In tracts adjoining the distressed districts the harvests have not been so good as usual; but over the rest of the country the harvests have been fair. while in the districts north of Hyderabad there have been decidedly good crops.

" 3. The Revenue Secretary was able to speak with confidence about the crops; for a Central Relief Committee had been formed at Hyderabad, and a deputation from the Committee had visited the worst tracts, while the district officials had sent in full written reports from elsewhere.

" 4. The harvests of the two previous years (1874 and 1875) had been good throughout the country, save in one comparatively small tract of East Raichur, just where the present failure is worst. Stocks are probably considerable; the Revenue Secretary estimated that there must be quite a year's food in the country, for the Nizam's dominions always produced and exported a considerable surplus of food (rice and jowari or cholum). Cholum (big milllet) is the ordinary food of the common people, except in the south-east Telugu-speaking tracts, where rice and ragi are grown largely. The dealers of Hyderabad and other large marts are accustomed to do a large grain business. Even during the present year grain has gone and is still going* away largely to the Deccan and to the Madras ceded districts; some of this grain from the country north of Hyderabad, where the crops have been good. The Nizam's country will not require grain from outside, though the southern districts may require, and will get, some of the surplus of the northern districts. An early but small crop of cholum and lesser millets will be reaped in September.

" 5. At Hyderabad the price of jowari (cholum) ranges from 8½ to 10 seers per rupee. Rice is dearer. In the south cholum is 8 seers per rupee, and ragi is somewhat cheaper. To the north of Hyderabad prices are cheaper.

" 6. There have been no known cases of starvation or extreme distress. But some few hundreds of persons from the Alpur taluk, in the extreme south, went over to the Kurnul works. On representation being made, relief works were begun on the Nizam's side of the border in East Raichur, and also in a very few other places; and there are now (12th January) about 5,000 persons on the relief works. The condition of the labourers is as yet by no means depressed. A gang of about 1,500 labourers on a road in the Alpur taluk, in the eastern extremity of the Raichur Doab, was inspected as Sir Richard passed along; men, women, and children were all in good physical condition. The Engineer in charge, Mr. Brandt, said that

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* On the Nizam's State Railway between Shahabad and Hyderabad Sir R. Temple saw a considerable quantity of grain waiting at the stations for despatch to Bellary.

the people were much in want of work, but that he had not seen any cases of great distress. Some hundreds of people had come over to his work from Kurnul, because the authorities there had reduced their wages rate ; he intended at once to reduce his rate also. Hitherto he had paid three annas a day to adult male labourers.

" 7. The Relief Committee at Hyderabad expect that, at the worst season, they may have to give relief wages to 25,000 people in all, and that gratuitous relief in the shape of cooked food may have to be distributed to destitute paupers, at some ten or twelve centres. Should necessity arise, then organisation for doing all this is ready. The Nizam's Government has no thought of laying in any store of grain, as the local trade will supply all needs of those who can buy.

" 8. There are plenty of pastures to which the cattle can be driven, though these are rather remote from Alpur and Eastern Raichur. There will be scarcity of water in parts of this tract, but no absolute water famine.

" 9. Reports have been received from the Nizam's taluks bordering on the Sholapur and Ahmednagar districts of the Bombay Deccan to the effect that a large immigration of cattle and men had taken place from those districts into the Nizam's country. The Central Relief Committee did not accept as correct the reported numbers of these immigrants, and have ordered further inquiry. The Revenue Secretary did not think that this temporary immigration was more than the country under H. H. the Nizam could well bear.

" 10. The Nizam's Government expects to lose a good deal of its land revenue in the tracts affected by failure. Land revenue due for this year on fields of petty ryots, who have lost all their crop this season, will ordinarily be remitted at once and for good.

" 11. So far as Sir Richard Temple was able to judge, the arrangements made to meet distress, and the diagnosis of the coming trouble, were creditable to the prudence and foresight of H. H. the Nizam's Government. The distress in the Nizamat country will be more limited and less serious than was at first feared, and will not, it may be hoped, aggravate the pressure and the trouble in the adjoining British districts."

7. This memorandum was very gratifying to His Highness's Government, and the members of the Central Committee were led to put forth redoubled exertions, seeing that what they had already done had met with such marked approval.

8. A description of the state of affairs in the affected districts in the month of February (when the amount of the yield of all the crops, *viz.*, kharif, rabi, abi, and tabi, could be estimated), and of the measures adopted up to that time to meet the scarcity, was given in a Report submitted to the British Resident in reply to inquiries, which had been received from His Excellency. The information contained in the above Report was conveyed to the Government of India by the

Resident in his letter, No. 66, dated 13th March 1877. In the course of that letter Sir Richard Meade said :—

"So far as I can judge from the information now submitted, and from that I have from time to time verbally received from the Minister, there appears to be every reason to believe that the measures adopted by His Highness's Government for the relief of those needing assistance from the State are well adapted to the object in view, and will prove fairly efficacious. His Excellency in Council will be gratified to learn from the enclosures that the condition of the rabi harvest, now in course of being gathered, is generally fairly favourable, though there is more or less failure of the spring crops in all the affected taluks, and that no further extension of the area in which distress has hitherto prevailed is apprehended. The maximum number of persons for whom it is estimated that relief will be required from the State during the remaining period of the scarcity is confidently limited to 43,000 per diem, and for that number the sanctioned relief works will probably provide ample employment. The supplies of grain in the country are described as fully equal to all probable requirements for a lengthened period, and these will be largely supplemented by the outturn of the present harvest. The water-supply is already very short in many parts of the country to which the scarcity of food-grains has not extended, or in which its effects are only felt from the great rise in prices of food that has taken place more or less throughout Hyderabad, and there is a good deal of anxiety as to how it may be further affected by the coming hot season. Lastly, while there is, no doubt, a great want of fodder for the cattle in the taluks in which the monsoon failed, and it is deficient and high-priced generally throughout the territory, the Government does not appear to entertain any serious apprehension as to the effect of this want or deficiency on the agricultural stock of the country. It only remains for me to state, for the information of His Excellency in Council, that the views and measures of His Highness's Government in connection with the subject under report, so far as they have come to my knowledge, since the alarm of impending scarcity and famine was first raised, have been based on sound and liberal principles, and have been directed with energy and judgment. In all his proceedings on this occasion, the able Minister, Sir Salar Jung, has acted in accordance with the principles enunciated by the British Government, as those by which its own officers should be guided in times of scarcity ; and though, fortunately, the calamity has only extended to the districts under his administration in a comparatively mild and mitigated form, His Excellency is, I venture to think, entitled to every credit for the measures that have been actually adopted, and for the manner in which His Highness's Government was prepared to grapple with the difficulties of the case if they had assumed the serious character that was at one time anticipated. It is but right that I should add that the Central Committee and the State officials employed in the affected districts appear to have carried out the duties entrusted to them with much zeal and energy, and to have laboured earnestly to give full effect to the Minister's wishes and instructions. I have every reason to believe that Sir Salar Jung is well pleased with their conduct generally in this respect."

9. The statement which accompanied the foregoing letter gives, as it were, a bird's-eye view of the condition of the country and people, and for that reason is inserted here in full, instead of being relegated to the Appendix. It was as follows :—

*Summary of information regarding Famine and measures of Relief adopted in the Nizam's territory as gathered from papers furnished by the Minister.*

| No. | Points noted by the Resident. | Information received from Minister. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | A rough map showing the area affected by the failure of the crops, with information as to the degree of such failure, as total, 12 annas, 8 annas, 6 annas, 4 annas or 2 annas; and also the estimated population of each taluka or sub-taluka or other sub-division so affected. | A map showing the talukas in which anything like famine may be said to exist is annexed. The area and population of the talukas thus affected, with an estimate of the failure of crops, are given below :— |

| No. | Name of Taluka. | Name of zillah. | Area in square miles. | Population | Estimated failure of crops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | As. |
| 1 | Alampur | Raichur | 252 | 26,152 | 2 |
| 2 | Kustaghi | Lingsugur | 771 | 99,980 | 10 |
| 3 | Sindhnur | Do. | 484 | 52,552 | 6 |
| 4 | Indola | Shorapur | 512 | 61,105 | 12 |
| 5 | Dewar Kunda | Nulgunda | 544 | 40,248 | 10 |
| 6 | Parainda | Nuldrug | 416 | 40,000 | 4 |
| 7 | Ashti | Beer | 454 | 40,219 | 6 |
| | | | | | Average. |
| | | Total... | 3,433 | 360,256 | 7¼ |

Besides the above talukas, there are a few others in which the prices of grain run high, but there is no actual famine.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | List of relief works started in each locality, with brief description of them, the amount sanctioned for them and the number of people employed on them. Whether such works are carried out by task or not, and what the wage allowed is to men, women and children working on them. | The following statement affords the information required in an abstract form up to 30th Isphundar (6th February 1877) :— |

| Name of district in which relief work is started. | Nature of work. | Amount sanctioned. | Number of people engaged. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Average per day for week ending 6th February. | Total of people from commencement. |
| | | Rs. | | |
| Raichur district ... | Repairing Munslapur tank | 7,416 | 41 | 60,853 |
| | Road from Lingsugur to Raichur | 67,418 | 7,619 | 136,554 |
| | Repairing road from Raichur town to Custom-house | 767 | ... | 3,186 |
| | Allampur road | 28,000 | 4,045 | 154,456 |
| | Repairing Kaitoor tank | ... | 1,344 | 28,139 |
| | Kootkoor tank | ... | 362 | 2,531 |
| | | 1,03,601 | 131 | 385,719 |
| Gulburga district... | Restoring Bosgah tank | 68,745 | 2,299 | 106,913 |
| Shorapur | Road from Shorapur to Yadgerry station. | 9,370 | 1,971 | 55,157 |
| Lingsugur | Road from Lingsugur to Raichur | 20,580 | 1,107 | 89,114 |
| Nagar-Kurnul | Repairing Dunwada tank | 5,009 | 52 | 16,529 |
| | „ Murdepett do. | 1,322 | 112 | 2,157 |
| | „ Donapur do. | 4,000 | 107 | 3,326 |
| | „ Murkul do. | 10,000 | 322 | 8,770 |
| | „ road from Mur to Narrainpett | 6,300 | ... | 5,795 |
| | „ Narrainpett to Sydapur | 6,900 | 568 | 8,096 |
| | „ Palmur to Nagar-Kurnul | 9,000 | 539 | 6,369 |
| | „ Palmur to Kosgee | 8,700 | 550 | 9,689 |
| | „ Pongul tank | 8,100 | 224 | 4,766 |
| | „ Palmur Petta tank | 4,954 | ... | 5,693 |
| | Total... | 64,285 | 2,474 | 71,190 |

| No. | Points noted by the Resident. | Information received from Minister. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Name of district in which relief work is started. | Nature of work. | Amount sanctioned. | Number of people engaged. Average per day for week ending 6th February. | Number of people engaged. Total of people from commencement. |
| | | | | Rs. | | |
| | | Nuldrug | Constructing road from Nuldrug to Wassee | 8,400 | ... | ... |
| | | | Constructing road from Nuldrug to Tandalwadi | 6,810 | ... | ... |
| | | | Total | 15,210 | ... | ... |
| | | Beer | Constructing road from Jamkher to Ahmednagar | 3,024 | 718 | 26,349½ |
| | | | Constructing Pimpilaswar Tank. | 4,633 | 1,308 | 43,009 |
| | | | Clearing drain in Ashti | 100 | ... | 141 |
| | | | „ Doda well in Ashti | ... | ... | 93½ |
| | | | „ Owsa well | 112 | ... | ... |
| | | | Preparing Churam | ... | 4 | 407½ |
| | | | Constructing road from Ashti to Mirajgaon | 2,125 | ... | ... |
| | | | 3 wells in Ashti | 249 | 14 | 100 |
| | | | Road from Jowla to Uljipur | 1,625 | 425 | 4,526½ |
| | | | Repairing Shunker Bowdi (well). | 80 | 38 | 505½ |
| | | | Constructing well at Nundung | 175 | 31 | 427½ |
| | | | Total | 12,123 | 2,538 | 75,560 |
| | | Nulgunda | Repairing Kunkanapully Tank | 4,818 | ... | 14,670 |
| | | | „ Lingotum Tank | 2,196 | 319 | 12,289 |
| | | | „ Mukundapur Tank | 6,372 | ... | 11,237 |
| | | | „ Amangul Tank | 2,799 | ... | 3,869 |
| | | | „ Anantawarum Tank | 3,923 | 366 | 12,075 |
| | | | „ Dacharla „ | 1,140 | 86 | 4,976 |
| | | | „ Kookadum „ | 1,769 | 119 | 7.010 |
| | | | „ Davulpully „ small | 5,661 | ... | 6,999 |
| | | | „ Kothapully „ | 1,247 | ... | 1,123 |
| | | | Road from Nulgunda to Tipati | 4,200 | 25 | 5,563 |
| | | | „ Nulgunda to Davurconda | 12,600 | ... | 7,215 |
| | | | „ „ to Chittial | 4,200 | 42 | 3,906 |
| | | | Repairing Masulipatam Road | 19,092 | 750 | 31,344½ |
| | | | „ Bongheer „ | 7,272 | 284 | 7,055 |
| | | | „ Pujjur Peddachern (well) | 9,824 | ... | 2,981 |
| | | | „ Buckthalapoor Tank | 180 | ... | 1,177 |
| | | | „ Munkuntla Tank | 6,000 | ... | 1.086 |
| | | | Sinking Dacharum well | 135 | 32 | 1,307 |
| | | | Repairing Gudepully feeder | 283 | ... | 270 |
| | | | „ Davarconda feeder | 500 | ... | 225 |
| | | | „ Jomadum Tank | 1,067 | ... | 900 |
| | | | „ Nagalpad | 6.721 | ... | 8,662 |
| | | | „ Todia Mulkapur Tank. | 2,920 | ... | 572 |
| | | | „ Gudipully Tank | 9,849 | ... | 4,314 |
| | | | Additions to Sooriapett rest house. | 655 | ... | 724 |
| | | | Repairing Chirupalli Tank | 2,159 | ... | 706 |
| | | | „ Chintampalli Tank | 4,226 | ... | 534 |
| | | | „ Pujjoor Garroo Cherroo | 2,617 | ... | 1,342 |
| | | | „ Mirialgudum Tank | 3,514 | ... | 2,883 |
| | | | „ Buktalapurum well | 168 | 35 | 710 |
| | | | | 1,28,107 | 2,058 | 1,57,724½ |
| | | | GRAND TOTAL | 4,22,021 | 26,558 | 9,41,377½ |

*Equivalent in Government coin.

| Rs. | a. | p. | Cents. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 8 | 53 |
| 0 | 1 | 3 | 39 |
| 0 | 0 | 10 | 26 |

Of the sanctioned amount, Rs. 1,17,808 were spent up to the 6th February 1877 on works which are now being carried out by task; but some of those which were sanctioned in the latter part of 1876 and the commencement of 1877 were executed by contract. The wage allowed for a man is 9 (2¼ annas), for a woman 6 (1½ anna) and for a child 4 (1 anna) dubs.* The commencement of some of the famine works above detailed was premature, as they were sanctioned on the spur of the first alarm caused by reports of scarcity and distress in districts where on further inquiry no actual famine appeared to exist.

| No. | Points noted by the Resident. | Information received from Minister. |
|---|---|---|

The following statement gives the number of labourers employed, and the sum expended, in each district for the week ending 6th February 1877.

| Districts. | Total number of labourers on work up to week ending 6th February 1877. | Amount paid on labour. | Amount of contingencies, including tools and establishment. | Grand Total. | Number of labourers employed during the week ending 6th February 1877. | Amount of relief given during the week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| Nuldrug ..... | ... | 5,134 14 4 | ... | 5,134 14 4 | ... | ... |
| Lingsugur ..... | 89,114 | 9,854 13 6 | 217 6 6 | 10,072 4 0 | 7,751 | 768 14 6 |
| Gulburga ..... | 1,06,913 | 14,691 0 5 | 1,715 0 0 | 16,406 0 5 | 20,999 | 2,941 8 9 |
| Shorapur ..... | 55,157 | 5,377 10 8 | 664 9 1 | 6,042 3 9 | 13,794 | 1,296 3 3 |
| Nagar-Kurnul. | 71,190 | 8,959 5 3 | 2,826 14 8 | 11,786 3 11 | 17,322 | 2,052 10 9 |
| Birh..... | 75,560 | 8,973 4 4 | 560 7 2 | 9,533 11 6 | 17,761½ | 2,054 1 7 |
| Raichur ..... | 3,85,719 | 38,147 2 10 | 206 6 1 | 38,355 8 1 | 93,879 | 7,229 3 7 |
| Nulgunda ..... | 1,57,724½ | 19,258 5 9 | 1,220 14 9 | 20,479 4 6 | 14,406 | 2,120 8 1 |
| Total... | 9,41,377½ | 1,10,396 9 1 | 7,411 10 3 | 1,17,808 3 4 | 1,85,912½ | 18,463 2 6 |

3 Arrangements for transporting food to the affected localities, estimated quantity so supplied, and nature and condition of the general trade in grain.

Government does not interfere with trade; grain dealers import grain and carry it to the stricken localities by the usual modes of transit, *viz*,, carts and Binjara bullocks; there has been no complaint anywhere of a shortness of supply. The Secretary to the Central Relief Committee, after a tour of inspection along the line of Railway from Hyderabad to Gulburga, and from Gulburga to Raichur, reported that the crops in that direction were found to be of an average quantity, and that there is no apprehension of famine there, while food grains are so abundant that, from the Southern Railway stations alone, in His Highness's dominions, *viz*., Gulburga and Raichur, &c., no less than 367,635° pullahs of food grains were exported within five months, and there was still at the Gulburga station a large quantity awaiting exportation.

° Equal to 11,02,905 maunds, or nearly 40,000 tons.

No idea can be given of the quantity of grain thrown into each of the affected taluks. It may here be stated that during the four months from Aban to Bahman (12th September to 7th December 1876) the import and export of the country are thus contrasted with those of last year—

| Year. | Export. Pullahs, 120 seers. | Import. Pullahs, 120 seers. |
|---|---|---|
| 1285 (1875)..... | 6,40,803 | 2,51,785 |
| 1286 (1876)..... | 14,38,450 | 4,73,028 |
| Increase..... | 7,97,647 | 2,21,243 |

It is worthy of remark that the exports are found for the most part to have been from the districts, while the imports found their way largely into the capital.

4 Quantity of food that can be procured for the wages allowed on the relief works.

An adult can purchase about a seer of jowari for the wages he gets for his day's labour.

5 Measures taken to relieve the helpless poor who cannot work.

Hitherto the "helpless poor" have been permitted to resort to the works and receive wages. Private efforts are also being made in some localities to relieve distress of a pressing nature, but these have no connection with Government. It is also in contemplation to establish poor-houses on the part of Government, aided by private subscription, where the helpless poor will be fed and looked after, and light labour taken from them.

6 Steps taken to save the lives of the best of the agricultural cattle by sending them away to the localities where there is forage.

No special action has been found to be called for hitherto with respect to the preservation of cattle. It is generally found that the people are able to take care of the best of their cattle, and efforts are being made to teach them the use of the prickly-pear as forage. Whenever the cultivators are very hard pressed for forage, they drive their cattle to such of the adjoining districts as are better favoured in this respect.

7 Water-supply.

There is no specific information as to the state of the water-supply, but Suddur talukdars and talukdars are empowered to sanction annually estimates, amounting to Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 4,000, respectively, for works, including cleaning and sinking of wells and the repairing of tanks and canals (*vide* rules 12 and 13 of rules regarding famine relief works in His Highness the Nizam's territory). It is also enjoined that in each camp of work-people employed on relief works, one or more wells should be dug, and also along roads. The work to be considered as part of relief works, and the officer in charge to undertake the same at his discretion (*vide* supplement to above rules under wells).

| No. | Points noted by the Resident. | Information received from Minister. |
|---|---|---|
| 8 | Measures on the relief works with reference to disease and epidemics. | A few cases of cholera were reported from Lingsugur, and a medical man was deputed to look after the camp there. But no complaints have arrived since medical assistance was made available for the labourers on the works at Munslapur, Lingsugur, Alpur and Bosgah, and the appointment of a dresser has been applied for, for the relief of labourers engaged on the works between Gulburga and Seram, among whom small-pox is reported to have broken out. To provide for medical aid and sanitation in famine-stricken districts, the following rules have been laid down :—<br>"On every work employing 2,000 or more coolies, one dresser should reside, provided with a sufficient supply of medicines. It is proposed that two hakims (in addition to the ordinary district doctor) be employed in each district where famine relief works are going on, specially to be in medical charge of such work. All details connected with the medical officers and their arrangements are left entirely to the Superintendent of the Medical School, Hyderabad ; but beyond these, the dressers attached to the camps should act under the instructions of the officer in charge.<br>"In case of the outbreak of an epidemic, a shed will be constructed for the reception of patients, with mud walls and a chupper roof; the shed will be erected to leeward of the works and camp, at a distance of not less than 200 yards.<br>"The medical officer will be allowed coolies to attend on the sick in the proportion of one coolie to every two patients when the number of sick exceeds three. These coolies will be placed at the disposal of the medical officer by the officer in charge of the works, and they will be paid double the pay of those employed upon the works ; those on the sick list receiving half their ordinary day's pay and hospital diet.<br>"Cholera medicines should be supplied to all supervisors and overseers, with orders to administer them at once to persons attacked, in accordance with printed instructions furnished.<br>"In case of deaths, the bodies are to be immediately interred, at the cost of Government, in graves 6½ feet long by 4½ feet deep at least, at a distance of not less than 100 yards from the works and camp. The clothes of persons who may have died of cholera must be burnt immediately.<br>"A sufficient number of latrines will be provided in each camp, located as far as possible from the huts, and with due regard to the prevailing wind. The system will be that of trenches with soil heaped alongside, so that it may be thrown back into the trench when thought proper, and a fresh trench will then be dug. The walls to be of bamboo sticks and mats. Their construction will form part of the relief work, and sketches will be sent to district officers.<br>"The Police should be instructed to take into custody any person found satisfying the calls of nature within a distance of 500 yards of any part of the camp or work elsewhere than in the latrines, the offender being handed over to the overseer to be fined ¼ day's pay." |
| 9 | Rules regarding the employment of the poor on the relief works. | The following rules are in force on this subject :—<br>If found deserving of relief, the name of the applicant, father's name, village, age and other particulars, will be entered in a book kept for that purpose.<br>The applicant will be given a metal ticket with a number on it corresponding to the number against his or her name in the register above mentioned, and the applicant will be known upon the work by the number so given.<br>Great discretion must be exercised by the revenue authorities in forwarding for employment only those who really require relief, as the funds sanctioned by Government for expenditure on relief work must be economised as much as possible, as they will have to extend over the whole period that the distress lasts.<br>The Revenue officer should, in forming his opinion as to whether applicants are deserving of relief, be guided by his personal knowledge of them or of the districts whence they come, their appearance, &c.; in the event of their being possessed of jewels, ornaments or superfluous property of any kind, they should not be admitted on to the relief works. |
| 10 | Emigration into and from British territory. | The latest return received gives the following figures :— |

| | Cultivators. | Labourers and others. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of men who left His Highness's for British territory up to 30th Isphundar (6th February 1877). | 849 | 8,675 | 9,524 |
| Number of men who left British for Nizam's territory up to 30th Isphundar (6th February 1877) ... ..... | 6,669 | 22,059 | 28,728 |

The number of British subjects employed on relief works in his Highness's territory during the weeks ending 29th January and 6th February 1877, is thus shown :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ending 29th January 1877 ..... | 1,663 |
| Do. 6th February 1877 ..... | 11,149 |

| No. | Points noted by the Resident. | Information received from Minister. |
|---|---|---|

11 | Rates of food at the chief places in Hyderabad, as the capital, Gulburga, Aurangabad, Jalna and other towns, and the general results of harvests and supplies of food, forage and water in the unaffected talukas.

The rates of food in the several districts will be seen from the following statement, with the total rainfall in each district :—

| Districts. | Price of Rice. | | Price of Jowari. | | Rainfall. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past Year. | Present Year. | Past Year. | | Present Year. | |
| | Seers per rupee. | | Seers per rupee. | | I. | C. | I. | C. |
| Gulburga | 11 | 5 | 26 | 9½ | 27 | 25 | 12 | 38 |
| Shorapur | 12 | 5½ | 28 | 7¾ | 22 | 43 | 7 | 55 |
| Raichur | 12½ | 5 | 25 | 7½ | 29 | 6 | 13 | 13 |
| Lingsugur | 11 | 6 | 28 | 7 | 12 | 57 | 5 | 24 |
| Kummum | 12 | 7½ | 26⅝ | 9½ | 29 | 88 | 29 | 9 |
| Nulgunda | 14⅛ | 6⅝ | 32 | 12 | 28 | 89 | 13 | 9 |
| Nagar-Kurnul | 16 | 7 | 28 | 10 | 27 | 21 | 13 | 74 |
| Beder | 12 | 10 | 27 | 10 | 25 | 4 | 14 | 39 |
| Nuldrug | 9⅜ | 5 5/16 | 30 | 10 | 25 | 15 | 14 | 35 |
| Nandair | 20 | 7½ | 48 | 16½ | 34 | 91 | 23 | 3 |
| Mayduk | 17¼ | 7¾ | 22¼ | 9¾ | 24 | 33 | 21 | 40 |
| Indur | 20 | 9 | 30 | 15¾ | 22 | 34 | 25 | 65 |
| Yelgundul | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 22 | 18 | 31 |
| Sirpur-Tandur | 15 | 12 | 30 | 24 | ..... | | ..... | |
| Aurungabad | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 62 | 18 | 37 |
| Birh | 11¾ | 5¼ | 37 | 12½ | 38 | 15 | 17 | 94 |
| Purbhani | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 26 | 23 | 46 |

The imports of grain into Hyderabad on the 25th February 1877 (11th Safar 1295) were 1,771 pullahs, of which 552 were rice, 273 wheat, 276 jowari, and 70 chenna (Bengal gram).

The prices in the city of Hyderabad, of—

Rice varied, 1st sort, from Rs. 26 to 24 per pullah.
2nd ditto „ 21 to 19¾ ditto
3rd ditto „ 19½ to 17 ditto
Wheat varied, 1st ditto „ 17 to 15¾ ditto
2nd ditto „ 15¼ to 13¾ ditto
3rd ditto „ 13½ to 12¾ ditto
Jowari, white . ditto „ 12¾ to 12½ ditto
Ditto yellow ditto „ 12 to 11½ ditto

*Outside the city.*

Rice..... 1st sort, from Rs. 26 to 22 per pullah.
2nd ditto „ 21 to 18½ ditto
3rd ditto „ 18½ to 16 ditto
Wheat .. .....1st ditto „ 17 to 16 ditto
2nd ditto „ 14¾ to 13 ditto
Jowari, white, from Rs. 13 to 12 per pullah.
Ditto yellow, from „ 11½ to 10¾ ditto
Bajri, Rs. 12 per pullah

The appended statement (A) gives the general condition of the seasons, and supplies of food, forage and water, in all the districts in the Nizam's territory.

It is remarked in conclusion, that the result of the inquiries conducted by the six officers selected for special duty from the Departments of Revenue and Public Works is, that the distress is neither so widespread nor so alarming as was at first supposed, and that, with the exception of the districts named in the first portion of this memorandum, famine does not exist in any part of His Highness the Nizam's dominions.

Note.—The map referred to above is being copied in Public Works Office and will follow immediately.

Hyderabad Residency,
*The 13th March* 1877.

C. B. Euan Smith,
*First Assistant Resident.*

# A.

*Statement showing Extent of Famine and Number of Famine-stricken Persons in the Nizam's Territory.*

| Division. | District. | Area in square miles. | Population. | Estimate of famine-stricken persons requiring relief. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southern Division... | Gulburga ..... | 3,456 | 198,023 | ... | There is no famine in this district. State of crops generally fair. |
| Ditto ... | Shorapur ..... | 2,112 | 272,345 | 6,000 | Distress in this district is confined to the western portion of it. |
| Ditto ... | East Raichur..... | 2,752 | 295,848 | 10,000 | Famine exists only in the Alpur taluka, prices high in other taluks. |
| Ditto ... | Lingsugur..... | 2,264 | 251,911 | 12,000 | Crops scanty in taluks Sindnur and Kushtagi. Ryots and others suffering from famine. |
| Eastern Division ... | Kummum ..... | 7,808 | 270,250 | ... | Neither famine nor distress at present exists. |
| Ditto ... | Nulgunda ..... | 7,424 | 226,619 | 5,000 | Crops scanty in taluk Nulgunda, cultivators suffering. Grass, green or dry, for cattle scarcely to be had. |
| Ditto ... | Nagar-Kurnul ..... | 6,184 | 157,184 | ... | In none of the taluks in this district is there distress from famine, but high prices of grain prevail. |
| Western Division ... | Beder..... | 4,288 | 212,001 | ... | The rabi crops in good condition. The kharif crops above the average, and the cultivators considerably benefited. |
| Ditto ... | Nuldrug..... | 3,420 | 267,180 | 10,000 | In taluk Nelinga, the rabi season is good and the kharif also good, and according to expectation. In taluk Tuljapur, there is distress from scarcity of water, but no famine. In taluk Wasi, there is a scarcity of forage for cattle from want of rain. In taluk Nuldrug, season very favourable. In Daraseo, grain plentiful, but cattle suffering. In Parenda, owing to an almost total failure of rain, distress is felt from want of water, but there is sufficient supply of grain. |
| Northern Division... | Nandair..... | 3,456 | 347,612 | ... | No famine. State of rabi and kharif crops fair. |
| Ditto ... | Mayduk ..... | 4,032 | 156,080 | ... | No famine. Season good. |
| Ditto ... | Indur ..... | 3,328 | 243,298 | ... | State of agriculture very satisfactory, but apprehension entertained of high prices from exportations of grain and possible occurrence of famine. The state of this district, however, is better than all others. |
| Ditto ... | Yelgundul..... | 6,400 | 460,610 | ... | No cause of complaint whatever. Grain plentiful. |
| Ditto ... | Sirpur-Tandur ..... | Not given. | 147,973 | ... | Crops flourishing. |
| North-Western Division. | Aurungabad..... | 5,824 | 331,702 | ... | In some villages of taluks Baizapur and Kanhar, crops failed from drought, but on the whole famine does not exist, though high prices of grain prevail. |
| Ditto ... | Birh ..... ..... | 4,096 | 258,338 | ... ... | Famine does not exist in any of the taluks of this district; but in taluk Ashti distress is apprehended from failure of crops. There is, however, a sufficient quantity of grain in this taluk. |
| Ditto ... | Purbhani ..... | 3,520 | 276,620 | | No cause of complaint whatever. |
| | | 69,364 | 4,373,594 | 43,000 | |

C. B. Euan Smith,

*First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.*

*N.B.*—The area given in the statement on page 92 is different from that given in chapter I. It has been taken from papers that cannot be fully relied upon, but that given in chapter I. may be regarded as tolerably correct.

See note on page 38.

10. Accompanying the foregoing statement was a Memorandum from the Residency, in which, after reviewing the area of distress, the early alarm, and the prompt measures taken to meet the calamity, the Resident proceeds to speak of the Central Committee, to which was entrusted the task of dealing with the distress. Sir Richard Meade said—

"The whole of the relief proceedings are now entrusted to and directed by a Central Committee established at Hyderabad under the presidency of the Revenue Minister, Nawab Mukarram-ud-Dowlah, nephew to Sir Salar Jung. This Committee is composed of men of all classes, creeds and professions. It receives periodical reports of what is going on in the famine districts, and takes measures and issues orders accordingly. Its proceedings up to the present time appear to have been conducted with prudence and judgment, and to have inspired a general feeling of confidence. The measures which the Committee has principally addressed itself to, have been the institution of relief works and the necessary arrangements for the supply, in connection therewith, of a sufficient quantity of grain to feed the distressed and suffering poor seeking employment on these works."

11. The trade in all species of grain is described as being "particularly lively." From the Southern Railway Station, between Gulbargá and Raichur forty thousand tons of grain were exported within the five months up to February 1877. No interference by Government was necessary to cause grain to be conveyed to the affected districts. It was taken in the ordinary way of trade by the ordinary means of transit, *viz.*, "carts and Binjárá bullocks." Of the Binjárá bullocks the Resident remarked—

"The system of transport by Binjarah bullocks works well, and will doubtless continue to do so, should the very scanty fall of rain in many parts of the country not render the main lines of communication impracticable to beasts of burden from want of water."

12. Sir Richard Meade also spoke approvingly of the arrangements which were being made by the Central Committee to save the best of the stock of agricultural cattle. Owners, however, were prompt to take action themselves, and Government interference was little needed. The value of prickly-pear as a means of fodder, and the mode by which it should be prepared, was made known and widely disseminated by the Committee.

13. The means adopted for the preservation of health, for preventing people not in need receiving relief, for the proposed establishment of poor-houses, &c., were all described in the Resident's letter, and spoken of with approbation. The Memorandum concluded with the expression of the belief that the confidence which the Government entertained, *viz.*, that the measures which had been organised would suffice to stand the strain that had been put upon them, and that these measures were meeting the difficulty in as efficacious a manner as could have been looked for, was well founded.

14. In the month of April a second tour of inspection was made by some of the members of the Central Committee. The Delegates were Mr. G. Palmer and Maulivi Mushtaq Hussen. Their object was to ascertain whether the relief works were being carried on according to the instructions issued by the Committee. Mr, Palmer, writing from Gulbargá, discovered a number of defects in the works at that place, but they were of a minor character and were soon rectified. The labourers seemed to be well off, some even still retaining their ornaments. Whilst thinking the means of employment provided ample, Mr. Palmer did not recommend that any of the labourers should be discharged, but only that great caution should be exercised as to receiving others on the work who were not destitute.

15. Maulivi Mushtaq Hussen, at the close of his tour, presented a Report detailing what he had seen, and also submitting new proposals. These proposals, however, more properly come within the scope of the next chapter, where they will be dealt with.

# Chapter IV.

## The Culmination and Decline of the Famine, April to December 1877.

Culmination of the distress, and determination in April to establish Poor-Houses and to afford scope for private benevolence.—Appointment of Maulivi Mushtaq Husen as Superintendent of the Poor-houses.—His peculiar fitness for the work.—Opening of the first five poor-houses.—Third Tour of Inspection by Delegates from the Central Committee.—Exhaustion of grain stocks throughout His Highness the Nizám's Dominions.—Block on the G. I. P. Railway.—Visit of Maulivi Mahdi Ali to Bombay to invite the assistance of His Excellency Sir Richard Temple.—Resolution of the Bombay Government ordering the delivery of 300 tons of grain daily at Shábábád.—Gloomy prospects owing to the lateness of the monsoon.—The Mansion House Famine Fund opened in London.—Non-acceptance by Sir Sálár Jang of any grant from the Fund, as the distress in His Highness the Nizám's Dominions was nearly at an end.—Statement showing the prices of the chief staple food-grains at the commencement, middle, and end of the Famine, as compared with the normal prices.—Statement showing the weekly increase in prices of food-grains during the Famine in three representative districts.—The Viceroy's Visit to Southern India.—The highest number of persons employed on the relief works reached in August.—The maximum number of persons on charitable relief reached in September.—Plentiful and timely rainfall.—Rapid decline of the Famine after September.—The Poor-houses closed in January 1878, and the Famine pronounced to be "officially over."

1. In April and May the distress had reached its highest point. As the months passed by and the period for the seasonable rains drew near, the face of the country became more parched and barren, and the suffering consequently increased. The working of the schemes of relief also revealed defects which needed to be remedied. Principal amongst these was the need which was found to exist for poor-houses, wherein all who were sick and feeble, too young or too old, might find sustenance. It was also thought well to give private benevolence an opportunity of sharing with the Government in the work of relief. The necessity for poor-houses did not come upon the Central Committee with surprise. It had long been foreseen as forming a part in any well-ordered scheme of relief, but it was feared that if the houses were opened too soon the lazy and ill-disposed among the people in want might refuse to go to the works if they could obtain sustenance elsewhere. It was ultimately decided in April, upon a Report of Maulivi Mushtaq Husen, to establish poor-houses.

2. Maulivi Mushtaq Husen's memorandum, which will be found summarised in Chapter VI., dealt in an elaborate and complete manner with the question, going into all the details necessary for the satisfactory working of such institutions. His fitness for this duty, and also for the Secretaryship of the Poor-houses Committee, was undoubted. During the famine of 1861-62 in the North-West Provinces he was at Moradabad, where the Honourable Sir John Strachey was Collector and Magistrate. Sir John (then Mr.) Strachey opened a poor-house, in the management of which he associated with himself two native officers of the district, namely, the Honourable Syad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I., then Principal Sadar Amin, and

Munshi Imámuddin, the Tehsildár of the district. Maulivi Mushtaq Husen had the privilege of working with the latter gentleman ; and subsequently, when smaller poor-houses were opened in other towns at Sir John's suggestion, he took charge of the one at his private place, Amroha. During the famine in Bengal in 1874, when some conterminous districts of the North-West Provinces were also affected, Sir John Strachey, who had very recently taken charge of the government of those provinces, appointed Maulivi Sayad Ahmad Khán Bahadur, C.S.I., to superintend famine relief in the districts of Gorakhpur and Básti. Maulivi Mushtaq Husen was then a Tehsildár at Aligarh. Maulivi Syad Ahmad Khán applied for and obtained his services, and he worked under that gentleman for about two months, returning to his substantive appointment on the breaking up of the relief establishment.

3. In the months of April and May the following poor-houses were opened:— (9) Raichur, 1,402 inmates; (2) Gulbargá, 795; (3) Lingsugur, 2,365; (4) Shorapur 429; (5) Naldrug, 4,562. In each of the houses employment was found for light workers, and fairly large sums were obtained in this way, which helped to reduce the outlay on this form of relief. In Raichur monthly subscriptions were paid, varying from Rs. 25 to 3, so long as the distress lasted, in aid of relief measures. In Lingsugur also a list was opened, and the subscriptions ranged from Rs. 50 per mensem to Re. 1. On returning from this tour, as has been stated, Maulivi Mushtaq Husen prepared a Report, for which the Central Committee accorded him its " best thanks." H. E. the Minister, upon the Report being presented to him, said—

"The thanks of Government are due to Maulivi Mushtaq Husen for his exertions in the establishment of poor-houses. The efficient management of these asylums, from their very first opening, is highly creditable to him, and the fact is fully corroborated by Mr. G. Palmer's Inspection Report. Government also notices with approbation the interest taken by Mr. Palmer in inspecting the poor-houses."

Throughout the whole remaining period of distress the relief houses worked most admirably in mitigating the distress. Complaints of mismanagement were occasionally made, but such complaints were immediately investigated and no time lost in remedying all defects. This will appear from the Report of a Special Committee which was appointed in June to investigate the complaints of mismanagement brought against the relief houses in Lingsugur. From the Report drawn up by Mr. Palmer, at the request of the Committee, it would seem as if those in charge of the poor-houses had been too rigorous in excluding people needing relief. He says—

" On June 26th I again visited the relief house. Whilst riding thither with the Divisional Engineer we saw about a dozen coolies by the roadside in a deplorable condition, who informed us that they had been refused assistance at the relief house. We told them to follow us up there, and ordered them to be admitted. The result of this was that in a very short space of time over 350 came in who, it appeared, had been refused aid, and had been

directed to proceed to the famine relief works on the Shorapur road. These works are sometimes fifteen to twenty miles distant, and in my opinion many of these people were unable to get so far without the greatest difficulty, and without a great risk of starving by the way. I do not blame the Superintendent for rejecting most of these people from the relief (poor) house, as he has instructions to send as many as he can on to the relief works, in preference to keeping them in the relief (poor) house, but I think that many (at least one-third) of those I saw were fit objects for immediate relief. The Superintendent complains that persons once relieved at the relief (poor) house can never be induced to go to the famine works, and hence he is obliged to be very discriminating. This difficulty might be overcome by starting a relief work close to the relief (poor) house, so that the persons rejected from the latter would have no distance to go to the former ; but the result of this would be to bring numbers of coolies from the distant works on to the one near the relief (poor) house, as being nearer their own houses, and the numbers would become inconveniently large, and, in fact, sufficient work could not be found for them. I therefore do not see any other way out of the difficulty than keeping the famine works at a moderate distance from the relief (poor) house, but directing the Superintendent to be more liberal in his selections of those requiring immediate relief, taking steps to send them away as soon as they appear to be fit to travel."

4. Relief works being everywhere established, and poor-houses existing wherever necessary, the struggle with disaster proceeded quietly, uniformly, and without any serious misunderstanding. There is nothing to call for particular remark in the period under review, when the famine was coming to its height, and was, under favourable conditions, soon to decline. It was a source of gratification to the Central Committee that, in reporting to His Highness's Government on the labours they performed, they had simply to describe the disaster, the means needful to adequately meet it, and to announce that, once set a-going, everything had worked with as much success as could be expected. A third tour of inspection was made in June, upon which Mr. Palmer reported at length.* The inquiry was undertaken in consequence of complaints which had been made regarding the quality of the grain supplied in the poor-houses. Most of the complaints were found to be groundless, but some minor reforms were made, and a poor-house was immediately established at Kanakgeri.

5. The scarcity that had existed during the two years previous to this period had exhausted the stocks of grain in the city and its neighbourhood. This had induced the wealthy grain-dealers to make large purchases of grain in the Central Provinces, and in other parts of the British territories. Owing, however, to the block in the traffic on the G. I. P. lines, the merchants were unable to obtain carriage for the grain. In July, complaints on this head were made to His Highness's Government, and it was represented that a large quantity of grain was lying exposed to the weather at the different railway stations. His Excellency the Minister represented matters to the Resident, who very kindly lent every possible

* *Vide* Chapter VI.

assistance for the removal of the difficulty. He provided the writer of the Report with a letter of introduction to His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, when he was deputed to visit Bombay for the purpose of arranging with the Government there for the despatch of the grain to Haidarábád. His Excellency Sir Richard Temple readily assented to the proposals made on behalf of His Highness's Government, and at once took steps to expedite the Railway traffic, thus enabling the Haidarábád merchants to receive their consignment of grain as speedily as possible. The following Resolution of the Bombay Government exhibits the measures taken by that Government for this purpose :—

No. 23 M of 1877.

Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department (Railway), dated 16th August 1877.

Read again Government Resolution No. 14 M (Railway), dated 11th August 1877.

Report by the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated 13th August 1877.

Telegram from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated 15th August 1877.

RESOLUTION.—The engagements that have been entered into by the Bombay Government are that 900 tons of grain shall be delivered daily at Raichur for Madras districts, and 300 tons of grain daily at Shahabad for the Nizam's line, provided that there be no delays caused by accidents, and also provided that the full quantities specified are booked by dealers for delivery at the above places. It is also to be understood that the above quantities shall be delivered for seven days in the week.

2. The Government has also engaged that the Railway shall forward (under the reservations just specified as to accidents and booking) additional quantities to those named above, so that any short deliveries which may have taken place between the 1st and the 15th August shall be made up within three weeks from the latter date to Raichur for Madras Districts, and within one month from that date to the Nizam's line.

3. The maximum number of wagons now worked over the Bhore Ghaut is about 300 daily, but to provide for the engagements noted above, and at the same time to secure that the Bombay famine districts shall not suffer from short supplies, it is necessary that arrangements shall be made to increase the number of wagons passing over the Bhore Ghaut to at least 350 daily. To do this, it is necessary that engines should be transferred from the North-east line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the South-Eastern line, and the Consulting Engineer for Railways should request the Agent of the Company at once to arrange accordingly.

4. This transfer of engines will necessitate some restriction of general traffic on the G. I. P. North-Eastern line, and, however reluctant the Government may be in any way to interfere with this traffic, looking to the paramount nature of the demand for food supplies to the famine districts, they have no option but to order that famine traffic shall have preference to the extent that may be needed to carry out the arrangement noted above.

5. Government trust, however, that any inconvenience that may be occasioned to the general trade will be temporary only, and will be shortly removed when the carrying capacity

of the G. I. P. Railway has been augmented by the arrival of the new engines which have been ordered from England, some of which are now on their way to this country.

6. Government also desire that the Consulting Engineer for Railways, in consulting with the Agent of the Company, will take into early consideration the necessity of indenting for an additional number of engine-drivers, so that there may be a reserve to meet casualties to replace those men who may be incapacitated by illness, and to provide for the continuous working of the line without intermission during the time the present pressure is likely to last, which will, in all probability, be during the whole of the next fair season, and possibly longer.

(Sd.) M. K. KENNEDY, MAJOR-GENERAL, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

6 The coming of the monsoon of 1877 was anticipated with much eagerness. The rains did not commence at all favourably, and throughout the months of June, July, and August a few showers fell and dry weather followed ; and this gave rise to great fears that the country was doomed to another year of famine. The same circumstances were noted in the adjoining British territory, which eventually was less favoured than were the districts in His Highness's dominions. Had the rains failed it is difficult to estimate the amount of distress that would have arisen; many other districts would have been drawn into the list of those famine-stricken, and the utmost efforts of Government, combined with a large outlay of money, would have been required to meet the emergency. The gravest anxiety was felt by His Excellency the Minister at this juncture. Sir Sálár Jang feared that if the rains failed the whole Dominion would be visited with famine; if this calamity had occurred it was felt that no means which might be used could avert terrible suffering. At the end of August, however, rain began to fall plentifully everywhere, and continued to do so through the remaining monsoon months. Though every drop of rain was doing incalculable good to the ground, the first downpours were far from improving the actual condition of the people on the works. Exposure to the weather was necessarily productive of much sickness, and it was naturally some time before agricultural operations, so long suspended, could be again renewed. Here, again, the experience was the same as in British territory, but particularly in the Bombay Presidency. It was not till about September that the numbers on famine relief works began generally to diminish. When, however, the diminution once set in, it rapidly increased, and the Committee was able to direct the closing of all famine relief works in Dai 1287 (November 1877).

7. Towards the end of the famine period in His Highness's dominions, and whilst prospects were still very bad in British territory, an appeal was made from Madras to the people of England and her colonies for aid towards those who were not reached by the Government scheme. This appeal was met with great heartiness, which showed how deep was the sympathy of the people of Great Britain with the sufferings of their fellow-subjects in India. Large sums of

money were daily sent to the Lord Mayor of London, and to the authorities in other centres where subscriptions were opened. On one day more than a lakh and a half of rupees were voluntarily contributed, and before the fund was finally closed eighty-one and a half lakhs were subscribed. More would have been given, but in November it was announced from Madras that more was not needed.

8. At a meeting held at the Mansion House, London, in September 1877, the Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I., expressed the hope that, though the appeal emanated from Madras, the money contributed would be made available for all who were suffering, in Native States as well as in British territory. His Lordship particularly referred to His Highness's dominions, where, he believed, distress was severe. The Lord Mayor of London communicated these facts to the Committee of Madras. The Committee replied that they recognised that the money they were receiving by telegraph was intended for distress wherever it might exist, and added that they would be glad to send a portion of it to Haidarábád. At the request of the Madras Committee, His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of Madras, communicated with Sir Richard Meade, who, in his turn, laid the offer before H. E. the Minister. Sir Sálár Jang, after conferring with the Central Committee, expressed his sense of the generosity of the British people, but found that the distress was so nearly at an end that he would not ask for a grant from the fund.*

* See "Weekly Statements" of the Indian Famine Relief Committee, published in Madras.

From the same source may be gathered the following facts :—

"The Madras Committee, having accepted the above assurance of Sir Salar Jung, were in some difficulty when applications came to them from individuals in His Highness's dominions to relieve casual distress. Being satisfied, however, that some good might be done, and some degree of suffering which might have escaped the attention of His Highness's officers might be relieved, small grants were made. The persons to whom grants were sent were Major Dobbs, of Shahabad, and the Rev. Father Noronha, a Catholic priest at Mudgul. The following, being a copy of one of his statements of account to the Madras Committee, will show the objects upon which this money was spent :—

"'*Rev. Mr.* NORONHA, *Raichur, H. H. the Nizam's Dominions, Mudgul, in account with the* GENERAL FAMINE RELIEF FUND, MADRAS, *for period ending 15th January* 1878.

| | Number of Persons Relieved. | Disbursements. | Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| To Balance in hand per last account, dated 28th December 1877... | ... | ..... | 276 10 0 |
| „ Remittance from Madras General Committee, sanctioned 7th January 1878, received 12th January 1878 ..... | ... | ..... | 1,000 0 0 |
| By Disbursements for— | | | |
| Support of Life (Food, Money doles, &c.) ..... | 300 | 153 10 0 | |
| Clothing ..... | 150 | 100 0 0 | |
| Miscellaneous Charity ..... ..... | 10 | 15 10 0 | |
| Office Expenses ..... | ... | 0 6 0 | |
| Cooly and Bandy hire ..... | ... | 7 0 0 | |
| By Balance in hand .. ..... ..... | ... | 1,000 0 0 | |
| Grand Total...Rs. | ... | 1,276 10 0 | 1,276 10 0" |

9. The following statement shows the usual prices of the chief staple food-grains, as well as those ruling at the commencement, middle, and end of the famine :—

*STATEMENT showing the Prices of Food-Grains in His Highness the Nizám's Dominions (per Hali Sicca Rupee).*

| Division. | District. | Yellow Jowa'ri. | | | | White Jowa'ri. | | | | Rice. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Meher 1285 (August 1875). | Meher 1286 (August 1876). | Meher 1287 (August 1877). | Dai 1287 (November 1877). | Meher 1285 (August 1875). | Meher 1286 (August 1876). | Meher 1287 (August 1877). | Dai 1287 (November 1877). | Meher 1285 (August 1876). | Meher 1286 (August 1876). | Meher 1287 (August 1877). | Dai 1287 (November 1877). | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | | Srs. | Srs. | Srs. | Srs. | Srs. | Srs. | Srs. | Srs. | Srs. | Srs. | Srs. | Srs. | |
| Maháratwárá. | Aurangábád | 30¾ | 11¾ | 6 | 8 | 25 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 9¼ | 8 | 5 | 5¼ | Jowári is the staple article of food in this portion of the country. |
| | Bírh | 37 | 15 | 6 | 8 | 29 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 11¾ | 8½ | 5 | 5½ | |
| | Parbháni | 20¾ | 14¼ | 6 | 8 | 17 | 13 | 5 | 7 | 11½ | 6½ | 5 | 5½ | |
| | Gulbargá | 26 | 9½ | 5¼ | 6 | 25 | 8 | 5 | 5¼ | 11 | 5 | 4½ | 6½ | |
| | Raichur | 25 | 7⅛ | 5¼ | 6 | 24 | 7¼ | 5 | 5¼ | 12½ | 5 | 4¼ | 6½ | |
| | Shorápur | 28 | 32 | 5¾ | 5 | 27 | 28 | 5 | 4¾ | 12 | 6½ | 4¼ | 6½ | |
| | Lingsugur | 28 | 23 | 4¾ | 6 | 26 | 22 | 4¼ | 5 | 11 | 9½ | 3¾ | 4 | |
| | Nander | 48 | 18½ | 10 | 11 | 45 | 17 | 9 | 10 | 20 | 7⅝ | 5 | 8 | |
| | Bídar | 27 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 26 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 7 | |
| | Náldrug | 30 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 28 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9⅜ | 5 5/16 | 4½ | 6½ | |
| Telingáná. | Khammam | 26⅝ | 9½ | 8 | 9 | 25 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 7½ | 4¼ | 6 | |
| | Nalgunda | 32 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 30 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 14⅛ | 6 5/16 | 4¼ | 7½ | Rice do. |
| | Nagar-Karnul | 28 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 27 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 16 | 5 | 4¾ | 7½ | Do. do. |
| | Yelgundal | 30 | 15¼ | 10 | 11 | 29 | 13¼ | 8 | 9 | 20 | 9 | 4¾ | 7¾ | |
| | Maydak | 22¼ | 9¾ | 8 | 9 | 20 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 17¼ | 7¾ | 5 | 8 | |
| | Indur | 30 | 11¾ | 11 | 12 | 28¾ | 9 | 10 | 11 | 20 | 9½ | 5 | 7 | |
| | Sirpur-Tandur | 30 | 24 | 9 | 12 | 28 | 20¾ | 8 | 11 | 15 | 12 | 5 | 7 | |

10. The following statement shows the weekly rise in prices of food grains in the three districts of Haidarábád, Shorápur, and West Raichur during the period commencing from 1st Meher 1286 Fasli (19th August 1876) to Azur 1287 Fasli (9th November 1877), when the famine relief operations were closed :—

| Year. | Month. | Fasli Date. | English Date. | Rate per Rupee in Seers. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Haidarábád. | | | | Shorápur. | | | West Raichur. | | | Gulbargá. | | |
| | | | | Rice. | Wheat. | Jowári. | Gram. | White Jowári. | Yellow Jowári. | Ordinary Rice. | Yellow Jowári. | White Jowári. | Ordinary Rice. | Yellow Jowári. | White Jowári. | Ordinary Rice. |
| 1 | 2 | 3. | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | |
| 1286 Fasli. | Meher. | 7th ... | 19th August 1876 ... | 9¼ | 12 | 17¾ | 15 | 27 | 32 | 6½ | 23 | 25½ | 9¼ | ... | 25 | 13½ |
| | | 15th ... | 27th do. ... | 8¾ | 10¼ | 17 | 12¾ | 24 | 28 | 9 | 22 | 22 | 9 | ... | 25 | 13 |
| | | 23rd ... | 4th September ... | 9¼ | 10½ | 17¾ | 13½ | 20 | 28 | 8 | 21¾ | 20 | 9 | ... | 23 | 10½ |
| | | 30th ... | 11th do. ... | 8½ | 10½ | 16 | 13¾ | 20 | 21 | 8½ | 20¼ | 17¼ | 9¼ | ... | 20 | 9 |

| Year. | Month. | Fasli Date. | English Date. | Rate per Rupee in Seers. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Haidarábád. | | | | Shorápur. | | | West Raichur. | | | Gulbargá. | | |
| | | | | Rice. | Wheat. | Jowári. | Gram. | White Jowári. | Yellow Jowári. | Ordinary Rice. | Yellow Jowári. | White Jowá i. | Ordinary Rice. | Yellow Jowári. | White Jowári. | Ordinary Rice. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | |
| 1286 Fasli. | Aban. | 7th... | 18th September 1876 | 8½ | 10⅓ | 16 | 13½ | 18 | 20 | 8 | 10¾ | 21 | 8¾ | ... | 19 | 8½ |
| | | 15th... | 26th do. ... | 8½ | 10¾ | 15 | 14 | 18 | 21 | 7½ | 14⅔ | 16½ | 8⅔ | ... | 16⅓ | 8½ |
| | | 23rd... | 4th October ... | 6¾ | 9¼ | 10⅓ | 10¾ | 13 | 15 | 7 | 11¾ | 16 | 8⅓ | ... | 14 | 7½ |
| | | 30th... | 11th do. ... | 7 | 9¼ | 10¼ | 11½ | 10 | 12 | 6½ | 8¾ | 12 | 6¾ | ... | 13 | 7½ |
| | Azur. | 7th... | 18th October 1876... | 5¾ | 7½ | 9¼ | 9 3/16 | 8¾ | 11 | 5 | 7¾ | 8½ | 5¾ | ... | 13 | 6½ |
| | | 15th... | 26th do. ... | 5⅓ | 7¼ | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 9 | 10½ | 5 | 7⅜ | 9½ | 5⅞ | ... | 12 | 5¾ |
| | | 23rd... | 3rd November ... | 5½ | 6¼ | 8⅓ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 10 | 5 | 7⅜ | 8 | 5⅓ | ... | 10 | 5 |
| | | 29th... | 9th do. ... | 5⅛ | 6 1/16 | 7 3/16 | 7¼ | 7 | 10 | 5 | 6¾ | 6¼ | 5⅞ | ... | 10 | 5¼ |
| | Dai. | 7th... | 16th November 1876 | 5½ | 6½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 7 | 7½ | 5½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 4⅞ | ... | 9 | 5¼ |
| | | 15th... | 24th do. ... | 5¾ | 6¾ | 8¼ | 9¼ | 6 | 6¼ | 6½ | 13¾ | 13⅛ | 6¼ | ... | 9 | 5¼ |
| | | 23rd... | 3rd December ... | 6 1/16 | 6¼ | 9¼ | 10¼ | 6 | 6¼ | 5½ | 13¾ | 6¼ | 6¼ | ... | 8¼ | 6 |
| | | 29th... | 8th do. ... | 5¾ | 7¾ | 10 | 10¼ | 7½ | 7¾ | 5½ | 6¾ | 5¾ | 5½ | ... | 8¼ | 6½ |
| | Bahman. | 7th... | 15th December 1876 | 6 | 7 3/16 | 9½ | 10¼ | 7½ | 7¾ | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5¼ | ... | 8 | 6¾ |
| | | 15th... | 23rd do. ... | 5¾ | 6¾ | 9¼ | 10⅜ | 7¾ | 8 | 5⅓ | 6½ | 6¼ | 5⅝ | ... | 8 | 5¾ |
| | | 23rd... | 2nd January 1877.. | 5¾ | 7 | 8¾ | 10¼ | 7 | 7¼ | 5⅓ | 7¼ | 6⅞ | 5⅜ | 9¾ | 9¼ | 7 |
| | | 30th... | 7th do. .. | 5½ | 6¾ | 8¾ | 10⅛ | ... | 8 | 5½ | 7 | 6¾ | 5⅓ | 9¼ | 8½ | 6½ |
| | Isphandár. | 7th... | 14th January 1877... | 6 | 6¾ | 8½ | 10¼ | 7¼ | 7½ | 5½ | 6¾ | 7 | 5⅜ | 9½ | 8¾ | 8 |
| | | 15th... | 22nd do. .. | 5½ | 6¾ | 8¾ | 10¼ | 7¼ | 7½ | 5½ | 7¼ | 6⅓ | 5⅞ | 10 | 8¾ | 6¾ |
| | | 23rd... | 30th do. .. | 5½ | 7½ | 8¾ | 10 | 7¼ | ... | 7¾ | 7 | 6½ | 5¾ | 9½ | 9 | 7 |
| | | 30th... | 6th February ... | 5¾ | 7¼ | 8¾ | 10 | 7¼ | 7¾ | 6 | 7 | 6¾ | 5⅞ | 10 | 9 | 6¾ |
| | Farvardi. | 7th... | 13th February 1877. | 6⅛ | 6¾ | 9¼ | 10¼ | 7¼ | 8 | 6 | 7 | 6¾ | 6 | | | |
| | | 15th... | 21st do. ... | 6⅛ | 7⅛ | 9¼ | 10⅛ | 8 | 8½ | 6 | 8⅛ | 7¾ | 6 | | | |
| | | 23rd... | 29th do. ... | 5½ | 7⅛ | 9½ | 10½ | 7¼ | 8 | 6 | 8¼ | 7¾ | 6½ | | | |
| | | 30th... | 8th March ... | 6⅛ | 7¼ | 10½ | 9¾ | 7¾ | 8 | 5½ | 8 | 7¼ | 6½ | | | |
| | Ardibehest. | 7th... | 16th March 1877 ... | 6 | 7¾ | 10¼ | 10½ | 7½ | 8 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| | | 15th... | 24th do. ... | 5¼ | 7¾ | 10 | 10¼ | 7¾ | 8¼ | 5¾ | 7⅜ | 8¼ | 6½ | | | |
| | | 23rd... | 1st April ... | 5¼ | 7¾ | 10 | 10¼ | 7½ | 8¼ | 5½ | 8 | 6¾ | 6¼ | | | |
| | | 31st ... | 9th do. ... | 5½ | 7¾ | 9¾ | 10¼ | 7 | 7½ | 5½ | 8 | 7 | 6¼ | | | |
| | Khurdád. | 7th... | 16th April 1877 ... | 5½ | 7¾ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 7 | 7½ | 5½ | 6¾ | 6½ | 5¾ | | | |
| | | 15th... | 24th do. ... | 5¼ | 7¼ | 8¾ | 8¼ | 6¾ | 7¼ | 5¼ | 6¾ | 6½ | 6 | | | |
| | | 23rd... | 2nd May ... | 5½ | 7¼ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 6¼ | 6¾ | 5¼ | 7 | 6¼ | 6 | | | |
| | | 32nd... | 11th do. ... | 5½ | 7 | 9 | 8¾ | 6½ | 7 | 5¼ | 6¾ | 6 | 5¾ | | | |
| | Tir. | 7th... | 18th May 1877 ... | 5½ | 6¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 6 | 6½ | 5¼ | 6¾ | 6¼ | 5¾ | | | |
| | | 15th... | 26th do. ... | 5½ | 6½ | 8¼ | 8½ | 5¼ | 6¼ | 5¼ | 6 | 5¼ | 5½ | | | |
| | | 23rd... | 3rd June ... | 5½ | 6¾ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 5¾ | 6¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 6 | 5¼ | | | |
| | | 31st ... | 11th do. ... | 5½ | 6½ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 5¾ | 6 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 4¼ | | | |
| | Amardád. | 7th... | 18th June 1877 ... | 5 | 6¼ | 7½ | 7¾ | 5 | 5¼ | 5 | 5½ | 5 | 4½ | | | |
| | | 15th .. | 26th do. ... | 5 | 6¼ | 7½ | 7½ | 4¼ | 4½ | 4½ | 6½ | 5 | 4 | | | |
| | | 23rd... | 3rd July ... | 4¾ | 5½ | 6¼ | 6½ | 4¼ | 4½ | 3¾ | 4¾ | 5¼ | 4 | | | |
| | | 31st ... | 12th do. ... | 4¾ | 5½ | 6 | 6½ | 4 | 4¼ | 3¾ | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4 | | | |
| | Sharivar 1286 | 7th... | 19th July 1877 ... | 4¼ | 4¾ | 5¼ | 5¾ | 3¾ | 4¼ | 3¼ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4 3/3 | | | |
| | | 15th... | 27th do. ... | 4¼ | 4¾ | 6 | 6 | 4⅛ | 4¼ | 3¾ | 4½ | 4½ | 4 3/3 | | | |
| | | 23rd... | 4th August ... | 4¼ | 4¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 4¼ | 4½ | 3¾ | 4½ | 4½ | 4 3/4 | | | |
| | | 31st ... | 12th do. ... | 3¾ | 4¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 4 | 4¼ | 3¾ | 4½ | 6¼ | 4 3/4 | | | |

| Year. | Month. | Fasli Date. | English Date. | Rate per Rupee in Seers. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Haidarábád. | | | | Shoráp ur. | | | West Raichur. | | | Gulbargá. | | |
| | | | | Rice. | Wheat. | Jowári. | Gram. | White Jowári. | Yellow Jowári. | Ordinary Rice. | Yellow Jowári. | White Jowári. | Ordinary Rice. | Yellow Jowári. | White Jowári. | Ordinary Rice. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | |
| 1286 Fasli. | Meher 1287. | 7th... | 19th August 1877 ... | 3¾ | 4¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5 | 4¼ | 4¾ | 4¼ | 3½ | | | |
| | | 15th... | 27th do. ... | 3¾ | 4½ | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 4½ | 4 | 4½ | 4¼ | 3¾ | | | |
| | | 23rd... | 4th September ... | 3¾ | 4½ | 5¼ | 5½ | 5¼ | 4½ | 3½ | 4¼ | 4 | 3½ | | | |
| | | 30th... | 11th do. ... | 4¼ | 4¾ | 5¾ | 6¾ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 4 | 5¼ | 4 | 3½ | | | |
| | Aban. | 7th... | 18th Sept. 1877 ... | 4 | 4½ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¼ | 5½ | 4¼ | 5¼ | 4 | 3½ | | | |
| | | 15th... | 26th do. ... | 4½ | 4½ | 5¾ | 6¼ | 4 | 5¼ | 4½ | 5¼ | 4¾ | 3¾ | | | |
| | | 23rd... | 4th October ... | 4¾ | 5¼ | 6¼ | 7 | 5¼ | 6½ | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3¾ | | | |
| | | 30th... | 11th do. ... | 4½ | 5¼ | 7¼ | 7 | 5¼ | 7½ | 5 | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | | | |
| | Azur. | 7th... | 18th October 1877... | 4¾ | 5¾ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 5¼ | 7½ | 5¼ | 5½ | 6¼ | 4 | | | |
| | | 15th... | 26th do. ... | 5 | 6¼ | 8¼ | 8 | 7 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5 | 6¼ | 4 | | | |
| | | 23rd... | 3rd November ... | 4½ | 5¼ | 8 | 7¼ | 11 | 5¼ | 5¾ | 6 | 7 | 4 | | | |
| | | 29th... | 9th do. .. | 4¼ | 4½ | 7 | 6¾ | 7¼ | 5¼ | 6½ | 6 | 7 | 4 | | | |

11. In the month of August, at the time when things looked so bad in British territory that His Excellency the Viceroy left Simla to personally visit the distressed regions, a backward wave of distress swept over His Highness's dominions, and the highest figures of numbers relieved were recorded at this time. During the week ending 12th August the total number employed upon works was 334,174, being a daily average of 37,126. The numbers gradually went down, until a month later there was a daily average of 20,000 ; and so the process continued, decreasing week by week, until on the 9th of November there were only 341 employed, and the works were closed. The maximum number of persons on charitable relief was not reached till the 11th of September, when 201,766 persons, being a daily average of 25,220, were relieved. The explanation of this is that the rains which fell caused serious sickness, and that many who had heretofore been on works, or able in some way to maintain themselves, were forced to seek the bounty of the State. From the 11th of September, however, the downward course was very rapid, until January 1878, when the numbers were so small that the relief houses were closed, and the famine was officially over. All suffering, however, did not immediately cease, for the people were greatly reduced in circumstances, and only by a succession of good crops could they hope to regain their normal condition of prosperity and contentment.

# Chapter V.

## The Part Performed by Public Works.

Determination to overcome the distress through the agency of Public Works.—Major Scott Moncrieff's proposition regarding Public Works in times of famine.—Mr. Palmer's statement of all the operations of the Public Works Department during the whole famine period.—Slight friction at first between the duties of the Revenue and Public Works officials.—Completeness of the rules drawn up by Mr. Palmer.—His opinion regarding the action to be taken on the first appearance of distress.—The best limits of number and duration to be observed in famine relief works.—The various famine tests.—The advantage of payments in money.—Tanks and Channels most suitable famine works.—Road work unsatisfactory.—The contract and departmental systems contrasted.—The difficulty of efficient organisation.—The importance of task work.—Work performed, money expended, and number of coolies employed in the different districts.—In East Raichur.—In West Raichur.—In Shorápur.—In Gulbargá.—In Bírh.—In Naldrug.—In Nagar-Karnul.—In Nalgundá.—Table showing the total number of coolies employed, the total expenditure and the average daily expenditure for all the districts.—Abstract of statement showing expenditure on ordinary Public Works which were availed of to assist in relieving the distress.—Average cost of work in each district, in comparison with the ordinary rates.—Summary of the various works undertaken and completed, with the number of coolies employed and the amount of total expenditure.

1. As has been shown in previous chapters, His Highness's Government were very prompt, on distress manifesting itself, to recognise that it was through public works they must hope to successfully overcome the disaster. Major Scott Moncrieff, C.S.I., R.E., who was specially sent by H. E. the Viceroy to Mysore in August 1877, has laid down the following proposition regarding public works in famine times :—

" The Viceroy last year ruled that the Public Works Department should henceforth be the chief agency for famine relief in India, and that the best and most economic form of all relief was the construction of large and well-devised works under professional agency.

" We have good cause to thank His Excellency for assigning to us so honourable a rôle. He has elsewhere likened a famine to a campaign, and those who have gone through both will appreciate the likeness. Wars are, happily, rare now in India; not so famines. Many of us came out to India thinking our highest achievement was to be found in the construction of a great bridge, or the opening of a canal or of a railway. Now we have a still higher career open to us, to serve in the foremost rank—in the very forlorn hope—in saving thousands from death. Nor is it so very easy. The Engineer that successfully controls famine labour must think little of himself, everything of his work. For him are no holidays, no sport, no society. Patience, temper, firmness and kindness must always be exercised. He must endure constant exposure to the sun, weary monotony of work, many bad smells, many sad sights. He must eat his meals and write up his accounts when and where he can. He must not be above attending to many duties. He must look closely after the camp water-supply. He must see that the bazar is well supplied. He must himself superintend the feeding of small babes and sickly mothers. He must attend closely to conservancy. He must see that his hospital is clean and well supplied with necessaries, and that the medical subordinate is doing his duty, that loathsome ulcers are being dressed, that itch ointment is being applied, that guinea-worm cases are being attended to, that the weakly are getting suitable diet, that the dead are being

buried deep, and when, as is likely enough, cholera visits the works, the Engineer must know how best to meet it, and must keep a cool head. And the reward for all this labour? He will be the means of saving many lives. That is surely enough!

"I do not suppose for a moment that all Engineers will appreciate famine relief work. There are some, I fear, who could never warm into interest sufficient to care to take all this toil to save the life of our dark-skinned brother, more unsightly than ever when stricken with famine, dirty and haggard and offensive. There are other Engineers, pure and simple, who look on all this as a most aggravating interruption to their regular work. I do not find fault with them. Only the honour of famine relief cannot be theirs. They can have no heart for this campaign, nor ought they to reap its laurels.

"As no good soldier would wish for war only that he himself might reap honour, so would no good Engineer wish for a famine. But the good soldier prepares himself beforehand. So should the Engineer, and in the following note I propose to record a few points which may be useful—not evolved from my inner consciousness, but from the experience of the last year. I would treat of—

I. The duty of the Local Government and its Chief Engineer in preparing projects for famine relief.
II. The style of work best suited for the purpose.
III. The comparative merits of a few large works and many small ones.
IV. The action of the Public Works Department when the approach of a famine is dreaded.
V. The scope of its duties in a famine.
VI. The management of a famine relief division.
VII. The close of a famine."

The "campaign" against famine in His Highness's dominions was opened with a full and practical recognition of these principles.

2. As throwing much light upon the part played by public works, the reader may be referred to an elaborate and careful statement of the whole of the operations of the Public Works Department during the famine, drawn up by Mr. G. Palmer, C.E. The fulness of this statement renders it necessary that, in this place, only a brief survey should be taken of the work performed by the Department.

3. It was in October 1876 that orders were received from Government in the Superintending Engineer's Office, Public Works Department, to arrange for the commencement of famine relief works in those districts that were suffering from a scarcity of rain, and to discontinue wherever possible those public works that were going on in other districts where such scarcity was not felt, in order that the saving effected on the latter might help to meet the extra expense incurred on the former. Plans and estimates for all such works as could be carried out as relief works were to be prepared and submitted as soon as possible for the sanction of Government. Officers from non-famine districts whose services could be spared were to be specially employed in the preparation of these plans and estimates. All work in the famine districts that had already been sanctioned, or for which plans

and estimates had been submitted for sanction, were to be started at once. It was intimated that His Excellency the Minister trusted that all Executive Officers would use every effort to afford relief and to carry on work with every regard to economy. The Central Office thereupon issued a circular (No. 29 of 17th October 1876) to all Divisional and District Engineers, conveying the above instructions. A circular with similar instructions adapted to Revenue officers was shortly after issued by myself, as Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, pointing out the division of duty and authority between the two departments.

4. In the Central Committee, which was appointed in November 1876, the Public Works Department was largely represented. In the early circulars that were issued to the districts, the particular duties of the officials of the two departments had been clearly defined, and it was therefore but natural that a certain amount of difficulty and confusion should exist in first starting the works. The Public Works officers had received orders to start the works, and the Revenue authorities had been informed that with them lay the responsibility of ascertaining the amount of distress, providing works to meet it, and organising and supervising those works. Mr. Palmer says,—" Complaints were made on both sides : on the part of the Revenue authorities they took the form of finding fault with the quality of the work done under the Public Works officials, and of accusations of dishonesty against overseers and other subordinate officers ; whilst the Public Works officers complained chiefly of the interference of the Revenue authorities in what they considered to be their own legitimate duties, and their inability, therefore, to carry on the works economically and efficiently.*

5. In December 1876, correspondence was received from the Political Office concerning a large number of persons (about 10,000) who, attracted by the opening out of relief works on the Karnul side of the Tungábhadrá, had migrated thither from His Highness's territory. They were rejected from the relief works on the British side, and employment had to be found for them on relief works on their return to their own country. This tended to increase the amount of distress in East Raichur, and early in January 1877 I myself, as Secretary to the Famine Relief Committee, Mr. Rai Mannu Lál and Mr. Palmer, as members of the Famine Committee, visited Raichur and inquired fully into all matters connected with relief operations.

6. Elaborate rules, providing for almost every contingency, were laid down (*vide* Chapter III. of this Report) in Mr. Palmer's statement. These rules are of a most complete nature, both with regard to the nature of works, the mode

* These disputes were easily settled, and they did not arise afterwards, as Nawáb Mukarram-ud-Daulá Bahádur, the Revenue Minister, was the President, and the Secretaries to Government in the P.W.D. two of the members of the Committee. Hence misunderstanding was impossible.

of carrying them out, and the convenience of the labourers employed. Instructions were given as to the arrangement of camps, in each of which a police guard, dresser's quarters, and a grain shop were ordered to be provided, but medical and sanitary arrangements were also most fully and thoughtfully made. Nothing that could ensure the health and convenience of the people was neglected.

7. From the experience gained in 1877, Mr. Palmer finds himself in a position to criticise the rules laid down at the outset. This he does at great length and with much fairness. The rules regarding medical and sanitary arrangements seemed to have answered their purpose, and to have been well carried out. One of the medical rules was, "In case of deaths, the bodies are to be immediately interred, at the cost of Government, in graves 6½ feet long by 4½ feet deep at least, at a distance of not less than 100 yards from the works and camp. The clothes of persons who may have died of cholera must be burnt immediately." This rule, says Mr. Palmer, was adhered to, and the graveyards will, for many years, prove a sad memento of the famine in 1876-77.

8. The following remarks regarding the action which should be taken on the first appearance of distress are of great value, and may be quoted in full :—

"When distress first makes itself apparent, but does not with certainty indicate approaching famine, it is best met by employing applicants on ordinary works in progress. No hands already employed should on any account be dismissed to make room for the new applicants, and if the works are thereby overcrowded with labourers they must be extended or new ones opened out. The works on which the early applicants are employed should be those under the Public Works or Municipal Departments, where there is professional supervision. No change should be made by the Public Works Department or Municipal Officers in the rates paid by them for work : that is to say, the same number of cubic yards of earth-work per rupee should be got from the work-people as were got before the new applicants arrived. No change should be made in the system of carrying on the work. If it is being carried on by contract, terms should, if possible, be made with the contractor to employ only the people sent to him by the Civil Officers, through the Public Works or Municipal Officers. If it is being carried on by petty contract, the system should be continued, as it will generally be found to be the most advantageous. Small contractors will always get the greatest amount of work out of the labourers. It is of course necessary to guard against acts of oppression ; these can be punished by the dismissal of the petty contractors thus offending. Departmental work when distress prevails is carried on at a heavy loss, as officers of the Public Works Department or Municipal Department have then great difficulties in dealing with the labourers direct, and in getting a fair amount of work from them.

"Employing early applicants in the above manner meets the first stage of the distress. Work is offered every one who applies for it, and I would not impose any test for admission. Those unaccustomed to work would not seek for it unless they were in distress; having got work, they are not able to do so much or earn so much as skilled labourers, but they can earn

enough to live upon ; when they become unable to do this they are fit objects for the relief house, or for relief works of another kind.

" When the first symptoms of distress appear, encouragement should be given to people to seek employment on ordinary works, rather than that they should be discouraged to do so ; by this the number of those ultimately obliged to go to the relief house, or to relief works that are more burdensome to the State, may be considerably reduced.

" If the distress turns out to be really due to famine and not merely temporary, the ordinary works as described above would not be found to suffice, and applicants would soon begin to come in such a miserable and starved condition as to be unable to earn a living on the ordinary rates. It will then be necessary to open out special relief works. No labourers who have hitherto been able to earn a living on the ordinary works should be transferred or allowed to go to the special works, and the ordinary works should be still carried on. The applicants who now come to the special works should be sorted, and only those who appear capable of doing work should be set to work on the special works ; the rest, with the aged and infirm, should be consigned to the relief houses. The special works should be entirely under the control of Public Works Officers. Task work should be strictly imposed upon them, the task being regulated so that the labourers can without difficulty, but with ordinary intelligence, earn sufficient to buy food, with necessary condiments, sufficient to keep them in health. The task and payment must therefore be regulated by the price of grain, and a sliding scale would come into force."

9. The most useful kinds of famine works have been found to be those that will employ 3,000 or 4,000 coolies for three or four months. Small works should only be opened in connection with camps.

10. Mr. Palmer adds much to the value of his statement by embodying his opinions on famine tests, opinions which were requested by the Famine Commission. He thinks good appearance and clothing should not of themselves be considered sufficient grounds for rejection. " Applicants possessed of these might be able to work on the first kind of works thrown open to them, *i.e.*, on ordinary public works on which Government receives full value for the outlay incurred. Their willingness to take this employment would be a proof of their requiring it. In the same way those possessed of ornaments of small value need not be rejected. When the ornaments are of greater value, and it might be inferred that the proceeds of their sale would support the applicants for two or three weeks, I think they should be rejected." The distance test Mr. Palmer thinks should not be more than two or three days' journey. If a longer distance is fixed they will not go. The following illustrative instance is given:—

" The only instance in His Highness's territory of pressure being put upon coolies to proceed to a long distance from their houses for employment on relief works was at Raichur, when it was decided to open out as a famine work the extension of the Beechal irrigation

channels, on the ground of its being a large and suitable work as a relief work, and one likely to prove remunerative to Government. Labourers were then dismissed from the road works near Raichur and told to seek further relief at Beechal (18 miles distant); arrangements were made to pay them during their journey thither, and that they should travel with an escort of police. Very few, however, actually went in this way, but when the works in Beechal were thoroughly commenced the labourers from Raichur dropped in gradually, though the numbers employed on the work were never so great as they had been expected to be. I do not think that very much pressure was put upon the Raichur labourers to go to Beechal, as it was only certain gangs that were dismissed, and I believe those that did not at once travel to Beechal got relief in the relief house, or managed to get into other road gangs."

11. As regards payment in money or grain, experience most decidedly was in favour of the former plan, though payment of money was not unattended with difficulty. On this point the following curious statement is made:—

"Very often the supply of copper coin in the local bazaars failed, and application had to be made to Hyderabad. It was found that the coin paid away did not find its way directly back to the bazaars. This may perhaps be taken as a proof that the coolies were often able to save money, though no doubt it was mainly due to their preferring to buy larger quantities of grain at a time than would suffice merely for the day. As to their being able to save, it was found at one time in the district of Bheer that labourers were endeavouring to buy rupees with the dubs they had earned: the famine was certainly not so bad in Bheer as in the districts of the Southern Division."

12. There are five other points upon which the opinions of Mr. Palmer are of so much value that they may be quoted here almost in full. These are—(1) tanks and channels most suitable famine works; (2) road work unsatisfactory; (3) the contract and departmental systems contrasted; (4) want of efficient supervision; and (5) task-work.

13. Upon the first point, tanks and channels most suitable works, he says:—

"The works most suitable for famine relief works are decidedly the construction of, or repairs to, tanks and channels, or any similar work where large quantities of earth work have to be done. The work is simple, and the gangs can be easily organised and overlooked. The differences in length of lead, height of lift, hardness of soil, &c., afford different kinds of labour for each class, the heavier work for the more able-bodied, and the lighter work for women, children, and old people. From the tables below it will be seen that all work of this kind compares in its results most favourably with road work. The Kaitur and Munslapur tanks and the Beechal channel in the East Raichur district, and the Bosgah project in the Gulburga district, may be cited as instances where a fair return was got in the way of useful work for the outlay."

14. As regards road-work it generally proved to be very unsatisfactory :—

"It was, as a rule, the reconstruction or repair of old roads that was undertaken in His Highness's territory. Had new road work been carried out on a large scale, the results might have been more satisfactory, as embankments over low-lying ground or soft soil, cutting through hills, &c., would have found suitable relief work. As it was, the mere excavation and cleaning out of side drains did not allow of sufficient people working together in one place to be conveniently supervised, and the digging of moorum for spreading on the road was almost too hard work for the majority of the coolies. The collection of metal and breaking it small offered suitable work, but as a rule metal could only be found sufficiently near the road in places where, the soil being hard and gravelly already, metal was not required. Bringing metal from a distance by coolie labour was too expensive, and carts and bullocks to carry it were not to be had. Road work, again, extends over too long a distance to supervise properly, and famine labour requires a great deal of supervision; for it must be remembered that famine labourers are not accustomed to the work and possess no skill in it, nor have they energy enough to learn anything for themselves. The maistries and overseers also can seldom be trusted without constant inspection by professional officers, which cannot be given when a district officer has perhaps 100 miles to travel from one work under his charge to another. The scarcity of water also prevented road work being successfully carried out. The moorum, after being placed on the road, generally broke up into dust, and was blown away, or remained loose and heavy, rendering the road more difficult for traffic than before. For similar reasons the construction of cheap fair-weather roads as famine work is very inadvisable. The construction of first-class roads involving plenty of earth work is the only suitable road work in famine times. The necessity for a larger amount of professional supervision than on ordinary public works also makes it a question whether comparatively small but compact works, employing about 3,000 or 4,000 coolies, are not more suitable for famine relief than extensive projects, though, of course, it depends upon the amount of such supervision that is available. A great deal also depends upon the emergency with which famine relief works have to be commenced. Large projects require plans and estimates to be prepared beforehand, and the want of these prevented the views of the Sudder Committeee being carried out as regarded closing all the smaller relief works, and transferring the coolies on to one large work in each division."

15. Respecting the contract and departmental systems it is stated :—

"At the commencement of famine operations in the end of 1876, the question was brought before the Committee as to the advisability of carrying on famine works on a strictly departmental system, or letting them on contract. The Committee, by a very large majority, decided against the contract system, on the grounds that a contractor must make a certain amount of profit, or it would not be worth his while to undertake the work, and that the amount of profit he thus made would be better spent in relieving distress than by going into his (the contractor's) pockets. This seemed a very good reason to urge against the contract system, but many of the principal Public Works officers, taking a professional view of the question, were in favour of the contract over the departmental method. They considered one

of the most important objects in famine relief works to be to obtain as great return as possible for the outlay incurred, and they judged from experience that they would be more likely to obtain this by employing contractors. In the system of carrying out work departmentally the officers in charge of it purchase (on behalf of Government) their own materials and tools, find their own labour, and organise and supervise it. In the contract system all this is undertaken by a contractor, who undertakes to carry out a certain work either in consideration of receiving a lump sum for the whole work when completed, or of being paid at certain rates for the different classes of work that he has performed, when it has been measured up and accepted as finished by the engineers. In this case the Government officers need not exercise minute and constant supervision, but simply watch the work as it progresses, setting it out according to the plans, and seeing that the contractor carries it on in a sound and workman-like manner, and with materials of the quality that has been specified: having, by an agreement that has previously been drawn up, power to reject all bad work, and to enforce penalties on the contractor for non-compliance with the plans and specifications, to the extent of taking the work out of his hands altogether, and causing him to forfeit all claims to any money that would otherwise have been due to him. A contractor by making this kind of work his special business, by keeping a trained staff of overseers and maistries, and by being able to purchase his materials and plant from time to time, as opportunity offers, in the cheapest markets, is always able to carry out work at cheaper rates than Public Works officers can do it departmentally, and at the same time realise a fair profit for himself, though he takes the risk of difficulties arising in his way, that sometimes turn his profit into a loss. District officers, having many other duties to attend to than the constant supervision of works in progress, find it advisable to carry out most public works by the contract system. There is no reason why similar advantages should not be gained by contract over departmental work, as well in carrying out famine works as in ordinary public works. Extra clauses in the agreement would have to be made, binding the contractor to employ only local labour, and all persons sent to him for employment; but on this account, of course, the rates allowed him for the work would be proportionately increased. Of course the success of such a system as this would depend greatly upon the supervision exercised over the contractors by the Public Works officials, who, besides looking to the quality of the work, would have to see that no oppression was used, that there were no grounds for complaint as regards regularity of payment of wages, and that the contractors did not import labour to do the work at a cheaper rate to themselves. If respectable and well-known contractors were employed, few such difficulties would be likely to arise, and there would be every prospect of a fair return, in the shape of useful and remunerative works, for the money expended by Government."

16. A want that was greatly felt during the progress of relief works was that of a larger number of Public Works officers. The Government, being anxious to keep the expenditure as low as possible, declined to sanction the employment of extra officials in either the Revenue or Public Works Department, and therefore the extra hands that were sent to the famine districts were only those who could be spared from other districts. It would probably have been more economical in the end to have employed more officers. It was in fact found in

possible to carry out the rules of the Committee appointing one supervisor to every 2,000 coolies ; very frequently a supervisor had charge of 4,000 or 5,000, and in one case of over 8,000.

17. Allusion has already been made to the system of task work, or demanding a certain quantity of work for each day's wages, when referring to the sliding scale of payments. On this point Mr. Palmer says :—

"It is hardly necessary to state how important it is that task work should be imposed immediately a famine work is started. On the works that were started without this system, it was always very difficult to get the coolies to take to it afterwards ; they seemed to consider that they were being imposed upon, and accordingly worked with a bad grace. On those works, however, where it was commenced with at once, the coolies took to it cheerfully enough, and generally had their tasks completed some time before the hour for mustering for payments. Different gangs would, in fact, often vie with each other in completing their task first."

18. The work performed in the various districts will perhaps be better understood if it is briefly summarised district by district. It should be stated that District Committees were appointed, who were of great assistance throughout the famine.

19. *East Raichur.*—In this district many difficulties were encountered at the outset. The District Engineer thus refers to the trouble he had with the coolies on the Alampur road :—

"When, about the 9th March, the supervisor in charge of the work announced that task work at the rate of 4 cubic yards to the rupee for spreading and digging moorum would be imposed, and explained to them, by marking on the ground, the quantity they were to dig, only three gangs would consent to do it, and these, when they had received tools from the overseers, walked off with them to the village, and when, with difficulty, induced to return, could not be made to do any work. The difficulties attending daily payments also continued ; payments were never over till 10 or 11 o'clock at night, and often later, the money at that time being of little use to the coolies, who were frequently obliged to purchase grain and eat it raw, for want of time to cook it. They were naturally unfit for work the next morning. With the concurrence of the Divisional Engineer, a system of bi-weekly payments was established, and found to be very advantageous. It was reported also by the Public Works officers that the Bunniahs who brought grain to the works were in the habit of charging exorbitant prices and giving false measurements. The matter was referred to the Civil authorities, who doubtless took the proper steps."

20. In this district the condition of the people visibly deteriorated ; in January they were in good heart, in June they appeared incapable of performing more than mere nominal tasks.

21. The works carried on in East Raichur were—

(1) The Alampur Road, 122 days in progress, employing 2,265 coolies per day, at a total cost of Rs. 28,308, being an average cost per coolie per day of 1 a. 7·66 p.

(2) Lingsugur Road, 307 days in progress, employing 2,723 coolies per day, at a total cost of Rs. 1,49,462, being an average cost per coolie per day of 2 a. 10·31 p.

(3) Kaitur Tank, 245 days, 280 coolies daily; total Rs. 8,894; average 2 a. 0·84 p.

(4) Manslápur Tank, 236 days, 196 coolies daily; total Rs. 8,908; average 2 a. 1·9 p.

(5) Bichal Channel, 245 days, 812 coolies daily; total Rs. 37,876; average 3 a. 6·57 p.

(6) Road from Fort to Mahabub Bazar, 155 days, 250 coolies daily; total Rs. 5,280; average 2 a. 2·13 p.

(7) Road from Jail to Mahabub Bazar, 61 days, 217 coolies daily; total Rs. 1,010; average 1 a. 2·62 p.

(8) Road from Travellers' Bungalow to Raichur Town Road, 60 days, 159 coolies daily; total Rs. 1,516; average 2 a. 6·47 p.

(9) Branch Road to Custom House, 60 days, 53 coolies daily; total Rs. 593; average 2 a. 11·77 p.

(10) Raichur Railway Feeder, 31 days, 234 coolies daily; total Rs. 267; average . a. 7·05 p.

(11) Katal Utkar Tank, 82 days; total Rs. 2,769; average 1 a. 6·76 p.

The average cost per coolie per day on the East Raichur works was 2 a. 6·39 p.—not an extravagant sum when the condition of the workers is considered.

22. *West Raichur.*—Before proceeding to give a summary of the works in this district, it may be well to note that Mr. Palmer emphatically condemns the practice of paying the coolies for a weekly holiday, a non-working day. In the Madras Presidency at first this day was not paid for; then, in consequence of representations from officers in charge of works, it was paid for, and subsequently to 24th September 1877 withdrawn. Mr. Palmer, referring to work on the Bellary Road, says :—

"I would also express my opinion here that the one day's holiday in the week with full pay is a mistake. From what I heard, nothing like the same amount of money that is daily paid to coolies on famine relief works finds its way to the bazaars; and, besides this, there are other indications that the people are able to save a little money. On this Gangawutti work a sum of Rs. 904 had been spent on the Thursday previous to my visit over and above the day's proper wages, to provide for the Friday's holiday, and it is found on famine relief work that the number greatly increases every Thursday, as on that evening double wages are paid."

23. The following facts represent the works undertaken in this district:—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Lingsugur road .....243 days, | 519 coolies daily, | total Rs. 15,691 | average 1 a. 11·85 p. |
| (2) Kilauti tank.....318 | „ | 161 | „ | „ | 389 | „ | 1 a. 2·98 p. |
| (3) Bellary road.....214 | „ | 3,370 | „ | „ | 89,523 | „ | 1 a. 11·83 p. |
| (4) Gangávati channel .....182 | „ | 790 | „ | „ | 18,088 | „ | 2 a. 0·13 p. |
| (5) Sholápur road ..... .....276 | „ | 2,756 | „ | „ | 97,162 | „ | 2 a. 0·52 p. |
| (6) Cantonment road..... 60 | „ | 176 | „ | „ | 974 | „ | 1 a. 5 67 p. |
| (7) Lingsugur long drive..... 60 | „ | 162 | „ | „ | 885 | „ | 1 a. 5·41 p. |
| (8) Kardikal tank .....214 | „ | 223 | „ | „ | 5,744 | „ | 1 a. 11·09 p. |
| (9) Extra labour on works near relief house, &c. ..... | | | | | .....total Rs. 4,047 | average 3 a. 3 81 p. | |

The total expenditure in the district was Rs. 2,32,507-4-9, at a daily average pay of 2 a. 0·19 p.—a very moderate rate, under all the circumstances.

24.—*Shorápur.*—In this district there are some important tank works, which are thus described :—

"The Bonal tank is situated six or seven miles west of Shorapur. It is an old tank, but was greatly enlarged by Colonel Meadows Taylor in 1856 ; he raised, strengthened, and lengthened the old bund, and built a calingulah 190 feet long, thus forming a tank the spread of water in which, when full, is 2½ square miles. Its drainage area is 50 square miles. The new calingulah was not made sufficiently long to discharge heavy floods quickly enough, and in consequence the tank breached at periods of about five years or so, but the breaches were never of a very serious nature, and were always repaired without much difficulty. In 1874 the tank breached in one place, and threatened to breach more seriously in others, but was saved by the District Engineer cutting away a length of the bund, and thus giving extra waterway over some sheet rock. The breach was filled up by the Civil authorities, but in an unsatisfactory manner ; and in 1876 the work was re-done by the Public Works Department, and the calingulah lengthened to 560 feet, which, it is calculated, will give a discharge sufficient for the drainage area. When visiting the tank in February 1876 I made a rough calculation as to its capacities for irrigation, and concluded that, at Rs. 10 per bigha, a revenue of Rs. 67,000 per annum might be derived from it, the revenue now derived being under Rs. 5,000. These facts were mentioned in a Report I submitted to Government in March 1876, and my object in again referring to the subject here is to point out that if steps could be taken to bring more land under irrigation from the tank, not only would the revenue of the district be considerably increased, but much would be done towards preventing a recurrence of so much distress as was felt in 1877 ; for the situation of the Bonal tank is such that in an average season it is sure to fill ; when once full it holds a supply for at least two seasons, and in the driest years it still impounds a very large quantity of water.

"In the next valley to Bonal, and situated some four miles west of that tank, is what remains of a work commenced by Colonel Meadows Taylor in 1852, and left by him incomplete when he left the district in 1857. It was his intention, by forming a bund across the valley, to construct a tank that would be nearly as large as that of Bonal. He completed the sluices and nearly all the other masonry work, and a large proportion of the earth-work. This

subject is also referred to more fully in my Report of March 1876. I suggested to the Sudder Committee the completion of this tank as a famine relief work during the famine season, and the Committee quite approved of the scheme; but difficulties arose with regard to certain jagir land that the spread of water would cover, were the tank to be completed—difficulties that it would probably take some time to remove, and as this time could not be afforded the scheme fell through. It is scarcely necessary to mention the advantages that would be gained, both in revenue and in mitigating future famine, if this fine work were to be brought to completion. The work, as it is now left to crumble away year by year, represents a large amount of capital sunk, all of which could be recovered, if Government were willing, in a very few years.

"Another work that it would have been highly desirable to commence with as a famine relief work was the channel that Colonel Meadows Taylor proposed should be constructed from the top of the falls in the Kistna, a few miles above Naldrug, to irrigate a large portion of the country between the Kistna and Beema rivers. The Sudder Committee did approve of this work being started, as one of the large works that it was resolved should be carried out in each division, but the officers of the Public Works Department found that it would take a long time to prepare the surveys and sections that would be required before the work could be started, without the risk of incurring a great deal of useless expenditure, and that these surveys and sections would occupy the time of more officers than could then be spared from famine relief work, and the idea was therefore abandoned."

25. The organisation of relief measures is said to have been by no means so complete and satisfactory as it might have been. In a district where actual famine was not very severe, and where the number of coolies never increased beyond the power of the works in hand to afford them sufficient relief, Mr. Palmer thinks a better return for the money expended ought to have been shown. The details regarding these works are as follows:—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Bonal channel ..... | 60 | days, | 90 | coolies daily, | total Rs. | 623, | average 1 a. 10·09 p. |
| (2) Sittákárá tank... ..... | 60 | „ | 68 | „ | „ | 521 | „ | 2 a. 0·29 p. |
| (3) Yadgiri road.. ... .....275 | | „ | 1,423 | „ | „ | 47,747 | „ | 1 a. 11·42 p. |
| (4) Lingsugur road .....216 | | „ | 2,442 | „ | „ | 66,979 | „ | 2 a. 0·37 p. |
| (5) Gulbargá road..... ..... | 6 | „ | 51 | „ | „ | 74 | „ | 3 a. 10·08 p. |
| (6) Naikal tank ..... ..... | 30 | „ | 117 | „ | „ | 339 | „ | 1 a. 6·56 p. |
| (7) Rangampet road repairs ... | 45 | „ | 227 | „ | „ | 991 | „ | 1 a. 6·66 p. |
| (8) Gulbargá road repairs..... | 61 | „ | 564 | „ | „ | 3,691 | „ | 1 a. 0·86 p. |
| (9) Preparing site for new Jail | 31 | „ | 5 | „ | „ | 26 | „ | 2 a. 5·71 p. |

Total expenditure, Rs. 1,20,996-3-2; average per coolie, 1 a. 11·77 p.

26. *Gulbargá.*—Considerable difficulty was experienced in carrying out the most important of the works in this district, *viz.*, repairs to the Bosgá tank. Mr. Palmer's Report contains the following statements :—

"On the 30th December work was interfered with by the outbreak of a severe type of small-pox amongst the coolies, and the Divisional Engineer asked that a doctor from

Hyderabad might be sent to reside and supply remedies on the works. The camp for some days was broken up, and the sickness seems shortly afterwards to have died out.

"The same difficulties had to be encountered as regards selection of coolies, payments and task-work, as were met with on all famine works when first started. On the 6th March 1877, the Divisional Engineer reported that, whereas the rate allowed for earth-work was in the estimate 10 cubic yards per rupee, it was found that only 2·71 cubic yards per rupee had been actually done. He recommended the imposition of task-work. In reply to this he was referred to the new rules which had been just issued, and which fully provided for the task-work system.

"By March 1877 the work of raising the old bund of the Bosgah tank was nearly completed, and work was commenced on the No. 9 tank. This is situated near the town of Gulburga, and was very suitable for relief work, as it consisted of raising an entirely new bank, some 1,650 feet long and 34 feet high in centre, affording 86,432 cubic yards of earth-work, and being capable of accommodating 1,000 work-people at work at one time. For the remainder of the time that famine relief works were carried on, this No. 9 tank was the principal work in the Gulburga district.

"On the 20th March the Divisional Engineer reported that the estimte for the whole Bosgah project provided for earth-work to the amount of Rs. 26,818, that up to date Rs. 24,258 had been spent, and that with the balance left of Rs. 2,560 the closing of the breach in the Bosgah tank itself, as well as about two-thirds of the earth-work in the No. 9 tank, had to be done ; he estimated that Rs. 47,048 would still be required to complete the earth-work alone. The coolies were being paid on the task system, but they turned out a very small quantity of work, the consequence being that the payment they received was barely sufficient to find them half a meal. He also reported that cholera had broken out in the camp, and that the coolies were deserting the work, and going away into other parts of the country. Much trouble was also experienced with the old and infirm people who came to the works ; no task could be got out of them, and their payment under these circumstances was raising very much the cost of the work. Ultimately the establishment of a relief house at Gulburga relieved the works of the old and infirm. On April 2nd the Sudder Committee sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 75,000 on earth-work only for the Bosgah tank, to be carried out as famine relief work, leaving the masonry to be done by the Public Works Department, as an ordinary work, either by contract, or in any way that might be approved by the Public Works officers. The Divisional Engineer, in his letter requesting sanction to an additional sum for earth-work, had pointed out the urgency of filling the large breach in the Bosgah tank at once, so as to render the tank available for the approaching monsoons; but as by the end of March no steps had been taken towards filling this breach, it was deemed advisable to let it stand over for another season, as the quantity of earth-work required for the breach was large, famine labour uncertain, and any fresh coming down the main feeder during April or May—a by no means uncommon occurrence—might find the earth-work only partly done, and, washing over it, would entirely destroy it, and cause thereby considerable pecuniary loss.

"On the 3rd April the Divisional Engineer reported the result of the imposition of task-work, in accordance with the rules issued by the Sudder Committee. The rate allowed in the

rules for earth-work was 8·8 cubic yards per rupee, but power was left to Divisional and District Engineers to modify this task to suit circumstances, such as distressed state of coolies, length of lead, or height of lift of material, &c. At first the coolies on the Bosgah works refused altogether to take task-work, and struck; on the task being reduced a few returned, but when they found they were only paid for the actual amount of work they turned out they again left, and no work was done at all for twenty-five days. The coolies for the most part went about begging, and at this time their numbers were much reduced by cholera; most of them being British subjects wandered away, and most probably returned to their own districts. At this time, too, complaints arose on the part of the Public Works officers against the Revenue authorities, whom they accused of interfering unduly with their (Public Works officers') duties on the works: the fact being that at the first commencement of work in accordance with the new rules, misunderstandings as to the respective duties of the two departments arose, and there was a tendency on the part of the Civil officers to take the part of the coolies against the Public Works officers in the matter of task-work."

27. The summary of works shows the following results :—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Bosgá tank | 336 | days, | 1,594 | coolies | per day, total | Rs. | 63,842, | average 1 a. 10·88 p. |
| (2) Shorápur road | 120 | „ | 968 | „ | „ | „ | 11,855 | „ 1 a. 7·06 p. |
| (3) Tank No. 6 Bosgá Project | 62 | „ | 691 | „ | „ | „ | 4,237 | „ 1 a. 6·98 p. |
| (4) „ Well, No. 2 | 60 | „ | 112 | „ | „ | „ | 732 | „ 1 a. 8·09 p. |
| (5) Jivá Well | 30 | „ | 28 | „ | „ | „ | 126 | „ 2 a. 4·06 p. |
| (6) Kálandá Khán Well | 91 | „ | 72 | „ | „ | „ | 785 | „ 1 a. 10·84 p. |
| (7) Lállá Well | 60 | „ | 23 | „ | „ | „ | 180 | „ 2 a. 0·88 p. |
| (8) Vithlápur Tank | 30 | „ | 4 | „ | „ | „ | 27 | „ 3 a. 8·47 p. |
| (9) Tank No. 7 | 30 | „ | 118 | „ | „ | „ | 381 | „ 1 a. 8·58 p. |

Total expenditure for district, Rs. 82,168-12-10. Average daily earning of coolies, 1 a. 10·09 p.

28. *Bírh*—Mr. Palmer reports that at the commencement of the famine a certain amount of confusion arose regarding the relief works started, owing to some works having been commenced by the Civil authorities, and others by the Public Works Department.

"The orders that had been issued to both departments, in order that no danger might result from the want of immediate relief, no doubt was the cause of this, as each department appears to have commenced work independently, and there being, as stated above, no opportunity of commencing large works in the neighbourhood of the famine-stricken taluk, numbers of small works were put in hand, some by one department and some by the other. This amounted almost to a system of village relief, and although it had its advantages in affording relief close to the houses of the people, it also had its disadvantages, that outweighed the advantages. Proper supervision by competent authority could not be exercised over each work; there were no means of separating those really requiring relief from those not actually in need of it, but who were anxious and willing enough to come to work and earn good wages on easy terms; and there were no means of assuring the best possible return, in the shape of quantity and quality of work done, for the money laid out upon it. The two departments, however, appear to have

worked in a very amicable and proper spirit in the district, and most of the works that the Civil authorities started were inspected by the professional officers of the Public Works Department, and were visited by them and carried out under their supervision so far as the other numerous duties of the Public Works officers would permit."

29. The distress in this district was much less than in others ; the works undertaken were smaller as regards extent, and more numerous. They were, as a rule, completed within, or not very much in excess of, the estimated amounts. The total amount expended on twenty-six separate works was Rs. 62,130-14-1, and the average daily earnings of a coolie 1 a. 11·38 p.

30. *Naldrug.*—As early as September 1876, applications to open works were received from the officials of this district; but delays of various kinds occurred, and it was not until February in the following year that works were actually commenced. Events would seem to justify the opinion that a too hasty cry had been raised, and that it was well for the exchequer of the State that it was not heeded at first. Those best able to express an opinion believe that the works were started quite as soon as they were needed. The works opened and carried through were of a comparatively unimportant character. The most important—the Párendá Road—was 247 days in progress, employing 652 coolies on an average daily, at a total expenditure of Rs. 22,230, being an average cost per coolie per day of 2 a. 2·05 p. Total expenditure, Rs. 38,598-8-7 ; average cost daily 2 a. 1·04 p.

31. *Nagar-Karnul.*—The distress was at an end sooner in this and in the Nalgunda District than in any other. By June 1877 the Sadar Committee was satisfied that real distress, necessitating the continuance of relief works, did not exist, and orders were accordingly given to close them. Tank works, however, were continued as public works proper, " they being works that would yield a return for the outlay, which outlay would in all probability become a dead loss if the monsoon set in before such work as filling in breaches in tanks, bunds, &c., was completed." Eleven works were undertaken, but they were all of minor importance. Total expenditure, Rs. 27,318-7-10. Average coolie earning, 2 a. 2·05 p.

32. *Nalgunda.*—Mr. Palmer reports regarding works in this district as follows:—

" Replies were received from the Talukdar and District Engineer to the Central Office Circular No. 29 towards the end of October 1876, and much distress was reported by them to be prevailing. A long list of works that it would be very advisable to carry out, both to relieve the distress, and as a source of much subsequent advantage to

Government, was submitted. The list contained chiefly the names of tanks and channels for irrigation purposes. The sums stated as the probable cost of carrying out all these works amounted in all to about five lakhs of rupees, and it was even intimated that, in order fully to relieve all the distress prevailing in the district, an expenditure of some thirteen lakhs would eventually be required. This, of course, proved to be a great exaggeration, but it shows how easy it is, on the first signs of famine appearing, for district officers to take too exaggerated a view of the amount of distress that is likely to ensue. At the same time as the submission of the above list, the Talukdar applied for sanction to carry out the construction of roads to the extent of Rs. 20,000. The roads were from Nulgunda to Daverconda, Nulgunda to Taturtee, and Nuthmulguda to Bongheer. These works were sanctioned by Government, and were put by the Talukdar under the charge of the Municipal Inspector, who let the work on contract. In November 1876 sanction was given to the District Engineer to commence as famine relief works the repairs of some nine tanks, the estimated cost of which varied from Rs. 1,247 to Rs. 6,372. On these works being sanctioned the Talukdar deemed it was unnecessary to continue the road work mentioned above. It was accordingly stopped."

The works actually opened and undertaken were—

| | | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Kánkánápally tank, at a cost of | ..... | 2,036 | 1 | 9 |
| 2. | Lingotan tank | do. ..... | 1,460 | 10 | 2 |
| 3. | Mukundápur tank | do. ..... | 1,915 | 7 | 3 |
| 4. | A'mangal tank | do. ..... | 761 | 6 | 4 |
| 5. | A'nantavaram tank | do. ..... | 1,845 | 11 | 10 |

and twenty other smaller works. The total expenditure was Rs. 29,513-6-1.

33. The following table shows the total number of coolies employed, the total expenditure, and the average expenditure per day:—

| District. | Total number of coolies employed. | Average number working per day. | Total expenditure. | Average expenditure per day. | Average cost per coolie per day. | Total number of days over which F. R. W. extended, deducting one day per week. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| West Raichur..... | 1,844,697½ | 6,427 | 2,32,507 4 9 | 810 2 1 | 0 2 0·19 | 287 | |
| East Raichur ..... | 1,546,779 | 5,389 | 2,44,888 8 9 | 853 4 4 | 0 2 6·39 | 287 | Column 5 is column 3 divided by column 1. |
| Shorápur..... | 977,015½ | 4,122 | 1,20,996 3 2 | 510 8 6 | 0 1 11·77 | 237 | |
| Gulbargá ..... | 713,954 | 2,855 | 82,168 12 10 | 328 10 9 | 0 1 10·09 | 250 | Column 4 is column 3 divided by column 6. |
| Naldrug ..... | 290,874½ | 1,163 | 38,598 8 7 | 154 6 4 | 0 2 1·04 | 250 | |
| Bírh..... | 463,236½ | 2,602 | 62,130 14 1 | 349 0 9 | 0 1 11·38 | 178 | Column 2 is column 1 divided by column 6. |
| Nalgundá ..... | 183,280½ | 1,230 | 29,513 6 1 | 198 1 3 | 0 2 6·92 | 149 | |
| Nagar-Karnul ... | 197,884 | 1,268 | 27,318 7 10 | 175 1 11 | 0 2 2·5 | 156 | |
| Total... | 6,217,721½ | 21,665 | 8,38,122 2 1 | 2,920 4 6 | 0 2 1·88 | 287 | |

The expenditure, and its daily average, given in columns 3 and 4 respectively, may be said to include temporary establishments, the cost of which did not exceed Rs. 10,000, contingent, &c., with the exception only of expenditure on permanent establishment, Public Works Department, which, according to Mr. Palmer's Report, amounts to Rs. 80,295, or 9·83 per cent.

34. Besides the expenditure which has been sanctioned by the Central Famine Relief Committee, other ordinary works, also undertaken in 1286 Fasli by the Public Works Department, did much towards relieving the raiyats of the affected districts. An abstract of the statement showing the expenditure on this head, and submitted by the Public Works Department, is given below:—

| Famine-stricken Districts. | Original Works. | Repairs. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| West Raichur | ..... | 1,431 5 7 | 1,431 5 7 |
| East Raichur | ..... | 11,499 0 0 | 11,499 0 0 |
| Shorápur | 5,535 0 0 | 7,401 15 6 | 12,936 15 6 |
| Gulbargá | 11,536 0 2 | 14,229 7 11 | 25,765 8 1 |
| Naldrug | 111 0 0 | 827 2 4 | 938 2 4 |
| Bírh | 2,592 0 0 | 1,030 0 0 | 3,622 0 0 |
| Nalgundá | 1,233 6 5 | 36,471 9 11 | 37,705 0 4 |
| Nagar-Karnul | 444 4 11 | 29,528 5 8 | 29,972 10 7 |
| Total | 21,451 11 6 | 1,02,418 14 11 | 1,23,870 10 5 |
| Other Districts— | | | |
| Haidarábád | 60,092 8 4 | 1,34,247 0 7 | 1,94,339 8 11 |
| Ibráhimpatan | 1,24,066 12 6 | ..... | 1,24,066 12 6 |
| Medak | 7,526 10 6 | 24,189 0 7 | 31,715 11 1 |
| Yelgandal | 111 0 0 | 6,647 4 1 | 6,758 4 1 |
| Indur | ..... | 1,477 14 10 | 1,477 14 10 |
| Nander | 1,074 7 11 | 2,715 13 0 | 3,790 4 11 |
| Khammam | 3,743 1 8 | 35,097 5 8 | 38,840 7 4 |
| Bidar | 7,000 10 6 | 7,621 4 0 | 14,621 14 6 |
| Aurangábád | 1,500 0 0 | 33,689 7 3 | 35,189 7 3 |
| Parbháni | 317 14 0 | 3042 9 6 | 3,360 7 6 |
| Total | 2,05,433 1 5 | 2,48,727 11 6 | 4,54,160 12 11 |
| Military Buildings | 11,921 15 1 | 30,632 8 4 | 42,554 7 5 |
| Grand Total | 2,38,806 12 0 | 3,81,779 2 9 | 6,20,585 14 9 |

35. The following table shows the average cost of work in each district, comparing the rates with those prevailing in ordinary times:—

| District. | Earth-work in cubic yards per rupee. | | Road Repairs per mile. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ordinary Rates. | Famine Rates. | Ordinary. | Famine. | |
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | |
| West Raichur | | 0 14 1 | | 2,873 3 2 | * The rate of Rs. 300 per mile is what would generally be allowed in ordinary times for the kind of work that the famine coolies were expected to do. They, however, frequently did more than this, and reconstructed portions, the repairs only of which had been previously allowed for. |
| East Raichur | | 0 3 11 | | 2,370 13 8 | |
| Shorápur | | 0 3 3 | | 2,768 3 1 | |
| Gulbargá | | 0 10 1 | | 743 0 0 | |
| Náldrug | 0 2 0 | 0 4 0 | * 300 | 991 0 1 | |
| Bírh | | 0 4 4 | | 414 9 9 | |
| Nalgundá | | 0 2 8 | | 256 8 7 | |
| Nagar-Karnul | | 0 2 5 | | ..... | |

36. Mr. Palmer, on pages 36, 36*a*, and 36*b* of his Report, mentions the names of those officers of the Public Works Department who rendered specially zealous service to the Government. The Central Famine Committee also appreciated the work done by these officers of the Public Works Department, and their thanks were tendered to them.

37. A summary of the various works undertaken and completed, with the number of coolies employed and the total expenditure, will be found in the accompanying table:—

| Tanks and other Irrigation Works. | | | Roads, &c. | | Total Number of Coolies on all Works. | Total Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District. | No. of Coolies. | Expenditure. | No. of Coolies. | Expenditure. | | |
| | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| East Raichur | 362,116 | 58,449 4 10 | 1,184,663 | 1,86,439 2 11 | 1,546,779 | 2,44,888 7 9 |
| West Raichur | 196,637½ | 24,222 15 7 | 1,648,060 | 2,08,284 5 2 | 1,844,697½ | 2,32,507 4 9 |
| Shorápur | 13,047 | 1,484 2 4 | 963,968½ | 1,19,512 0 10 | 977,015½ | 1,20,996 3 2 |
| Gulbargá | 597,768 | 70,313 6 0 | 116,186 | 11,855 6 10 | 713,954 | 82,168 12 10 |
| Bírh | 104,256 | 11,123 7 6 | 358,980½ | 51,007 6 7½ | 463,236½ | 62,130 14 1½ |
| Náldrug | Nil. | Nil. | 290,874½ | 38,598 8 7 | 290,874½ | 38,598 8 7 |
| Nagar-Karnul | 6 333 | 1,763 7 0 | 191,551 | 25,555 0 10 | 197,884 | 27,318 7 10 |
| Nalgundá | 124,351 | 16,614 13 9 | 58,929½ | 12,898 8 4 | 183,280½ | 29,513 6 1 |
| Total... | 1,404,508½ | 1,83,233 9 0 | 4,813,213 | 6,53,914 7 8½ | 6,217,721½ | 8,38,122 2 1½ |

In the following Statement are given the weekly and daily rise and fall in the number of Coolies and the expenditure incurred in their support :—

| No. | Week Ending | | Total Number of Coolies employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average of | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | English Dates. | Fasli Dates. | | | Number of Coolies during the Week. | Expenditure during the Week. |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 1 | 15th Dec. 1876 ... | 7th Bahman 1286... | 34,297 | 4,931 6 7 | 4,899 | 704 7 11 |
| 2 | 23rd „ „ ... | 15th „ „ ... | 75,628 | 10,204 0 6 | 9,453 | 1,275 8 0¾ |
| 3 | 30th „ „ ... | 22nd „ „ ... | 115,574½ | 17,339 14 6 | 16,510 | 2,477 2 1 |
| 4 | 7th Jan. 1877 ... | 30th „ „ ... | 160,756½ | 18,503 15 9 | 20,094 | 2,312 15 10 |
| 5 | 14th „ „ ... | 7th Isphandar „ ... | 116,381 | 12,735 5 6 | 16,626 | 1,819 5 4 |
| 6 | 22nd „ „ ... | 15th „ „ .. | 195,930½ | 22,280 4 2 | 24,491 | 2,785 0 8¼ |
| 7 | 29th „ „ ... | 22nd „ „ ... | 100,855 | 9,772 13 11 | 14,408 | 1,396 1 11½ |
| 8 | 6th Feb. „ ... | 30th „ „ ... | 182,813½ | 23,417 0 11 | 22,851 | 2,927 2 1½ |
| 9 | 13th „ „ ... | 7th Farvardi „ ... | 201,166½ | 23,614 4 6 | 28,738 | 3,377 12 1 |
| 10 | 21st „ „ ... | 15th „ „ ... | 144,457 | 17,305 3 6 | 18,057 | 2,163 2 4 |
| 11 | 28th „ „ .. | 22nd „ „ ... | 102,810 | 11,943 6 5 | 14,401 | 1,706 3 2½ |
| 12 | 9th March „ ... | 31st „ „ ... | 112,282½ | 14,076 13 9 | 12,476 | 1,564 1 8 |
| 13 | 16th „ „ ... | 7th Ardibehest „ ... | 51,397 | 6,578 12 8 | 7,342 | 939 13 3 |
| 14 | 24th „ „ ... | 15th „ „ ... | 44,045½ | 6,120 13 9 | 5,505 | 765 13 5 |
| 15 | 31st „ „ ... | 22nd „ „ ... | 50,220 | 5,987 9 10½ | 7,174 | 855 5 11 |
| 16 | 9th April „ ... | 31st „ „ ... | 65,175¾ | 6,755 8 9½ | 7,241 | 750 9 10½ |
| 17 | 16th „ „ ... | 7th Khurdad „ ... | 32,002½ | 5,509 2 7 | 4,571 | 787 0 4 |
| 18 | 24th „ „ ... | 15th „ „ ... | 65,693 | 8,096 10 7½ | 8,211 | 1,012 1 4 |
| 19 | 1st May „ ... | 22nd „ „ ... | 55,600¼ | 6,855 1 0 | 7,942 | 979 4 9⅞ |
| 20 | 11th „ „ ... | 32nd „ „ ... | 97,746 | 13,676 11 4½ | 97,746 | 1,367 10 8⅛ |
| 21 | 18th „ „ ... | 7th Tir „ ... | 137,053¾ | 10,917 10 1 | 19,578 | 1,559 10 7 |
| 22 | 26th „ „ ... | 15th „ „ ... | 124,189 | 4,237 10 10 | 15,583 | 1,779 11 4 |
| 23 | 2nd June „ ... | 22nd „ „ ... | 166,834 | 15,556 7 10 | 23,833 | 2,222 5 8 |
| 24 | 11th „ „ ... | 31st „ „ ... | 264,294 | 30,016 8 6½ | 29,366 | 3,335 2 8 |
| 25 | 18th „ „ ... | 7th Amardad „ ... | 182,960⅛ | 21,117 10 3 | 22,870 | 2,639 11 3⅜ |
| 26 | 26th „ „ ... | 15th „ „ ... | 212,021⅓ | 21,964 5 1 | 26,502 | 2,745 6 8 |
| 27 | 3rd July „ ... | 22nd „ „ ... | 140,329½ | 16,570 1 4 | 20,047 | 2,367 2 6 |
| 28 | 12th „ „ ... | 31st „ „ ... | 319,564 | 48,542 3 0 | 35,507 | 5,393 9 3 |
| 29 | 19th „ „ ... | 7th Sharivar „ ... | 298,990 | 36,174 3 3 | 42,713 | 5,167 11 11 |
| 30 | 27th „ „ ... | 15th „ „ ... | 339,168½ | 44,657 10 4 | 42,396 | 5,582 3 3 |
| 31 | 3rd Aug. „ ... | 22nd „ „ .. | 233,723 | 28,238 0 3 | 33,389 | 4,034 0 0½ |
| 32 | 12th „ „ ... | 31st „ „ ... | 334,134 | 39,491 13 5 | 37,126 | 4,387 15 8 |

| No. | Week Ending | | Total Number of Coolies employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average of | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | English Dates. | Fasli Dates. | | | Number of Coolies during the Week. | Expenditure during the Week. |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 33 | 19th Aug. 1877 ... | 7th Meher 1287... | 171,942 | 25,450 8 11 | 24,563 | 3,635 8 1½ |
| 34 | 27th „ „ ... | 15th „ „ ... | 19,730 | 21,134 4 2 | 24,671¼ | 2,641 12 6¼ |
| 35 | 3rd Sept. „ ... | 22nd „ „ ... | 198,318½ | 25,266 12 5 | 28,331 | 3,609 8 7 |
| 36 | 11th „ „ ... | 30th „ „ ... | 200,224 | 26,934 7 5 | 25,028 | 3,366 12 11 |
| 37 | 18th „ „ ... | 7th Aban „ ... | 122,699 | 16,678 8 0 | 17,528 | 2,382 10 3 |
| 38 | 26th „ „ ... | 15th „ „ ... | 129,858 | 15,675 10 10 | 16,232 | 1,959 7 4½ |
| 39 | 3rd Oct. „ ... | 22nd „ „ ... | 87,290 | 9,446 11 10 | 12,470 | 1,349 8 6⅘ |
| 40 | 11th „ „ ... | 30th „ „ ... | 88,005½ | 9,979 5 7 | 11,000 | 1,247 6 8⅛ |
| 41 | 18th „ „ ... | 7th Azur „ ... | 33,268 | 4,777 5 10 | 4,752¼ | 682 7 8⅔ |
| 42 | 26th „ „ ... | 15th „ „ ... | 19,537 | 7,049 13 11 | 2,442 | 881 3 8⅞ |
| 43 | 2nd Nov. „ ... | 22nd „ „ ... | 2,457½ | 628 7 5 | 351 | 89 12 6 |
| 44 | 9th „ „ ... | 29th „ „ ... | 2,389 | 403 6 7 | 341 | 57 10 1 |
| 45 | 16th „ „ ... | 7th Dai „ ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| 46 | 24th „ „ ... | 15th „ „ ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| 47 | 1st Dec. „ ... | 22nd „ „ ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| 48 | 8th „ „ ... | 29th „ „ ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| 49 | 15th „ „ ... | 7th Bahman „ ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| 50 | 23rd „ „ ... | 15th „ „ ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| 51 | 30th „ „ ... | 22nd „ „ ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| 52 | 7th Jan. 1878 ... | 30th „ „ ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| 53 | 14th „ „ ... | 7th Isphandar „ ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| 54 | 22nd „ „ ... | 15th „ „ ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| 55 | 29th „ „ ... | 22nd „ „ ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... |

# Chapter VI.

## Charitable Relief for the Aged and Infirm, for Children, &c.

Opening of poor-houses on the completion of arrangements for public relief works.—Report on the poor-houses by Mr. Mushtaq Husen.—Light labour essential when possible.—Careful preparations for a second famine interrupted by rainfall.—Nine poor-houses opened at the expense of the State.—One maintained at sole charge of Sir Sálár Jang.—Precautions to render the poor-houses serviceable.—Daily visits of the district committees.—Appointment of medical officers to each poor-house.—Classification of applicants.—Men devoted to religious meditation.—Fifteen sheds attached to each poor-house.—Standard of food adopted.—Respect of caste scruples.—Mr. Palmer's two reports on the Lingsugur poor-house.—Dr. Mirza Ali's report on the same.—Pardá women and orphans.—Total numbers relieved in poor-houses 63,009.—Population of affected districts (1,380,235), and percentage relieved in poor-houses (average percentage 4·5).—Mortality.—Average daily attendance.—Gross expenditure on poor-houses (Rs. 2,44,347). Cost of raw material.—Maximum, minimum, and ordinary rates of staple foods in affected districts.—Number of pardá women relieved.—Amount expended on charitable relief where poor-houses were not established (Rs. 19,424).

1. Although famine had existed in several districts of His Highness's dominions for some months before any relief was commenced through poor-houses and apart from labour, this was not because it was considered that those unable, from various causes, to be employed on works should receive nothing from the State. On the contrary, it was from the first a part of the scheme of the Central Committee that such should be relieved, but it was felt that it would be better to ascertain the real necessities of those in want, than to obtain a character for generosity at the expense of pauperising and demoralising a large number of people who would be only too ready to accept gratuitous aid.

2. As soon as complete arrangements for public works had been made, the attention of the Central Committee was directed to opening poor-houses, and giving such other relief as might be found to be necessary. A Special Committee was appointed to deal with this question, and Maulavi Mushtaq Husen, who has had large experience in famine administration in the North-West Provinces, and who was besides, in general kindliness and sympathy for the poor, well suited for the duty, was made Secretary of this Committee. He threw himself with great heartiness into the work, and was the means of the establishment of poor-houses at convenient places throughout the whole of the affected districts.

3. Maulavi Mushtaq Husen has submitted a very excellent Report on the poor-houses, which will be found among the Appendices to this Report. Reference, however, to the chief points in it may be made here.

4. The relief houses which were opened were not confined to giving gratuitous assistance, but all who could work were afforded light employment—varied, of course, according to the condition, strength, and qualifications of the

inmates. Spinning, weaving, rope-making, corn-grinding, and the like were provided. Mr. Mushtaq Husen says,—"The practice of exacting a return for charity is not consonant with the public feeling in India, and these proceedings were therefore looked upon with dislike and disapprobation by the people in general, but the more sensible and unprejudiced among them were very soon made to perceive that Government was not actuated by selfish and mercenary motives in adopting the course it did : the only object was to prevent people not actually deserving charitable relief becoming a burden on the resources of the State." This is the only safe course that can be undertaken with regard to charitable relief.

5. At one time grave apprehensions were felt regarding the future, *viz.*, in the middle of 1877, when there were signs that the monsoon would fail. In such a case it was felt that the Central Committtee at Haidarábád could not adequately grapple with the intense distress which would arise. "It was therefore determined," says Mr. Mushtaq Husen, "to appoint a Sub-Committee at Lingsugur,—where the famine in the preceding year had been most severe,—composed of experienced famine officials, to consider what measures should be adopted in case of another visitation." Having deliberated on the question, the Sub-Committee concluded that a crisis such as was apprehended could not be effectually grappled with from one central point of action, and that it would be necessary to organise relief in every town and village. With this aim it drew up a complete programme of the measures deemed necessary, and submitted this for the approval of the Central Committee. The programme dealt with three contingencies—famine, scarcity, and a simple rise in prices. Dividing the affected districts into three sets, according as one or other of these evils prevailed, the Sub-Committee proposed to inaugurate a different mode of treatment for each. It recommended the opening of public works and poor-houses on an extensive or a moderate scale, as the case demanded. Where the pressure should happen to be the most severe, relief was to be organised in each town and village under the care and control of the Pátíls and Patváris, assisted by a local committee of influential residents. A group of thirty or forty of such villages and towns was to constitute a relief circle, under the charge of an inspector, who was to make a tour in turn of all the places comprising his beat, exercise a regular and thorough supervision, and be accountable to the Tehsildár, as the latter to the Tálukdár, for the way in which he did his work. Such were the salient features of the scheme resolved upon. Thanks, however, to an opportune burst of the monsoon, all doubts and fears were annihilated, and a plan prepared with diligent forethought was not put to the test of experiment.

6. The following poor-houses were opened from time to time, as necessity

for them arose ; the number was augmented as the distress increased, and reduced as it diminished:—

| Number. | Name of Poor-Houses. | Date of Opening. | | A.D. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Hijri. | Fasli. | | |
| 1 | Raichur ..... | 18th Rabi-ul-Aval 1294. | 25th Ardibehest 1286. | 3rd April 1877. | |
| 2 | Gulbargá ..... | 23rd do. ..... | 30th do. ..... | 8th do. | |
| 3 | Lingsugur..... | 26th do. ..... | 2nd Khurdád ... | 11th do. | |
| 4 | Shorápur ..... | 27th Rabi-us-Sani | 1st Tir ..... | 12th May | |
| 5 | Párendá..... | 4th Jamadi-ul-Aval ..... | 7th do. ..... | 18th do. | This poor-house was amalgated with the Raichur poor-house within a few days. |
| 6 | Sárvar, in Raichur. | 24th Jamadi-ul-Akhár ..... | 25th Amardád ... | 6th June | |
| 7 | Khánágiri, Lingsugur District ..... | 27th do. ..... | 28th do. ..... | 9th do. | |
| 8 | Sindhur, Lingsugur District ..... | 2nd Rajab ..... | 2nd Sharivar ... | 14th July | These poor-houses were amalgamated in a few days with those of Lingsugur and Kánákgiri. |
| 9 | Hurnium Sagur..... | 5th do. ..... | 5th do..... | 17th do. | |
| 10 | Kuppal (Jágir) of H.E. the Minister... | 26th Sháhbán ... | 25th Meher 1287. | 6th August | This was established at the expense of H.E. the Minister, but its administration was entrusted to the Central Committee. |

7. The first nine poor-houses on the list were maintained at the expense of the State ; the last, which was on the jágir of His Excellency Sir Sálár Jang, G.C.S.I., was entirely supported by the Minister himself. It is entered here because its management was entrusted to the Central Committee.

8. When relief houses had been opened no pains were spared to make them of service to those in need. Tehsildárs were instructed to issue orders to Pátils and Patváris to send destitute people to these places, helping them with means to travel. All public servants were held strictly responsible for any loss of life resulting from carelessness or want of due precautions on their part. District Committees, consisting of officials and non-official gentlemen, were appointed to manage these institutions, and their unremitting and hearty zeal is deserving of all praise. Two members at least of each Committee visited the poor-house under their control every morning, to perform the business indicated as follows:—

(A.) To admit fresh applicants in accordance with the rules for their admittance.

(B.) To examine the cooked food before its distribution, with a view of testing its quality.

(C.) To have the rations properly distributed under their immediate eye, satisfying themselves that the regulation quantity was served.

(D.) To mark those absent in the muster-roll who did not present themselves at the distribution of rations.

(E.) To check and countersign statements of the number of inmates present and rations distributed.

(F.) To inspect the grain for the next day's use.

(G.) To examine the work done by the inmates.

(H.) To look to the cleanliness of the premises, and the condition of the sick in the dispensary.

(I.) To supervise generally all the interior arrangements, and make suggestions for improvements if any were required.

Mr. Mushtaq Husen's hearty recognition of the good done by the various District Committees is strongly endorsed by the writer of this Report, who from his personal knowledge, can bear testimony to the efficiency and usefulness of their work.

9. To each poor-house a medical officer in His Highness's service was appointed, and the sanitary arrangements were placed under his control.

10. Careful classification of the applicants according to their needs was made, and only those put to light work who were incapable of performing a full day's work. With respect to the class of men devoted to religious meditation and who depended upon alms for sustenance, some difficulty was experienced. Regarding these people, the Secretary to the Poor-house Committee, in answering the questions of the Famine Commission, remarked—

"It is admitted that on religious grounds this class of men occupy a position of much popular esteem, and generally subsist in ordinary times on the gifts and offerings of their disciples, who are mostly people earning their livelihood by labour or cultivation. At times of distress, therefore, when the disciples are themselves helpless and unable to spare anything to their spiritual guides, these latter naturally fall back upon State relief. It was represented to me by some that these mendicants could neither, by reason of the respectability of their position, adopt any trade or profession as a means of providing for their wants, nor, like ordinary paupers, go begging to the poor-house. It was therefore urged that they should be assisted in the same way as purda women—in other words, that the respectability of their position should be maintained, and relief conveyed to them as in ordinary times. This proposition, however, was rejected by a majority of voices in the committees in which the question was mooted, and it was resolved that they should take their chance with ordinary paupers. The argument used by those who came to this resolution was that it was

not their duty, at such a time, to squander funds in support of absurd notions of respectability, and they cited the example of former elders of their class, from whom the present generation of mendicants derived their spiritual light, showing how they earned their bread by the sweat of their brow, as the only lawful means of living. I fully concurred with this view of the case, which I think ought to be adhered to on future occasions."

11. Careful registers were kept of the light workers, and all seem to have been kept employed with little trouble, and with manifest advantage both to themselves and to the State.

12. The following sheds were found necessary in each poor-house:—

1. Office shed.
2. Store-room, godown for implements, godown for articles turned out in the poor-house.
3. Shed for the police.
4. Dispensary.
5. General sick hospital.
6. Hospital for contagious diseases. } These sheds are always at some distance from the others.
7. Do. epidemic diseases. }
8. Shed for dead bodies before removal. The bodies of ticket-holders dying in the poor-house are immediately removed to this shed, out of the sight of the living.
9. Shed for orphan children and servants.
10. Shed for lying-in women.
11. Cook-room.
12. Shed for feeding Musalmáns.
13. Do. Hindus.
14. Do. low-castes and pariahs.
15. Shed for the poor to work in.

13. The following standard of food was adopted after mature consideration :—

| Description of Recipients. | Those doing some work. | Those doing no work at all. |
|---|---|---|
| Male over 15 years ..... | 1½ lbs. | 1 lb. |
| Female do. ..... | 1¼ „ | 1 „ |
| Children under 3 years ..... | ..... | ¼ „ |
| Do. 6 do. ..... | ..... | ½ „ |
| Do. 12 do. ..... | ..... | ¾ „ |
| Do. 15 do. ..... | 1 lb. | ¾ „ |

Women with children at the breast were given ¼ lb. extra per child. These weights are to be understood as having reference to uncooked grain only. In addition to the above, the following proportions of ingredients were allowed to each seer or two pounds of grain, and frequent changes were made in the material of the

diet :—salt 1 tolá, chillies 2 tolás, tamarind 2 tolás, onions 1 tolá ; total 6 tolás. The above standard of food was considered sufficient to preserve men in their normal state of strength and robustness, and the expectation was fully borne out by the results. Such of the sufferers as were taken in when weakened and reduced by starvation soon picked up sufficient strength under the regimen to be handed over to the relief works in progress at the time.

14. The caste and other scruples of inmates of the poor-houses were scrupulously respected. Separate cooking and feeding places were provided, and servants according to caste requirements employed. The arrangements at meal times were so complete that there was no confusion or crowding of any kind ; each received his or her proper share, and perfect order was preserved. The Secretary says:—

"In the month of Khurdad 1286 I was present at the poor-house of Lingsugur, with Mr. Palmer, Syud Mohideen Alvi and Ikhramoola Khan. There were four thousand inmates ; all were drawn up quietly in rows according to the numbers on their tickets. I observed the same order and regularity at Raichur and Kuppal during my visit to those places in Ramzan 1294, and at Gulburga on two or three other occasions."

Mr. Palmer also, in his Report on the poor-house at Lingsugur, states :—

"I visited the relief house at Lingsugur on Friday, June 29th. There is no building in which it is held, and with the exception of a few chupper sheds for cook-room, offices, granary, &c., the operations are all conducted in the open. The annexed rough sketch will show the general arrangements, the whole being surrounded by an artificial thorn hedge. It was intended to build a work-shed 300 feet long, but, as there is no timber procurable in this neighbourhood, only a length of about 80 feet was built, with palmyra wood, and the rest is left open ; the portion built simply consists of a chupper roof, with no side walls. However, a shed of this kind is not now required, as very little work is done inside the relief house, it having been found that the articles when made sold for less than the cost of the raw material. The cookroom, office, granary, orphanage, mill, cutcherry, wood and grain store, &c., are all built of bamboo matting with chupper roofs, the scarcity of water preventing the construction of mud walls.

"The quality of grain appeared to me to be good, the cooking arrangements were very good, and the food whilst waiting to be distributed was kept in the cook-house and covered with clean cloths. It was taken thence for distribution in the basket, also covered with clean cloths. The allowance of food is the same as at Raichur. The arrangements for dividing the people able to work from those unable are good : the former, after being mustered in their enclosure, being sent out to work at the Kurdikul bank, whence they return for their food at 12 o'clock, the latter remaining in their enclosure and receiving their food at once. The whole of the relief house enclosure, when I saw it, was in a very clean state. A number of people who are not sent out to work are employed in sweeping. I think the enclosure itself is clean, the same objection exists as at Raichur in the want of latrines. One has only to go outside the enclosure to be fully satisfied of this. I have given instructions to the District

Engineer to construct a sufficient number on the principle laid down in the famine relief work rules. I was told that latrines were tried originally, but it was found that the people could not use them ; there is a thick jungle of toddy trees and brushwood near the enclosure, to which the people greatly resort for the calls of nature. Though this is to leeward of the enclosure it is very close to it, and a nulla runs through it that is one of the feeders to the Kurdikul tank, a mile off. As the tank is the chief source of water-supply to the town of Kurdikul and to the Lingsugur cantonment, it is obvious that much mischief might result. There is no doubt that with proper supervision people could be prevented using this place, and compelled to go to the latrines. Able-bodied coolies in the relief house might be told off to assist the police in this duty. Another building I have ordered the District Engineer to construct is a wall running north and south on the west or windward side of the enclosure (shown in the rough sketch at A, B.); this wall is very necessary as a protection for the people from the wind and the rain; as it is next to impossible to construct a mud wall, I instructed the District Engineer to build a dry stone wall, there being in the neighbourhood a large quantity of small boulders that the relief house coolies could be employed in bringing to the spot. This wall is to be raised six or seven feet high, and a chupper roof erected on the sheltered side. The District Engineer had already sent to Raichur and to Bellary to obtain timber for the completion of the work-shed, and this timber when it arrives can be used for this roof, and if a work-shed should at any time be required this wall and roof will serve the purpose exceedingly well, affording shelter at the same time.

" The supply of water to the camp is satisfactory. There is a good well in the enclosure that after being deepened eight or nine feet has since yielded a good supply. Coolies bring the water up in chatties and fill two large iron pans, whence water is always available for drinking or cooking. No surface drainage from the compound can get into the well. As at Raichur, the hospital sheds, being only made of chuppers, do not afford proper protection. Mud walls, or even masonry walls, should be erected for these, and I have instructed the District Engineer accordingly.

" There is an orphanage in the camp, in which some twenty little children are taken care of. The place was very clean and so were the children, though most of them seemed very weak and sickly. The number of people in the relief house on June 29th was 3,948.

" The relief house was commenced on the 2nd Khurdad, and had therefore been working two months and seventeen days; during this time, up to within four days of my visit, there had been 641 deaths, out of which 462 were from cholera. This total of 641 would give a death-rate of nearly 2½ per cent. per mensem, taking the number of persons relieved at 11,000 (about the number on the books), but if the cholera cases be deducted the deaths from other diseases would amount to ·68 per cent. per mensem. This, perhaps, is not excessive, considering the very distressed condition of the people. Dr. Mirza Ali, however, will doubtless give more detailed and more reliable information on this head than I can. Within the last few days there had been no cholera cases in the camp. The arrangements for burying the dead, both Mahomedans and Hindoos, are very commendable.

" The famine in this district being so much more severe, the condition of the people in the relief house is far worse than that of the people I saw in the relief house at Gulburga on April 24th last, or in the relief house at Raichur on June 26th. Out of all the people

that I saw in the Lingsugur house, it would indeed have been difficult to select any one that could fairly be called able-bodied.

"On June 26th I again visited the relief house. Whilst riding thither with the Divisional Engineer we saw about a dozen coolies by the roadside in a deplorable condition, who informed us that they had been refused assistance at the relief house. We told them to follow us up there, and ordered them to be admitted. The result of this was that in a very short space of time over 350 came in who, it appeared, had been refused aid, and had been directed to proceed to the famine relief works on the Shorapur road. These works are some fifteen to twenty miles distant, and in my opinion many of these people were unable to get so far without the greatest difficulty, and without a great risk of starving by the way. I do not blame the Superintendent for rejecting most of these people from the relief house, as he has instructions to send as many as he can on to the relief works in preference to keeping them in the relief house, but I think that many (at least one-third) of those I saw were fit objects for immediate relief. The Superintendent complains that persons once relieved at the relief house can never be induced to go to the famine works, and hence he is obliged to be very discriminating. This difficulty might be overcome by starting a relief work close to the relief house, so that the persons rejected from the latter would have no distance to go to the former; but the result of this would be to bring numbers of coolies from the distant works on to the one near the relief house, as being nearer their own houses, and the numbers would become inconveniently large, and in fact sufficient work could not be found for them. I therefore do not see any other way out of the difficulty than keeping the famine works at a moderate distance from the relief house, but directing the Superintendent to be more liberal in his selections of those requiring immediate relief, taking steps to send them away as soon as they appear to be fit to travel.

"The following statement, given me by the Superintendent, shows the localities from which those relieved in the relief house come:—

| District. | Taluk. | No. in Relief Houses on 29th June. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Raichur | Lingsugur | 3,103 | | |
| Do. | Kooshtigi | 504 | | |
| Do. | Girgunta Raja's Illaka | 50 | | |
| Do. | Sindnoor | 80 | | |
| Do. | Gungawatti | 30 | | |
| | | | 3,767 | |
| East Raichur | Deodrug | 15 | | |
| Do. | Manvi | 65 | | |
| Gulburga | Gulburga | 1 | | |
| North Kurnul | North Kurnul | 1 | | |
| Shamshabad | Shamshabad | 1 | | |
| His Excellency's Jaghir | Kupal | 4 | | |
| Shorapur | Shorapur | 51 | | |
| Hyderabad | Hyderabad | 1 | | |
| | | | 139 | |
| British Territory. | | | | |
| Kaladgi | | 2 | | |
| Bellary | Bellary | 1 | | |
| Kaladgi | Hungunda | 36 | | |
| Dharwar | Guduk Pettigiri | 2 | | |
| Kurnul | Kurnul | 1 | | |
| | | | 42 | |
| | | Grand Total | ... | 3,948 |

"On again visiting the relief house on 1st July, in company with Moulvie Mustak Husain, Syed Mohidin Ulvee, the Sudder Talukdar, &c., I found that a commencement had been made with the construction of latrines. The sheltering well was proceeding very slowly, and it was evident that it would take a long time to build. The District Engineer therefore proposed to construct it with posts and mats plastered with mud, and under the circumstances this is the only course that can be adopted. The Talukdar agreed that toddy trees in the neighbouring nullah should be cut down, and used for the purpose. It was also agreed that all the huts erected by the coolies themselves around the relief house should be removed by them to a distance of at least 250 yards from the western boundary of the enclosure. At this distance there is a ridge along which the huts could be erected in lines, rendering it easier to examine them as regards sanitary matters, and giving the camp a more uniform appearance. The Superintendent of Relief House, Syed Mahomed, Tehsildar of Raichur, appears to me to be carrying on his duties, which must be very arduous, exceedingly well, and I should like to bring this fact to the notice of the Famine Relief Committee. Praise is also due to the employés in the relief house, by whom Syed Mahomed is assisted. On visiting the relief house in July, I found that the timber ordered from Raichur had arrived, and the construction of the new sheds commenced."

Dr. Mirzá Ali, one of the Commissioners, also submitted a separate Report, an abstract of which is given below:—

"In my opinion the district of Lingsugur has suffered most. Jowar, rice and wheat are there sold at equal prices, that is, three seers per British rupee. The poor-house of this district is situated in a mango and toddy tree grove, and is two miles from the Talukdar's office. Sheds have been constructed, and separate accommodation for kitchens, godowns, workhouses, hospitals, &c., is provided. The inmates are comfortably lodged in small huts constructed of palm leaves.

"The arrangements for the preparation and distribution of cooked food are excellent. Jowar flour mixed with water is prepared into a hard paste by exposure to fire, and is then rolled into balls of fixed weight. The recipients of relief are seated in rows, and food is portioned out to them in earthen vessels placed before each. Chatney is similarly distributed by a man with a spoon.

"Sanitary arrangements are praiseworthy. Notwithstanding the presence of thousands of persons, I could find nothing of filth or stink in the poor-house. Water used for drinking purposes I always found very pure.

"I saw about twenty guardianless children; they had very clean clothes on, and I suppose that a good deal of attention is paid to them.

"The burial-ground is situated at a proper distance from the poor-house, and the dead receive decent burial.

"The dispensary and the sick rooms were very limited, and there existed no separate

rooms for sufferers. I have, however, ordered all these deficiencies to be remedied at the earliest possible date.

"Two cases of small-pox having been brought to my notice, I have ordered the district vaccinator to vaccinate all those that stood in need of vaccination.

"The Commissioners here met twice and discussed several questions. They proposed to open poor-houses in Kanageri, Kushtigi, and Sirwar.

"It may be stated that mortality in the Lingsugur poor-house has been above the average. From the different records in the dispensary and the Superintendent's office, it appears that the number of deaths from various diseases has been five hundred. The reason for this mortality may be found in the fact that too great a number of inmates were admitted on the opening of the poor-house. The great strain on the accommodation of the poor-house, and the former starving condition of the inmates, has caused so much mischief.

"There were four or five thousand persons in the poor-house, and most of the disease occurred from pestilential diseases, which the exhausted constitution of the sufferers could not withstand."

15. A great deal of consideration took place as to what should be done for pardâ ladies. Here, again, the experience of the Secretary to the Poor-House Committee was of service, but his views were not carried out. They are of sufficient interest and importance to merit quotation here. He says:—

"On the occurrence of a famine, not only are the wages for personal labour diminished, but the other sources of assistance which supplied its deficiencies in ordinary times are either wholly dried up or considerably contracted; at such times, therefore, the legitimate wages of the labour of purda women is wholly insufficient to support them. I am satisfied, in fact, that such females cannot eke out a fourth part of their maintenance from these means. It is necessary, therefore, to adopt some broad principle of relief in their favour, which should at the same time preclude the possibility of any portion of the relief being diverted to the benefit of undeserving persons. When the North-Western Provinces were afflicted with a famine in 1860-61, Sir John Strachey, the then chief executive officer of the Moradabad district, got over the difficulty by selecting a few respectable and influential men in each village to draw up a list of such females, and find them work to do in their own houses. For instance, cotton was sent them to spin, and the quantity of cotton they were found able to spin in the course of a week was sent to them at the end of the week, and a sum equal to their expenses for a week was given them as remuneration, without reference to whatever might be the rate of wages then prevailing. This system answered well. The respectable character of those charged with the duty, and their knowledge of the circumstances of every family in their village, could be relied on to exclude undeserving persons from the benefit of the relief. At any rate the circumstances did not admit of a stronger guarantee. When, in 1877, I undertook the management of the poor-houses in His Highness's dominions, I thought of adopting the method of relieving distress among purda women, having personally witnessed its efficacy in Moradabad, but I was overruled by the members of the Local Famine

Relief Committees in the districts, who resolved by a large majority to convey relief to this class of women without demanding an equivalent of labour at their hands. I had, therefore, to abandon the system, which, as I have said, I had seen adopted with such success during the famine of 1860-61, and had to trust, in the absence of any guarantee, to the general respectability of those charged with the duty for not permitting public funds to be diverted to the relief of undeserving individuals. As, however, it was absolutely necessary to have some kind of check on the expenditure of public money, we resolved that a moiety of the funds spent on absolutely gratuitous relief should be found by subscription on the spot, the other half being supplied by Government. It was expected thus to give the cultivators a personal interest in having the funds properly disbursed. Government, however, was prepared to take its own line of action in case the local public failed to come forward to have the share of the burden. I am glad to observe that the well-to-do classes of the famine-stricken towns never failed to exhibit the generous liberality which was expected from them at such a time. The amount of general subscription and Government grant-in-aid was large enough, after debiting all expenditure, to leave a portion still in deposit in each district. And when a reasonably large capital was thus brought together, inquiries were made through these same residents who had subscribed to the general fund, and a list was prepared of the females who were found deserving of relief. Every female thus admitted on the relief list was given enough at the commencement of each month to carry her through the month. These remittances were made through the same residents aforesaid. As all these arrangements were under the superintendence of Talukdars, Tehsildars, and other responsible officers of Government, the chances of a wrongful defrayal of the funds were thus very much reduced. Each pay-sheet had to be signed by at least two of the residents charged with the duty of distribution, and they had further to attest that the amount entered was actually paid to the women whose names were borne on the sheet, and that they were deserving objects of relief.

"The sums granted in relief differed. In districts where the greatest scarcity prevailed, Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem were allowed, and where there was less scarcity only Rs. 2 were given, His Highness the Nizam's Halli Sicca Rupees 100 of the present currency being equivalent to Government Rs. 85.

"The sum thus given was not supposed to be sufficient to cover all expenses. It was taken into consideration that the younger and more industrious females, who had in many cases to support their children, and whose wants were comparatively greater than those of older women, would supplement the amount they received in relief from what they would earn in their own way, and the aggregate sum would suffice for all their wants.

"Since latterly the grant of relief was not contingent on any service rendered, it also became easy to provide for old and sickly women incapable of any exertion or work."

16. Particular care, it will be seen, was taken of the children who were left orphans. The arrangements made for them, both in relief houses and subsequently, will be better described in the next chapter of this Report, where the effects and results of the famine are dealt with.

17. In his Report Maulivi Mushtaq Husen does not confine himself to setting forth the merits and advantages of the poor-houses under his charge, but also indicates defects. These were, however, only slight, and do not detract from the great merit which attaches to them as means of affording relief.

18. The total number of poor relieved in the houses amounted to 63,009: of whom 12,049, or 20 per cent., were adult males; 23,252, or 35 per cent., adult females; and 27,708, or 45 per cent., children; or one-fifth of the poor-house inmates were males, one-third females, and one-half children. The great preponderance of the last was owing to the circumstance that people who could themselves pick up a livelihood elsewhere sent their children to the poor-house that they might so lessen their own burden. Analysed according to their professions, there were 14,892, or 22 per cent., cultivators; 38,182, or 62 per cent., labourers; and 9,935, or 16 per cent., belonging to various other professions. Again, 60,496 were subjects of His Highness the Nizám, and 2,513 were British subjects. Of the latter, 1,090 came from Kaládgi, 483 from Sholápur, 151 from Karnul, 335 from Adoni, 289 from Bellary, and 165 from other districts. Of His Highness's subjects, 3,423 belonged to jágirs, including Kuppal, 56,365 to those Diváni districts which were affected by the famine, and 708 to those which were unaffected.

19. The following table shows the population of the districts affected by the famine, and the number of people who received poor-house relief in each district:—

| Districts. | Population. | Number of men that received Poor-House relief. | Percentage of the last on the Population. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Raichur ..... | 259,848 | 16,117 | 6·2 | |
| Gulbargá ..... | 198,023 | 7,492 | 3·7 | |
| Lingsugur ..... | 251,911 | 26,817 | 10·6 | |
| Shorapur* ..... | 272,345 | 8,091 | 2·9 | |
| Náldrug ..... | 267,180 | 1,944 | 4·0 | |
| Kuppal ..... | 130,928 | 2,548 | 1·9 | |
| Total... | 1,380,235 | 63,009 | 4·5 | |

20. The total number of deaths among those who received poor-house relief amounted to 2,293. This gives a percentage of 3·6 deaths, calculated on the

* The population of Párendá, in this district, which was the only táluk in which actual famine prevailed, is 47,670. Calculated on that number, the percentage of men who received poor-house relief would amount to 5·4.

total number of inmates, *i.e.*, 63,009. The mortality does not appear to be in any degree excessive. Considering that many of those who died were brought in in a state of extreme exhaustion, consequent upon starvation or fatigue, and that others again came afflicted with the germs of one or another fatal disease, such as cholera, fever, &c., the number of deaths seems very small, and may well be taken as a satisfactory indication of the judgment and care with which the poor-house administration was generally conducted. I have no doubt that perfect sanitary arrangements, under the experienced and skilful supervision of Dr. Mirzá Ali, contributed mainly to the production of this gratifying state of things, for which the doctor must be deservedly complimented.

21. The average daily attendance of poor during the above period in all the poor-houses taken together aggregated 15,173 persons, the largest attendance being on the 26th July, when 24,642 persons received relief.

The following abstract statement shows the average daily attendance in each poor-house, and the largest attendance on any one day:—

| Number. | Poor-house. | Average daily attendance. | Largest attendance on any one day. | Date on which there was the largest attendance. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Raichur | 3,401 | 6,531 | 20th July 1877. | |
| 2 | Sirvár | 1,400 | 2,405 | 22nd do. | |
| 3 | Gulbargá | 1,321 | 2,883 | 30th do. | |
| 4 | Lingsugur together with Sindhur and Hanamságar | 3,461 | 9,306 | 26th do. | |
| 5 | Khanágiri | 1,858 | 2,697 | 10th Aug. | |
| 6 | Shorápur | 1,367 | 3,623 | 20th July. | |
| 7 | Párendá | 1,074 | 1,712 | 30th do. | |
| 8 | Kuppal | 1,291 | 1,844 | 17th Sept. | |

22. The gross number of individuals to whom one day's poor-house relief was issued was 1,998,038, or nearly 20 lakhs, of whom 1,213,652 were non-workers (*i.e.*, excused from labour because constitutionally unable to render any), and 7,84,386 were working inmates. 83,255 persons out of this grand total were British subjects ; the rest belonged to His Highness the Nizám's territories.

23. The total value of the work turned out by the inmates of the poor-houses was Rs. 22,274-1-4. Deducting Rs. 2,199-10-9 for the price of raw materials from the above sum, the net value amounts to Rs. 20,074-6-7, of which Rs. 127-1-4 being derived from the Kuppal poor-house have been made over to

the officer in charge, and the balance, *i.e.*, Rs. 19,947-5-3, is credited to the Government. Of the last-mentioned amount the following sums have been already paid into the various district treasuries:—

| Name of Treasury. | From where received. | Amount. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. a. p. | |
| Raichur | In respect of proceeds from Raichur and Sirvár poor-houses | 3,628 12 7 | |
| Gulbargá | ..... | 1,985 10 4 | |
| Lingsugur | In respect of proceeds from Lingsugur and Kánákgiri poor-houses | 11,712 15 3 | |
| Shorapur | ..... | 1,674 15 4 | |
| Naldrug | In respect of proceeds from Párendá poor-houses | 241 10 0 | |
| | Total.....Rs. | 19,273 15 6 | |

The remainder, Rs. 673-5-9, is outstanding, and is thus debited:—Raichur jail for articles supplied, Rs. 397-8-0; Ramchandrarav, for cooking vessels made up, Rs. 275-13-9. It has been mentioned above that the gross number of the working inmates who received one day's poor-house relief was 784,386. The net value of the articles, after deducting the cost of raw materials which were manufactured by them, amounts to Rs. 20,074-6-7. The average value of work turned out in a single day by one person is therefore 4·91 pies, a figure which is certainly satisfactory.

24. The following analysis shows the value of work performed per head per diem in the different poor-houses:—

| Poor-houses. | Value of work per head per diem. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| | Pies. | |
| Raichur | 6·86 | |
| Sirvár | ..... | At Sirvár there was a kind of branch poor-house in connection with that of Raichur. No work was done here. The sum of Rs. 106-8-9 given as profits derived from this poor-house in the detailed accounts is not in respect of articles manufactured, but in respect of services rendered by the inmates, which would otherwise have had to be paid for. |
| Gulbargá | 4·70 | |
| Lingsugur | 4·4 | |
| Kánákgiri | 6·24 | |
| Shorápur | 5·9 | |
| Párendá | 6·25 | |
| Kuppal | 4·9 | |

25. The gross expenditure on all the poor-houses taken together amounted to Rs. 2,44,347-2-3, of which Rs. 5,096-8-7 were in respect of the poor-house at Kuppal, and were, as has been previously observed, contributed by His Excellency the Minister. The balance, Rs. 2,39,250-9-8, was met by the Government, with the exception of a small sum derived from private subscriptions. If we exclude the item of Rs. 2,199-10-9 spent in the purchase of raw materials and on the workshops generally, this balance is further reduced to Rs. 2,37,050-14-11. This, however, does not represent the net cost of poor-house relief, which will be seen below, when the receipts have been substracted. The net expenditure on all the poor-houses, excluding that of Kuppal, is therefore (deducting Rs. 27,555-3-2* for receipts, actual and prospective) Rs. 2,09,495-11-9. The following table shows the expenditure in detail, excluding cost of raw materials, under each important head in all the poor-houses, including Kuppal.

| Heads. | Expenditure. | Percentage on the total Expenditure. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | |
| Food | 1,98,470 11 8 | 81 15 0 | |
| Building | 16,557 5 3 | 6 13 0 | |
| Dispensaries | 2,441 14 3 | 1 0 0 | |
| Salaries of Officials, Establishment, &c. | 20,104 12 3 | 8 4 0 | |
| Miscellaneous | 4,541 15 4 | 2 0 0 | |
| Total...Rs. | 2,42,147 7 6 | 100 0 0 | |

The average daily expenditure, deducting income, on all poor-houses, was Rs. 1,733, or, excluding Kuppal, Rs. 1,655.

26. The total number of individuals who received one day's relief was, as given above, 1,998,031, and the gross expenditure, excluding cost of raw materials, has been stated to have been Rs. 2,42,147-7-6. This gives an expenditure per head per day of 1 anna 91·21 pies, which cannot be certainly regarded as excessive or unreasonable. The average cost per head per day is reduced to 1 anna 8·60 pies if we substract the receipts, *viz.*, Rs. 27,682-4-6, from the total of expenses, 1 anna 6·49 pies being the cost of feeding, and the rest (2·11 pies) being on the score of other expenditure.

27. Considered in connection with the ruling prices of grain in the affected districts at the time, the cost of feeding was decidedly moderate. The fol-

* A detailed account of this sum has been shown in Maulivi Mushtaq Husen's Report.

lowing abstract statement gives the maximum, minimum, and ordinary rates of the staple food in the various districts:—

| Place. | Jowári, Seers per Rupee. | | | Rice, Seers per Rupee. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maximum. | Minimum. | Ordinary. | Maximum. | Minimum. | Ordinary. |
| Raichur | 8¾ | 4¼ | 5⅞ | 7 | 3¾ | 5⅛ S. & 2 Chts. |
| Sirvár | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 3¾ | 4⅛ S. & 2 „ |
| Gulbargá | 9½ | 4¼ | 6 S. & 2 Chts. | 7 | 3½ | 5⅛ S. & 2 „ |
| Lingsugur | 9 | 3¾ | 4½ „ 2 „ | 9¼ | 3¼ | 4⅛ |
| Kánákgiri | 7 | 3½ S. & 2 Chts. | 4½ | 5 | 3½ | 3⅜ S. & 2 „ |
| Shorápur | 7 | 3½ | 4⅛ | 5 | 2 | 3⅛ S. & 3 „ |
| Parendá | 9 | 7 | 7¾ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kuppal | 11⅛ S. & 2 Chts. | 4 | 7⅛ S. & 1 Cht. | 6¼ | 3¾ | 5⅛ |
| Total... | 11⅛ S. & 2 Chts. | 3¼ | 5⅛ S. & 2 Chts. | 9¾ | 2 | 4⅜ |

28. 1,265 pardá women in all received gratuitous relief, or a gross total of 29,838 who obtained one day's full rations; Rs. 2,250-11-3 were expended on them, of which Rs. 1,972-14-9 were contributed by private subscriptions, and Rs. 277-12-6 by the State. The cost per head per day amounted to 1 anna 2·4 pies.

29. In districts where poor-houses were not established, an expenditure of Rs. 19,424-15-2 was incurred in charitable relief. Of this sum, Rs. 2,266-15-9 were derived from private subscriptions, the rest was contributed by the Government. The total amount subscribed in these parts amounted to Rs. 10,110-11-2. Besides the amounts already accounted for, Rs. 408-13-3 were subscribed by several European gentlemen, and forwarded to the Central Committee through Mr. Palmer. This sum was distributed among destitute widows and orphans. The number of individuals who thus received a day's relief was 5,758.

The following Statement shows the weekly and daily rise and fall in the number of Inmates on the Relief Works, and the weekly and daily expenditure thereon:—

| Number. | Week ending | | Total No. of persons admitted during the week. | Total expenditure during the week. | Daily average of | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | English Dates. | Fasli Dates. | | | Number of persons admitted during the week. | Expenditure during the week. |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 1 | 9th April 1877 ... | 31st Ardibehest 1286... | 1,343 | 288 13 6 | 149 | 32 1 6 |
| 2 | 16th „ „ ... | 7th Khurdad „ ... | 5,805 | 478 5 9 | 829 | 68 5 $4\frac{3}{7}$ |
| 3 | 24th „ „ ... | 15th „ „ ... | 15,411 | 1,304 9 5 | 1,926 | 163 1 2 |
| 4 | 1st May „ ... | 22nd „ „ ... | 26,309 | 2,130 2 11 | 3,758 | 304 4 $11\frac{6}{7}$ |
| 5 | 11th „ „ ... | 32nd „ „ ... | 60,184 | 5,696 9 6 | $6,018\frac{4}{16}$ | 569 10 $6\frac{3}{8}$ |
| 6 | 18th „ „ ... | 7th Tir „ ... | 52,640 | 5,216 8 10 | 7,520 | 745 3 $5\frac{2}{7}$ |
| 7 | 26th „ „ ... | 15th „ „ ... | 78,479 | 6,071 12 7 | 9,810 | 758 15 6 |
| 8 | 2nd June „ ... | 22nd „ „ ... | 82,788 | 6,616 10 7 | 11,827 | 945 3 9 |
| 9 | 11th „ „ ... | 31st „ „ ... | 114,940 | 8,977 6 9 | $12,771\frac{3}{5}$ | 997 7 $10\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 10 | 18th „ „ ... | 7th Amardad „ ... | 74,531 | 6,417 7 3 | $9,316\frac{3}{8}$ | 802 2 $10\frac{2}{3}$ |
| 11 | 26th „ „ ... | 15th „ „ ... | 82,204 | 8,462 5 5 | 10,275 | 1,057 12 8 |
| 12 | 3rd July „ ... | 22nd „ „ ... | 73,429 | 8,126 12 1 | 10,490 | 1,160 15 5 |
| 13 | 12th „ „ ... | 31st „ „ ... | 117,042 | 15,357 10 1 | 13,004 | 1,706 6 5 |
| 14 | 19th „ „ ... | 7th Sharivar „ ... | 109,229 | 12,333 15 0 | 15,604 | 1,761 15 10 |
| 15 | 27th „ „ ... | 15th „ „ ... | 133,135 | 17,057 2 11 | 16,642 | 2,132 1 10 |
| 16 | 3rd Aug. „ ... | 22nd „ „ ... | 91,990 | 10,936 10 4 | 13,141 | 1,562 6 $0\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 17 | 12th „ „ ... | 31st „ „ ... | 128,009 | 16,397 3 7 | 14,223 | 1,821 14 7 |
| 18 | 19th „ „ ... | 7th Maher „ ... | 62,136 | 8,232 0 10 | 8,876 | 1,176 0 $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 19 | 27th „ „ ... | 15th „ 1287... | 67,377 | 9,034 1 8 | $8,422\frac{1}{8}$ | 1,129 4 $2\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 20 | 3rd Sept. „ ... | 22nd „ „ ... | 65,300 | 7,580 6 1 | 9,328 | 1,082 14 7 |
| 21 | 11th „ „ ... | 30th „ „ ... | 201,766 | 28,626 2 4 | 25,220 | 3,575 4 3 |
| 22 | 18th „ „ ... | 7th Aban „ ... | 74,320 | 8,834 3 5 | 10,617 | 1,262 0 5 |
| 23 | 26th „ „ ... | 15th „ „ .. | 74,598 | 12,825 6 5 | 9,324 | 1,603 2 $9\frac{5}{8}$ |
| 24 | 3rd Oct. „ ... | 22nd „ „ ... | 55,455 | 7,384 0 4 | 7,922 | 1,054 13 $9\frac{1}{7}$ |
| 25 | 11th „ „ ... | 30th „ „ ... | 74,177 | 11,835 14 8 | 9,272 | 1,479 7 10 |
| 26 | 18th „ „ ... | 7th Azur „ ... | 19,178 | 3,714 11 11 | $2,739\frac{5}{7}$ | 530 10 $10\frac{1}{7}$ |
| 27 | 26th „ „ ... | 15th „ „ ... | 15,374 | 1,133 4 2 | 1,921 | 141 10 $6\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 28 | 2nd Nov. „ ... | 22nd „ „ ... | 12,485 | 1,912 15 0 | 1,783 | 281 13 7 |
| 29 | 9th „ „ ... | 29th „ „ ... | 10,396 | 1,766 4 7 | 1,485 | 252 5 3 |
| 30 | 16th „ „ ... | 7th Dai „ .. | 1,973 | 447 5 2 | 282 | 63 14 5 |
| 31 | 24th „ „ ... | 15th „ „ ... | 1,600 | 698 10 5 | 200 | 87 5 3 |
| 32 | 1st Dec. „ ... | 22nd „ „ ... | 1,221 | 203 1 2 | 174 | 29 0 2 |
| 33 | 8th „ „ ... | 29th „ „ ... | 1,060 | 1,053 3 11 | 151 | 150 7 5 |
| 34 | 15th „ „ ... | 7th Bahman „ ... | 702 | 194 9 10 | 100 | 27 12 10 |
| 35 | 23rd „ „ ... | 15th „ „ ... | 611 | 479 5 11 | 77 | 68 7 8 |
| 36 | 30th „ „ ... | 22nd „ „ ... | 391 | 64 12 1 | 56 | 9 4 0 |
| 37 | 7th Jan. 1878 ... | 30th „ „ ... | 194 | 457 2 5 | 24 | 57 2 $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 38 | 14th „ „ ... | 7th Isphundar „ ... | 52 | 6 1 4 | 7 | 0 13 11 |
| 39 | 22nd „ „ ... | 15th „ .. ... | 38 | 3 15 11 | 5 | 0 7 11 |
| 40 | 29th „ „ ... | 22nd „ „ ... | 26 | 240 2 4 | 4 | 34 4 10 |

# CHAPTER VII.

## After the Famine.

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A certain amount of suffering inevitable after the famine was practically over.—Statement showing the amount of revenue remitted and postponed.—Total expenditure in administering relief.—Aggregate loss to Government reckoned at Rs. 46,34,676.—Experiments in feeding cattle on prepared prickly-pear scarcely successful.—The loss in cattle and decrease of oxen and cows per cent.—Returns showing supposed mortality from want and want-induced diseases at a total of 71,658.—Table showing supposed percentage of mortality in the different districts.—Arrangements for supporting destitute children.—Statement showing the number of children supported, and how they were eventually disposed of.—Maulivi Mushtaq Husen's account of the orphans and other children.—Statement showing the number of persons who entered (57,399), and quitted (14,540) H. H. the Nizam's Dominions during the famine period.—Disinclination of Sir Sálár Jang to treat immigrants as aliens.—Total absence of dacoity.—The supply of food-grains, local and imported.—The famine followed by a plague of rats.—The actual condition of cultivation.—Tables showing the increase in cultivation, and consequent improvement in the condition of the cultivators.—The produce of the land in the Maráthá and Telingáná districts.—The number of wells in the same.—Conclusion.

1. Before the end of the year 1877 all relief works, and by the end of January 1878 all the poor-houses, were closed, and the famine in His Highness's dominions was practically over, though, of course, owing to their loss of everything in the shape of food supplies and purchasing power, and the high prices of grain, the lower classes of the people continued to suffer. This was inevitable, and a result from which His Highness's subjects suffered in common with the inhabitants of affected British districts. At the time of writing (June 1878) prices still range very high, and some suffering is still felt, though not more than the people are well able to bear.

2. In addition to the details scattered throughout the preceding pages of this Report, it may be well to append here a statement showing the loss to Government by reduced collections of revenue in the affected districts.

*STATEMENT showing the Collections of Revenue in the Famine-stricken Districts in His Highness the Nizám's Dominions for the years* 1285, 1286, *and* 1287 *Fasli, and the Loss of Revenue incurred by Government owing to Famine.*

| Number. | District. | Collections for. | | | | | | Decrease as compared with the Collections for 1285 Fasli. | | | | Percentage of Decrease. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In 1285 Fasli. | | In 1286 Fasli. | | In 1287 Fasli. | | In 1286 Fasli. | | In 1287 Fasli. | | In 1286 Fasli. | | In 1287 Fasli. | |
| | | Land Revenue collected from the Cultivators. | Total Revenue, including Abkári and Cesses. | Land Revenue collected from the Cultivators. | Total Revenue, including Abkári and Cesses. | Land Revenue collected from the Cultivators. | Total Revenue, including Abkári and Cesses. | Land Revenue collected from the Cultivators. | Total Revenue, including Abkári and Cesses. | Land Revenue collected from the Cultivators. | Total Revenue, including Abkári and Cesses. | Land Revenue collected from the Cultivators. | Total Revenue, including Abkári and Cesses. | Land Revenue collected from the Cultivators. | Total Revenue, including Abkári and Cesses. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | | |
| 1 | Lingsugur | 6,71,879 | 8,53,007 | 4,16,620 | 5,42,329 | 4,75,120 | 5,35,935 | 2,55,259 | 3,10,678 | 1,96,759 | 3,17,072 | 37·9 | 36 | 29·3 | 37·1 |
| 2 | Raichur | 8,26,845 | 11,26,205 | 4,84,881 | 7,30,148 | 7,05,314 | 8,85,472 | 3,41,964 | 3,96,057 | 1,21,531 | 2,40,733 | 41·3 | 35·1 | 14·7 | 21·4 |
| 3 | Shorápur | 6,39,227 | 7,97,829 | 4,37,929 | 5,90,166 | 5,24,284 | 6,42,097 | 2,01,298 | 2,07,663 | 1,14,943 | 1,55,732 | 31·5 | 26·3 | 17·9 | 19·6 |
| 4 | Gulbargá | 8,09,758 | 9,43,685 | 6,18,532 | 7,51,444 | 6,32,278 | 7,41,006 | 1,91,226 | 1,92,241 | 1,77,480 | 2,02,679 | 23·6 | 20·4 | 21·9 | 21·5 |
| 5 | Naldrug | 4,06,935 | 4,20,797 | 3,73,959 | 3,87,292 | 3,84,775 | 3,97,644 | 32,976 | 33,505 | 22,160 | 23,153 | 8·1 | 8 | 5·4 | 5·5 |
| 6 | Bírh | 11,69,174 | 12,11,144 | 10,32,124 | 10,76,998 | 11,30,379 | 11,79,987 | 1,37,050 | 1,34,146 | 38,795 | 31,157 | 11·7 | 11 | 3·3 | 2·5 |
| 7 | Nalgundá | 7,07,050 | 8,61,472 | 4,12,433 | 5,52,932 | 6,80,367 | 8,65,827 | 2,94,617 | 3,08,540 | 26,683 | 4,355 | 41·6 | 35·8 | 3·8 | ·5 |
| 8 | Nagar-Karnul | 7,02,190 | 11,45,109 | 3,00,157 | 7,09,730 | 4,62,699 | 8,70,320 | 4,02,033 | 4,35,379 | 2,39,491 | 2,74,789 | 57·2 | 38 | 34·1 | 23·9 |
| | Total | 59,33,058 | 73,59,248 | 40,76,635 | 53,41,039 | 49,95,216 | 61,18,288 | 18,56,423 | 20,18,209 | 9,37,842 | 12,40,960 | 31·3 | 27·4 | 15·7 | 16·8 |

It will be seen that the amount remitted and postponed was Rs. 32,59,169,* details of which are as follows:—

| Year. | Decrease in Land Revenue collected from Cultivators as compared with that for 1285 Fasli. | Percentage of Decrease. | Decrease in Total Revenue, including A'bkári and Cesses, as compared with 1285 Fasli. | Percentage of Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | Rs. | |
| 1286 | 18,56,423 | 31·3 | 20,18,209 | 27·4 |
| 1287 | 9,37,842 | 15·7 | 12,40,960 | 16·8 |
| Total... | 27,94,265 | ..... | 32,59,169 | ..... |

The loss in revenue to Government has been considerably more than what is apparent from the foregoing figures, because remissions granted in other than famine-affected districts (and these amount to no inconsiderable sum) have not been shown here.

3. The following statement gives the expenditure which the Government had to meet in administering relief:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total expenditure on relief works | 8,38,122 | 2 | 1 |
| Total expenditure on poor-houses | 2,44,347 | 2 | 3 |
| Works conducted by Public Works Department independent of Famine Committee | 1,23,870 | 10 | 5 |
| Pay of Public Works Officers engaged on relief works, but charged to Public Works Department expenditure | 80,295 | 0 | 0 |
| Expenditure on the maintenance of orphans | 18,687 | 4 | 1 |
| Charity to the destitute and orphans who entered the city of Haidarábád from the suburbs | 8,309 | 0 | 6 |
| Expenditure through District Officers and others | 61,875 | 12 | 11 |
| Total.....Rs. | 13,75,507 | 0 | 3 |

It thus appears that the aggregate loss to Government under both these heads amounts to no smaller a sum than Rs. 46,34,676.

4. In addition to their loss from failing crops, &c., the raiyats suffered greatly from the death of their cattle through scarcity of food, and from diseases

* The Fasli year 1285 was not a favourable one for crops. The year 1284 was a very good one. As compared, then, with 1284, it may be said that the Government suffered some loss in revenue in 1285, and a considerable loss in 1286-87. Comparing the collections of 1285 1286, and 1287, with those of 1284 Fasli, it may be said that the loss to Government in reduced revenue amounted to Rs. 68,70,592. Details for these years are as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1285 | 11,28,486 |
| 1286 | 40,43,867 |
| 1287 | 16,98,239 |
| Total.....Rs. | 68,70,592 |

which want and privation occasioned. Similar experiments to those made in British territory for preparing prickly-pear as fodder were made, and with some considerable degree of success, though not sufficiently so as to preserve a large number from death. Experience in His Highness's territory coincided with that in the Madras districts, of which it is said—

"The unanimous opinion of the Collectors may be stated to be that, if gradually accustomed to this food, cattle will eat the cactus with relish, and will thrive on it after a little time. Owing, however, to the great labour and consequent cost involved in its preparation, together with the extremely disagreeable nature of the labour itself, it is never likely to be largely, or indeed at all, resorted to, except in times of great pressure and want of forage. The cultivators generally are much adverse to its use, on the ground that it causes diarrhœa and dysentery; but without sufficient grounds apparently, according to the reports. In many instances, however, some impression has been made on their prejudices, though it is expected to pass away quickly. The experiments have been carefully and systematically carried out and reported only in three districts, and the results are tabulated below:—

| District. | Number of feeding-depôts. | Average number of cattle fed daily. | Average number of days for which fed. | Entire cost of experiment, including feeding-instruments. | Daily cost per head fed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | As. |
| Kadápá ..... | 5 | 114 | 32 | 248 11 2 | 1·10 |
| Karnul ..... | 1 | 37 | 98 | 460 14 11 | *2·00 |
| Madurá ..... | 2 | 13 | 42 | †212 11 9 | 1·20 |

From these figures it will be seen that the cost per head daily, which represents almost entirely the cost of the labour necessary for the preparation of the plant, is so great as to preclude its introduction as fodder generally. In Mr. Robertson's Farm Report for 1876 (pages 57 to 60) it is similarly shown that the fodder is costly, and its use suited to times of extraordinary pressure only. The ration given in Kadápá was at first 20 to 25 lbs. of the cactus per head. This it was subsequently found necessary to increase to 40 lbs. per head. In Karnul the ration seems throughout to have been from 20 to 22 lbs. of the cactus, and 4 lbs. of hill grass. In Madurá the ration is not distinctly stated, but two men are said to be able to prepare enough cactus for eight beasts. It does not, however, seem to have been the only fodder used. Where cattle are fed on the cactus alone, a ration amounting to 40 lbs. per head must be given. The quantity which a man can prepare daily is stated at 60 lbs. Two methods of preparing the plant were tried. Under the first the thorns were removed by roasting; but this mode of preparation proved a failure in the Chinglepat and Coimbatur districts, where alone it was tried. The second method is removing the thorns with pincers, and cutting the leaves into pieces, about an inch square, with a knife made for the purpose. The leaf should be given half sun-dried, or else

* Cost high, as hill grass was expensive. The cactus had to be brought a long way.

† Of this sum, Rs. 171-12-0 was paid for the cattle.

should be carefully wiped. It should not be much handled, as, if it is so, a glutinous substance exudes, which is distasteful to the cattle, and to it is ascribed slight dysentery or diarrhœa which prevailed in one camp. The leaf has at first, in many instances, to be forcibly introduced into the animal's mouth, and has in all cases to be mixed with salt and bran or oil-cake, or some such other bait, before the animal will eat it voluntarily."

The following table shows the loss of cattle up to the month of Khurdád, Fasli 1286, from the beginning of the famine in Fasli 1285:—

| District. | Oxen. | He-Buffaloes. | Cows. | She-Buffaloes | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Raichur | 15,737 | 2,619 | 9,118 | 7,868 | 35,342 |
| Lingsugur | 36,955 | 4,161 | 25,929 | 30,524 | 97,569 |
| Shorápur | 26,271 | 2,652 | 28,193 | 12,531 | 69,647 |
| Gulbargá | 28,121 | 3,455 | 4,397 | 2,655 | 38,628 |
| Náldrug | 14,583 | 1,189 | 18,842 | 5,027 | 39,641 |
| Nagar-Karnul | 23,216 | 9,705 | 36,032 | 7,022 | 75,975 |
| Nalgundá | 9,071 | 19,542 | 9,420 | 9,106 | 45,139 |
| Bírh | 12,819 | 331 | 14,342 | 3,493 | 30,985 |
| Total | 1,66,773 | 41,654 | 146,273 | 78,226 | 432,926 |

To the foregoing may be added the following statement, showing the decrease per cent. in the number of oxen and cows in the affected districts:—

| District. | Decrease in the Number of | |
|---|---|---|
| | Oxen. | Cows. |
| Raichur | 16·40 | 18·08 |
| Lingsugur | 44·75 | 50·52 |
| Shorápur | 22·87 | 32·32 |
| Gulbargá | 1·03 | 11·07 |
| Náldrug | 0·55 | 0·14 |
| Bírh | 21·42 | 38·82 |
| Nalgundá | 32·99 | 41·56 |

5. The next point to be noted is the number of people who died from want and want-induced diseases. On this point it is impossible to report with any certainty. The Tálukdárs of Lingsugur and Raichur made an attempt to discriminate between deaths from actual starvation and from diseases, and the figures

they give bear some approach to trustworthiness. In the other districts no careful means of discrimination were adopted, and the figures given must, therefore, be taken with all reserve. For instance, in Nagar-Karnul the famine was never very severe—certainly could not have caused the deaths of so large a number as set down in the annexed table, *viz.*, 5,447. Such as they are, however, the returns are published. They are as follows:—

| Districts. | Number of People who died of Starvation. | | | | Number of People who died of Diseases. | | | | Total. | | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Adult Males. | Adult Females. | Minors. | Total. | Adult Males. | Adult Females. | Minors. | Total. | Adult Males. | Adult Females. | Minors. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Lingsugur ..... | 1,684 | 1,323 | 1,259 | 4,266 | 13,805 | 10,513 | 9,661 | 33,979 | 15,489 | 11,836 | 10,920 | 38,245 |
| Raichur ..... | 3,149 | 1,695 | 1,571 | 6,415 | 1,361 | 1,084 | 968 | 3,413 | 4,510 | 2,779 | 2,539 | 9,828 |
| Shorápur..... | 6,175 | 3,820 | 3,408 | 13,403 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,175 | 3,820 | 3,408 | 13,403 |
| Gulbargá ..... | 1,475 | 722 | 444 | 2,641 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,475 | 722 | 444 | 2,641 |
| Nagar-Karnul ... | 2,002 | 1,601 | 1,844 | 5,447 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,002 | 1,601 | 1,844 | 5,447 |
| Nalgundá ..... | 403 | 359 | ... | 762 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 403 | 359 | ... | 762 |
| Bírh..... | ... | ... | ... | 552 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 552 |
| Náldrug ..... | 432 | 243 | 105 | 780 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 432 | 243 | 105 | 780 |
| Total... | 15,320 | 9,763 | 8,631 | 34,266 | 15,166 | 11,597 | 10,629 | 37,392 | 30,486 | 21,360 | 19,260 | 77,658 |

The percentages of deaths from the month of Meher 1286 (August 1876 A.D.) to Sharivar 1286 Fasli (July 1877 A.D.), according to the populations of the respective districts, are—

| Districts. | From Starvation. | | | | | Percentage of Deaths on the Population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. | |
| Lingsugur ..... | 251,911 | 1,684 | 1,323 | 1,259 | 4,266 | 1·69 |
| Raichur ..... | 295,848 | 3,149 | 1,695 | 1,571 | 6,415 | 2·47 |
| Shorápur ..... | 272,345 | 6,175 | 3,820 | 3,408 | 13,403 | 4·92 |
| Gulbargá ..... | 198,023 | 1,475 | 722 | 444 | 2,641 | 1·38 |
| Nagar-Karnul ..... | 157,184 | 2,002 | 1,601 | 1,844 | 5,447 | 3·46 |
| Nalgundá ..... | 226,619 | 403 | 359 | ..... | 762 | 0·33 |
| Bírh ..... | 258,338 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 552 | 0·21 |
| Náldrug..... | 267,180 | 432 | 243 | 105 | 780 | 0·21 |
| Total... | 1,249,307 | 15,320 | 9,763 | 8,631 | 34,266 | 0·74 |

6. Among other matters which occupied attention when the famine was over, the arrangements for the proper nourishment and clothing of guardianless children held a chief place. One of the natural consequences of a time of famine is the great number of children who are left guardianless. Some are reduced to this condition by the death of parents, whilst others are deserted by their parents or other guardians, who, unable to provide for their wants, leave them to their fate, or sell them for a handful of corn or a trifling price of money, a good many instances of which occurred. The famine of 1876-77 in His Highness's dominions was no exception to the rule in these respects; the result was that a large number of deserted children were left in the hands of the authorities. The Central Famine Relief Committee, early in the history of its proceedings, issued a circular to Tehsildárs and police officers instructing them to take possession of destitute children, and send them to the nearest poor-house, where they were to be cared for; in the absence of such asylum the children were to be entrusted to the care of the Tehsildár of the district, who had been directed to take necessary steps for their proper nourishment and clothing. In the month of July, when the severity of the famine was at its height, and reports of an extensive sale of children reached the Central Committee, a special circular was issued with directions to the police officers to prevent further sales, and to demand from purchasers all the children who had been bought. A separate asylum for children was then opened at Haidarábád. Its management was entrusted to the Medical Department, and Dr. Wyndowe, the head of the department, placed Dr. Muhammad Ismáil in charge of it. The arrangements made by Dr. Muhammad Ismáil for the convenience of his wards will appear from his Report, which runs as follows :—

"There were altogether 439 boys, out of which 8 fled, 103 are in Bagi-e-Ama, 3 in Afzalganj, and 6 died. The remaining 289 are in their asylum, which is situated in Begam Bazár. The building being insufficient to accommodate them, another one in front of the former has been hired, and another in Afzalganj is being utilised for the same purpose.

"A dresser was employed to look after the children, and to send the sick to the rooms set apart for this purpose, and to test the quality of the raw as well as cooked food. Eight nurses were also employed, to keep them neat and clean.

"A dispensary and a doctor were attached to the asylum, for the administration of medicine to such as stood in need of it.

"*Harera* is given to the healthy boys in the morning, and rice and soup, or meat, at 11 o'clock. They are sent for a walk every morning and evening.

"For the preparation of proper clothing for them Government has lately sanctioned Rs. 454-9-0."

In September 1877, when the famine was nearly at an end, the Central Committee issued a circular directing that all the children who were old enough to remember their parents' names, and the village they inhabited, should be sent to their

legal guardians, their safe transit, &c., being provided by Government; and those who were too young to remember anything about their parents should, if applied for, be made over to respectable persons, on condition that they were, if demanded, to be returned to their lawful guardians; that such children as should happen to be the subjects of the British Government should be sent to the Resident; and that those able to work should be entrusted to some able officer to be trained in some useful occupation.

The following statement will show the number of children supported by Government during the famine, and the manner in which they were finally disposed of:—

*STATEMENT showing the Number of Orphans maintained by Government from the commencement of Famine up to Bahman,* 1288 *Fasli.*

| Name of District and Poor-house. | Number of Orphans admitted into the Poor-house. | Orphans dismissed from the Poor-house. | | | | | | Number at present maintained by Government. | Expenditure on Food, &c. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number sent back to their homes. | Number given to others for support. | Number died. | Number fled. | Number set at large. | Total. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Haidarábád ..... | 786 | 364 | 101 | 172 | 28 | 15 | 680 | 106 | 9,936 1 10 | |
| Suburban Police..... | 574 | 433 | 106 | 28 | 7 | ... | 574 | ... | 671 7 5 | |
| Atráfá-Báldá ..... | 96 | 96 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 96 | ... | 102 4 6 | |
| Haidarábád Police... | 163 | 163 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 163 | ... | 739 5 9 | |
| Bídar ..... | 14 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 179 15 9 | |
| Raichur ..... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 320 0 10 | The exact number is not submitted. |
| Gulbargá ..... | 12 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 209 4 3 | |
| Lingsugur ..... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 40 0 0 | |
| Yelgundal ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 11 3 | Do. |
| Indur ..... | 31 | 26 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | 712 9 9 | |
| Aurangábád ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 0 0 | Do. |
| Bírh..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 1 3 | Do. |
| Medak ..... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 4 6 | |
| Total... | 1,679 | 1,110 | 213 | 200 | 35 | 15 | 1,573 | 106 | 12,987 3 1 | |

7. A passage, although it is long, from Maulivi Mushtaq Husen's Report on Poor-houses may be instructively quoted in this connection. In the 25th paragraph of his Report he says—

"The arrangements made for orphans and other little children were in every way satisfactory. Women confined at the poor-houses were taken care of by the managers, and all their wants and requirements were supplied in accordance with medical advice. Provision was made under medical advice for new-born infants whose mothers' breasts were dried up from hunger. I recollect that the poor-house at Gulbargá was supplied with a number of feeding-bottles. Due provision was also made for the maintenance of orphan children, under which designation came also those that were abandoned by their parents or natural guardians. Every infant child was placed under the care of a steady female as nurse, and to every two grown-up children one married female was allowed as an attendant. Medicine, food, clothes, and all other requisites for children were provided in accordance with medical attention. The

dresses of the orphans in poor-houses were really all alike, and all wore red caps. It was an interesting sight to see these little children, whom a similarity of misfortune had thrown together, taking their recreation thus arrayed of a morning or evening on the open ground before a poor-house, and to think of the strange vicissitude which had separated them from their parents, and to put them under the care of guardians who would have found it difficult to tell where their young charges were born or reared. The courtyard of the poor-house at Gulbargá, where these children were housed, was planted with trees and shrubs, and embellished as well as the circumstances would permit, and on one of my visits I remember with pleasure seeing these children playing about as happily as possible in their little garden. Their personal comforts, and their nursing and medical treatment when sick, were conducted on a generous scale, without regard to expense. These orphans (including children abandoned by their natural guardians) were brought to the poor-house when found unattended by their parents, or were sent in by the police when rescued from the hands of those who at such times carry on a traffic in children, the kidnappers being awarded such punishment as appeared expedient in regard to the exigencies of the time. So long as the pressure of famine lasted, no disposition was made of these orphan children, except when chance brought the parents or other relations of any of them to the poor-house, and they recognised and claimed their children, in which case they were made over to them on sufficient security being given. When by the grace of God, however, famine was over, and the poor-houses ceased to have any inmates, attention was turned towards the proper disposal of the children. It was then ascertained that these children were of two descriptions, *viz.*, those who preserved some recollection of their place of residence and could tell the names of their parents, and the mere infants who knew nothing at all. Of these two classes some were found to belong to British territory, and were reported to the British Resident at Haidarábád by the Central Famine Relief Committee, and were, under orders from the officer aforesaid, made over to a Christian Mission at Haidarábád; and of the children belonging to the dominions of His Highness the Nizám, those who could tell where they came from were sent home, with every care and under proper escort, to rejoin their parents and guardians, and many were thus enabled to return to the bosoms of their families in health and comfort. The remaining children, of whose parentage or place of birth no trace could be found, were made over to people who expressed a desire to bring them up, on their entering into an agreement, before a judicial tribunal, binding themselves to the following among other terms. They had to agree that whenever the rightful guardian of the child shall be found and shall express a wish to take him or her away, the child shall be delivered to him without any demur, or demand being made for the cost of his bringing up. Another stipulation was that these children should at all times be considered free, and on attaining years of discretion shall be at liberty to reside where they choose, and to go whither they list, without any claim on the score of the money spent on them being put forward to prevent or prejudice their liberty of choice. As regards the girls it was further stipulated that they were not to be married before attaining the age of fourteen years. A last condition was that the Government should at all times have power, if any better mode of bringing them up offered, to act accordingly, and the person having charge of the children should give them up without demur. These remarks apply to the children who had come to the poor-houses under my control, as also the children who came under the care of His Highness the Nizám's Government in the

districts and in Haidarábád as orphans. Children of this description continued to come in for a long time during and after the famine. Nor have they ceased to come even now. Some are every now and again rescued or come flying from the clutches of the kidnappers and child-lifters who had kidnapped them during the famine, and kept possession of them without the knowledge of Government, and who are still being prosecuted and punished in the Criminal Courts. These children are in charge of Government, and are being brought up in Haidarábád under the care of a medical officer. Their exact number I do not know."

8. Returns showing the number of immigrants and emigrants were submitted monthly by district officers to the Central Famine Relief Committee. An abstract of the statements submitted up to Khurdád, 1286 Fasli, is given below :—

*STATEMENT showing the number of His Highness the Nizám's subjects who emigrated into British territories, and* vice versâ, *up to the month of Khurdád,* 1286 *Fasli.*

| Name of District. | Number of H. H. the Nizám's subjects who emigrated to British Territory. | | | | Number of British subjects who emigrated to H. H. the Nizám's territory. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male Adults. | Female Adults. | Children. | Total. | Male Adults. | Female Adults. | Children. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Raichur ..... | 1,052 | 861 | 761 | 2,674 | 101 | 75 | 42 | 218 |
| Parbháni ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,281 | 2,642 | ..... | 5,923 |
| Bídar ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 919 | 791 | 568 | 2,278 |
| Nánder ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,490 | 852 | 726 | 3,068 |
| Náldrug ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 486 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,944 |
| Nalgundá ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 13 | ..... | ..... | 13 |
| Shorápur ..... .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 43 | 36 | 28 | 107 |
| Gulbargá ..... | 1,371 | 573 | 3.112 | 5,056 | 1,230 | 1,283 | 551 | 3,064 |
| Lingsugur ..... | 2,532 | 2,122 | 2,356 | 7,010 | 64 | 55 | 56 | 175 |
| Aurangábád ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 186 | 4,927 | 3,251 | 1,703 | 9,881 |
| Bírh ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,544 | 4,556 | 3,628 | 14,728 |
| Nagar-Karnul ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total... | 4,962 | 3,556 | 6,229 | 15,436 | 18,612 | 13,541 | 7,302 | 47,399 |

9. In a previous chapter the question of immigrants from British territories has been alluded to, and some information given. Nevertheless, in this place, where a summing up of what has been done is attempted, further reference may perhaps be made to this topic, which is one of no little importance. It has frequently been a matter for consideration, in time of famine in His Highness's dominions, whether immigrants from territories under other Governments should be refused and sent to their own country, or treated in the same manner as His Highness's subjects who were in need. During the late disaster the Madras Government several times complained of many of His Highness's subjects who, living on the borders of the Madras districts, had proceeded to the Madras relief works, simply because these works were nearer their homes, and they could get to them without experiencing any great inconvenience. It was urgently and repeatedly requested

that these people should be recalled to their districts. The Government of His Highness, on the other hand, has always held that, in such critical times as those of widespread famine, raiyats should be allowed perfect freedom to proceed without restraint wherever they would, with the view to their own convenience in securing a livelihood. It was on this principle that such of the British or Jágirdárs' subjects as had joined the relief works, or had been admitted into the poor-houses, in his Highness's dominions, were not forcibly expelled. Only on one occasion was the Madras Government requested to arrange for the return of their subjects who were employed on some of the relief works in a distressed district. His Excellency Sir Sálár Jang has always contended that the recalling of their subjects by other Governments from works or poor-houses here should not be insisted upon, except there were very strong grounds for such a proceeding.

10. In the beginning of the famine, as has been stated, large numbers of British subjects from the Sholápur and Ahmadnagar districts in the Bombay Presidency, along with their cattle, poured into the districts situated in the Western Division of His Highness's dominions, and there remained for a long time. In these regions they had easy access to water and fodder for their cattle. His Highness's Government had not to help them to any great extent beyond foregoing the tax on fodder, and directing the Patels and Patwáris not to interfere with their movements, but, on the contrary, to procure for them such conveniences as were needed and could possibly be supplied. Nawáb Vahid Manáwar Khán, Sadar Tálukdár of the North-Western Division, gives an account of what he saw with his own eyes at Ashte, in the Bírh District. He says :—

"The people of Ashte treated their immigrant brethren with remarkable kindness. They allowed many of them to take shelter in their houses, gave protection to their cattle, and employed such as were willing to labour in their fields."

There is, however, nothing surprising about this, inasmuch as the poor cultivating population of India are always accustomed to show such sympathy towards their brethren in distress. The poor know how to feel for the poor, and do feel in times of distress very deeply. The chief advantage derived by these immigrants was that their life and property were taken care of and remained secure.

11. It is of some importance and interest to note that throughout the famine not a single report was received by the Central Committee complaining of the commission of a dacoity, or of the plunder of their property, or that even their cattle were ever forcibly taken to work.

12. From facts which have been obtained, it may be confidently stated that the surplus food in the country remaining for export and store never falls, in a favourable year, below a surplus of sixteen lakhs of tons of grain. The

produce in a favourable year is sufficient to cover the consumption of food-grains by His Highness the Nizám's subjects for two years. From the experience acquired during the famine, it would appear that, although the produce continued to decrease below the average for three successive years, no great complaint of scarcity of grain was ever made throughout the famine. There was not so much a famine of food as a dearth of means to purchase food, and this is why works became necessary.

From a statement prepared by the writer of this Report for the Famine Commission according to the figures supplied by the Customs Department, it appears that the grain exported from His Highness the Nizám's dominions in 1286 (1876-77), which was a year of drought and scarcity, amounted to 35,10,880 maunds (125,389 tons), and consisted chiefly of jowári, the principal produce of Maháratvári. It must also be remembered that of the grain imported into His Highness the Nizám's territories (which in 1286 Fasli amounted to 29,14,753 maunds=104,098 tons, including 4,08,000 maunds=14,571 tons grain exported from the Mofussil districts into the city of Haidarábád, the net amount imported from the British territories being 89,527 tons) a large proportion goes to supply the requirements of the large population of the city of Haidarábád and of the cantonment of Sikandarábád. In 1286 Fasli (1876-77) the articles imported into His Highness's dominions were chiefly wheat, gram, and rice—food-grains scantily produced in that year:—

| | Wheat. | Gram. | Rice. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maunds | 4,27,806 | 3,53,330 | 13,01,952 | 20,83,088 |

13. The famine has left its mark upon the country and the people, and some years must elapse before the latter recover from the effects of this recent calamity. The famine of 1876-77 was hardly over when the suffering cultivators were visited with another affliction. And although this affliction was not of such a serious nature as to cause distress to any great extent, yet, following as it did on the heels of the great famine, it made itself felt in a more severe degree than if the calamity had occurred in ordinary years. In 1878 a great part of the kharif crops were lost by excessive rains. Later on, most of the rabi crops were destroyed by rats, which swarmed over the country in thousands. And, strange to say, nowhere were the crops so considerably damaged as in those districts through which the famine had just passed. This entailed much suffering on the poor raiyats, who had been completely impoverished by the late famine. Even to the present day, complaints of suffering are received from these districts. Distress is the natural consequence of impoverishment, loss of men and cattle, unfavourable seasons, and increased sickness. But sad as it is to contemplate this picture of

suffering humanity, there is no practical remedy which can in the nature of things be devised to alleviate it. Even when all had been done that could be done to relieve the distress when it had reached its height, it was impossible to devise such means as would totally prevent the loss of human life. That there was suffering to a great extent is an indisputable fact. But that this suffering could have been mitigated in any marked degree by the best-conceived measures to relieve distress cannot be admitted. Although a Government may put forth all its energies to combat a disaster of this kind, it is, in my humble opinion, impossible to prevent some loss of life. And to no one is this fact more apparent than to Mr. C. A. Elliott, C.S.I., who, writing upon the subject in his admirable Report on the Mysore Famine, says—

"But for the present the point that I wish to impress as clearly as possible is that it is as impossible for any expenditure, however lavish, to prevent all mortality in a really great famine, as it is for any generalship, however skilful, to win a battle without bloodshed."

14. The actual condition of the cultivator may be gathered from the following table, which shows the average gross income of each cultivator, and the proportion of Government *jamá* to the value of the produce of his holding :—

| District. | Average Assessment per Cultivator, in British Rupees. | Average Value of Produce of each Cultivator's holding, in British Rupees. | Proportion of Revenue to Value of Produce. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Medak | 60 | 392 | 6·59 |
| Indur | 45 | 200 | 4·47 |
| Yelgundal | 39 | 216 | 5·49 |
| Sirpur-Tándur | 11 | 160 | 14·54 |
| Khammam | 35 | 173 | 4·94 |
| Nalgundá | 41 | 259 | 6·41 |
| Nagar-Karnul | 60 | 326 | 5·43 |
| Total Average, Telingáná... | 42 | 230 | 5·06 |
| Aurangábád | 49 | 532 | 11·07 |
| Bírh | 35 | 575 | 16·42 |
| Parbháni | 34 | 367 | 11·01 |
| Bídar | 34 | 198 | 5·08 |
| Nander | 35 | 260 | 7·43 |
| Náldrug | 35 | 421 | 12·35 |
| Raichur | 24 | 162 | 6·75 |
| Lingsugur | 23 | 194 | 8·89 |
| Shorápur | 22 | 198 | 9·00 |
| Gulbargá | 48 | 218 | 4·54 |
| Total Maháratvári... | 33 | 309 | 9·04 |
| Grand Total Average... | 36 | 278 | 7·71 |

15. The increase in cultivation and in Government *jamá* affords the best criterion of the improvement in the condition of the cultivator. In past times there were no statements prepared to show the area of cultivation and cesses, and taxes were included in Land Revenue. It is therefore impossible to determine the increase which has taken place in the country at large. But since the introduction of the Revenue Survey in the Aurangábád District, facts bearing on the above subject have been brought to light in some táluks, that serve to show the improvement in the condition of the raiyats :—

PAITAN.

| Years. | Number of Villages. | Cultivated Acres. | Assessment, Rs. | Number of Cultivators. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Mirásdárs. | Uparis. | Total. |
| 1264..... 1854..... | 145 | 51,523 | 98,805 | 719 | 932 | 1,651 |
| 1286..... 1876..... | 145 | 169,347 | 1,86,347 | 1,574 | 1,398 | 2,972 |
| Increase..... | ... | 117,824 | 87,542 | 855 | 466 | 1,321 |
| Percentage of Increase ... | ... | 228 | 88 | 119 | 50 | 80 |

VAIJAPUR.

| Years. | Number of Villages. | Cultivated Acres. | Assessment, Rs. | Number of Cultivators. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Mirásdárs. | Uparis. | Total. |
| 1264..... 1854 ..... | 116 | 77,390 | 90,930 | 1,201 | 1,047 | 2,248 |
| 1287..... 1877..... | 116 | 240,369 | 2,50,364 | 2,150 | 1,574 | 3,724 |
| Increase ..... | ... | 162,979 | 1,59,434 | 949 | 527 | 1,476 |
| Percentage of Increase ... | ... | 210 | 175 | 79 | 50 | 65 |

## GA'NDA'PUR.

| Years. | Number of Villages. | Cultivated Acres. | Assessment, Rs. | Number of Cultivators. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Mirásdárs. | Uparis. | Total. |
| 1264 ... } 1854 ... } | 202 | 114,418 | 1,47,484 | 1,292 | 1,790 | 3,082 |
| 1287 ... } 1877 ... } | 202 | 211,593 | 2,77,052 | 1,919 | 1,940 | 3,859 |
| Increase ... | ... | 97,175 | 1,29,568 | 627 | 150 | 777 |
| Percentage of Increase ... | ... | 85 | 88 | 48 | 8 | 25 |

The foregoing táluks have already come under the Survey Settlement; those mentioned below have not yet been settled :—

## JA'LNA'.

| Years. | Villages. | Bighás. | Assessment, Rs. | Number of Cultivators. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Mirásdárs. | Uparis. | Total. |
| 1263 ... } 1853 ... } | 164 | 92,195 | 75,711 | 760 | 2,093 | 2,853 |
| 1284 ... } 1874 ... } | ... | 2,12,873 | 1,65,641 | 1,097 | 3,244 | 4,341 |
| Increase ... | ... | 1,20,678 | 89,930 | 337 | 1,151 | 1,488 |
| Percentage of Increase ... | ... | 131 | 119 | 44 | 55 | 52 |

## BHOKARDHAN.

| Years. | Villages. | Bighás. | Assessment, Rs. | Number of Cultivators. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Mirásdárs. | Uparis. | Total. |
| 1263 ... } 1853 ... } | 122 | Not known | 30,511 | 601 | 605 | 1,206 |
| 1284 ... } 1874 ... } | 122 | 1,16,376 | 98,472 | 1,245 | 1,047 | 2,292 |
| Increase ... | ... | ... | 67,961 | 644 | 442 | 1,086 |
| Percentage of Increase ... | ... | ... | 222 | 107 | 73 | 90 |

16. The Náldrug District was restored to His Highness's Government by the British Government in A.D. 1864 (Fasli 1274). The following statement for the three tálukás of the district will show how the country has continued to advance since 1864:—

| Number. | Táluk. | Year (Fasli). | Number of Villages. | Number of Cultivators. | Cultivated Area (Bighás). | Assessment, Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tujalpur | 1269 | 84 | 3,600 | 1,69,973 | 93,062 |
| | Do. | 1286 | 84 | 3,775 | 2,33,833 | 1,43,283 |
| | Increase | ... | ... | 175 | 63,860 | 50,221 |
| | **Percentage of Increase** | ... | ... | **4·88** | **37·55** | **53·96** |
| 2 | Náldrug | 1269 | 52 | 2,288 | 74,109 | 70,926 |
| | Do. | 1286 | 52 | 2,976 | 1,33,128 | 1,01,516 |
| | Increase | ... | ... | 688 | 59,019 | 30,590 |
| | **Percentage of Increase** | ... | ... | **30·69** | **79·63** | **43·12** |
| 3 | Nilanga | 1269 | 108 | 2,305 | 1,01,079 | 94,334 |
| | Do. | 1286 | 110 | 3,549 | 1,36,457 | 127,689 |
| | Increase | ... | 2 | 1,244 | 26,378 | 33,355 |
| | **Percentage of Increase** | ... | ... | **53·97** | **23·95** | **35·35** |
| | Total | 1286 | ... | 10,300 | 5,03,418 | 3,72,488 |
| | Do. | 1269 | ... | 8,193 | 3,54,161 | 2,58,322 |
| | Increase | ... | ... | 2,107 | 1,49,257 | 1,14,166 |
| | **Percentage of Increase** | ... | ... | **25·71** | **42·14** | **44·19** |

17. The increase in the number of cultivators and assessment in those táluks of this district in which Survey operations are being conducted is given below ; the cultivated area has not been accurately determined, and the increase under this head cannot be therefore satisfactorily estimated.

| Táluk. | 1269 Fasli (1859). | | | 1286 Fasli (1876). | | | Percentage of Increase. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Villages. | Number of Cultivators. | Assessment, Rs. | Number of Villages. | Number of Cultivators. | Assessment, Rs. | Number of Cultivators. | Assessment, Rs. |
| Kallam | 74 | 1,815 | 78,623 | 74 | 2,558 | 1,42,213 | 40·93 | 80·87 |
| Dharaseo | 74 | 1,902 | 1,00,191 | 74 | 2,517 | 1,30,881 | 32·33 | 30·63 |
| Parenda | 144 | 3,345 | 1,19,565 | 144 | 5,774 | 1,77,940 | 71·72 | 48·82 |
| Patoda | 71 | 2,015 | 62,878 | 71 | 3,007 | 97,262 | 49·23 | 54·68 |
| Wasi | 98 | 2,330 | 1,25,650 | 98 | 3,325 | 1,66,464 | 42·70 | 32·48 |
| Total | ... | 11,407 | 4,86,907 | ... | 17,151 | 7,14,760 | 50·03 | 46·79 |

18. The following Statement shows the increase in the number of cultivators, the area of cultivation, and *jamá* in four táluks of the Lingsugur or West Raichur, and in five tálukas of the East Raichur district, which, along with the Náldrug district, were restored in 1864 A.D. The cultivated area given here is taken from the Pátváris' returns, and it need not be stated that the area here shown is considerably less than that actually occupied:—

| Táluks, | In 1270 Fasli. | | | In 1286 Fasli. | | | Increase. | | | Percentage of Increase. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Cultivators. | Cultivated Area. | Assessment. | Number of Cultivators. | Cultivated Area. | Assessment. | Number of Cultivators. | Cultivated Area. | Assessment. | Number of Cultivators. | Cultivated Area. | Assessment. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | | Acres. | Rs. | | Acres. | Rs. | | Acres. | Rs. | | Acres. | Rs. |
| Gangávati ..... | 4,788 | 101,983 | 1,29,601 | 6,765 | 148,125 | 1,63,452 | 1,977 | 46,142 | 33,851 | 41·5 | 45·24 | 26·12 |
| Kustagi ..... | 10,601 | 262,194 | 2,08,204 | 12,423 | 341,776 | 2,56,658 | 1,822 | 79,582 | 48,454 | 17·0 | 30·35 | 23·27 |
| Sindur..... | 6,317 | 159,678 | 1,63,711 | 7,041 | 198,530 | 2,03,078 | 724 | 38,852 | 39,367 | 11·0 | 24·33 | 24·04 |
| Lingsugur ..... | 6,563 | 180,241 | 1,65,903 | 7,671 | 214,477 | 2,06,504 | 1,108 | 34,236 | 40,601 | 17·0 | 18·99 | 24·47 |
| Total... | 28,269 | 704,096 | 6,67,419 | 33,900 | 902,908 | 8,29,692 | 5,631 | 198,812 | 1,62,273 | 20·0 | 28·23 | 24·3 |

EAST RAICHUR.

| Number of Táluks. | In 1269 Fasli. | | | In 1287 Fasli. | | | Increase. | | | Percentage of Increase. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Cultivators. | Cultivated Area. | Assessment. | No. of Cultivators. | Cultivated Area. | Assessment. | No. of Cultivators. | Cultivated Area. | Assessment. | No. of Cultivators. | Cultivated Area. | Assessment. |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | | Acres. | Rs. | | Acres. | Rs. | | Acres. | Rs. | | | |
| Five Táluks of the East Raichur District ..... | 26,499 | 623,259 | 5,45,810 | 32,710 | 808,372 | 7,94,261 | 6,211 | 185,113 | 2,48,451 | 19·0 | 22·89 | 31·28 |

19. With the exception of a very small area of His Highness's dominions devoted to the cultivation of vegetables, sugarcane, tobacco, opium, &c., food-crops are chiefly grown on irrigated lands. In the Maráthá districts, of 175,000 acres, half the area may be said to be devoted to wheat cultivation, the produce of which may be estimated at about 8,75,000 maunds (at ten maunds* 820 lbs. per acre) ; one-fourth of the area may be said to be devoted to gram and jowári crops, yielding about 4,37,500 maunds (at 10 maunds per acre) ; and in the remainder (one-fourth) vegetables, opium, and sugarcane may be said to be grown. In the Telingáná country, of 375,000 acres, 10,000 acres only may be said to be devoted to vegetables, &c. ; the rest (365,000 acres) to paddy (rice cultivation). The produce from this area may be estimated at about 1,09,50,000 maunds (391,071 tons) of paddy at 30 maunds (2,460 lbs.) per acre.

20. In Telingáná, besides the food-crops there are two others, vegetables and sugarcane, which are irrigated. The former forms a portion of diet, and the tops of the latter supply fodder, while the principal produce is made into articles which usually fetch high prices, and thus supply the cultivator with money to purchase clothing and other necessaries of life. The cultivation of vegetables and sugarcane is, however, so very limited that they appear to have no perceptible effect in adding to the powers of the population to resist famine. It has also been known that in years of drought the cultivation of food-grains is adopted in the area devoted in other years to better crops. In Maháratvári, garden crops are also irrigated, and fetch a price higher than the food-grains. But the area under them is only about one per cent. of the population to resist famine.

21. In the Maráthá country there are 63,576 wells, of which 48,632 are

* The estimated produce of wheat from one acre of dry land is five maunds, while from one acre of wet land at least ten maunds.

in use, and 14,944 are out of repair. If the latter were put in repair,* about 300,000 acres of land, at the rate of five acres per well, would be protected from drought, which would yield 30,00,000 maunds or 107,142 tons of grain. At the rate of 1½ lbs. of grain per head per day, 6 maunds 34 seers would support an adult through the year, or 6,850 maunds (244½ tons) would support 1,000 adults throughout the year. A population of about 432,000 souls, roughly speaking, could therefore be supported in a year of drought on the produce of land thus irrigated in the Maráthá Country. In the Telingáná districts there are in all about 52,685 wells, of which 33,851 are in use, and about 18,834 are out of repair. If these were put in repair, an area of about 210,740 acres (at the rate of four acres per well) would be completely protected in a season of drought. This area would on an average yield about 63,22,200 maunds or 225,792 tons of grain, which would support a population of about 91,000. There are about 18,089 large tanks in Telingáná, of which 4,924 are in use, and about 3,165 are out of repair.† Besides these, there are about 10,110 small tanks, of which 5,616 are in use, and 4,494 are out of repair. If these were put in thorough repair (some millions of rupees would be required to do this), about 1,000,000 acres of land would be irrigated. But, as has been remarked above, these tanks depend upon the rains for their supply.‡

22. It remains but to express, as a last word, the hope that this record of the means taken by His Highness's Government to meet the distress and suffering caused by the recent famine abundantly proves the anxiety felt by the Government to render the disaster as little burdensome to the people as possible. The desires of His Excellency Sir Sálár Jang were appreciated by his subordinates, who zealously laboured to give effect to His Excellency's humane policy; whilst

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* Government is not expected to be under the necessity of taking any steps towards repairing these wells, as on the introduction of the Revenue Survey, when a thirty years' settlement is made, the raiyats will, it is expected, take to improving their property by repairing these wells or sinking new ones; in fact they have already begun doing so during the last five years.

† The Government at its own cost repairs all the existing tanks. So many of the old tanks are out of repair, that it is found more to the purpose to repair them than to construct new ones. In repairing old tanks and making new ones nearly twenty lakhs of rupees (£173,913) have been spent between 1277 and 1286 Fasli (1867-76). It may be observed that in the construction and repairs of tanks, channels, and wells Rs. 37,77,573 were spent between the years 1277 (1867-68) and 1286 Fasli (1876-77).

To afford facilities for the repairs of tanks, a new scheme has been formulated, by which the Revenue Officers are empowered to spend annually up to two lakhs in petty repairs of tanks; the Public Works Department carry out the chief repairs, estimates for which have first to be submitted for approval to the Revenue Minister. By the new scheme in question a sum of five lakhs annually will be probably set aside for irrigation purposes.

‡ But as there are two permanent rivers, the Godávari and the Mánjiá, flowing through Telingáná, many of the tanks can be easily connected and fed by them by running artificial watercourses, and thus will afford permanent protection to an extensive area. This subject is under the consideration of Government.

the people in need, by the respect they paid to the law, and the manner in which they received the relief provided, whether on works or in poor-houses, showed they were worthy of the care evinced on their behalf. But it is due above all other things to the improved condition of the country, and the greater profit which cultivators are now able to make out of the soil, that, instead of tens of thousands perishing, there were only hundreds who died of want. The people were able largely to rely on their own resources, and did so. That this may be a more marked characteristic of the subjects of His Highness, should another period of famine unfortunately occur, and the spirit of self-reliance be more fully developed, is an object which, it is clear from many circumstances, is highly cherished by His Excellency the Minister, and appreciated by the people at large.

# APPENDIX I

*Translation of the Report on the Establishment of Poor-houses in the Famine-stricken Districts of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.* No. 25, F. R. C.

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From

MAULIVI MUSHTAQ HUSEN,
*Member of the Central Committee for Famine Relief Works,*

To

MAULIVI MAHDI ALI, ESQ.,
*Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee, Haidarabad.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on the Poor-houses established in the famine-stricken districts of the Southern Division.

2. In pursuance of the instructions issued from the Government and the Central Relief Committee, poor-houses were opened in the undermentioned districts on the dates specified opposite their names, *viz.*—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Raichur ..... | 18th | Rabi-ul-Aval | 1294 H. | =17th March 1877. |
| Gulbarga ... | 23rd | ,, | ,, | 8th April 1877. |
| Lingsugur ... | 26th | ,, | ,, | 11th ,, |

3. In each of the above districts a Committee, consisting of Government officials and the leading members of the community, has been formed for the management and supervision of all matters connected with the poor-houses. There are not less than fifteen members on each Committee. The Sadar Talukdar of the Division is president, and the district Talukdars are vice-presidents of the Committees in their respective districts. Qualified district officers, who take a deep interest in the famine relief, have been appointed as Secretaries to the Poor-house Committees. The proceedings of each Committee are conducted in Urdu, a language intelligible to all interested parties.

4. The office establishments of the poor-houses are placed under the control of their respective superintendents. The members of Committees supervise and hold themselves responsible for all expenses incurred, as well as other arrangements connected with the poor-houses.

5. Famine-stricken persons have been classified by the Committees under the four following heads, namely:—

1. Able-bodied men, capable of hard work.
2. Men of weak constitution, incapable of hard work, or light labourers.
3. Men not at all capable of work.
4. Purda women having no ostensible means of support.

From the commencement of the famine, a sufficient number of relief works, such as roads, tanks

and canals, are in progress in each district, to afford ample employment to those who come under the first of these heads. Persons falling under head No. 2 were found, mostly, to participate in the above relief works, and work to the extent of their ability to earn the ordinary wages. But the relief committees have thought it proper to relieve this class of men from such work, and at their suggestion, together with men falling under the third of the above heads, they have now been consigned to the poor-houses, where cooked food is distributed to them.

6. With respect to the description of people coming under head No. 2, it was also resolved that, as far as possible, they should be assigned only to such work as fell under the scope of their own respective professions, and should be called upon to turn out as much work daily as they possibly could. The object of exacting work in this manner is not that the coffers of the poor-houses should be enriched from the proceeds of the amount of work turned out, but simply to impress the labourers with the idea, that even in poor-houses nothing is obtainable without honest labour and assiduity, and to give them the choice of earning their livelihood elsewhere, if they should be unwilling to abide by the rules and regulations enforced in these asylums. In this manner it was hoped, that only those who are actually unable to obtain employment would gain admission into the poor-houses, and people, who make poverty a pretence for not doing honest work, should be kept out. These have therefore been placed under the denomination of "light labourers," and are employed on works of a miscellaneous nature, such as spinning, twisting of ropes, and the manufacture of mats and baskets. The works are in daily progress, and the supervisors of poor-houses have made the necessary arrangements for providing sheds for the workmen, so that they should be sheltered from the effects of a scorching sun.

7. Those under head No. 3, who are totally unable to work, are divided into three classes, namely : 1, Hindus ; 2, Musalmans ; 3, Pariahs and others who have no caste prejudice as regards their food and drink. In each poor-house regard is had to the above distinction, and separate seats are provided for each class of people, so that no confusion may ensue when they meet to partake of food, and people of one class may not, in the hurry of getting something to eat, offend the caste prejudices of those of another. Care is also taken to separate people peculiarly afflicted with disease, and they are provided for quite apart from the others.

8. Some able-bodied persons also, who were permitted at first to work under head No. 1, have been, for various other and obvious reasons, drafted into Nos. 2 and 3, as follows :—

1. Able-bodied women, capable of a full day's work, are permitted to attend to the interests of their children whilst engaged in work, and have consequently been placed under class No. 2, *i.e.*, the "light labouring" poor.

2. Women with infants a month or two old, and who cannot safely neglect them even for a short interval, are allowed to be classified under head No. 2 as above.

3. Even those who lead the blind to and from the poor-houses, and who as a rule are relatives, are classed under No. 3 ; and, although strong enough to work, are exempted from work, and receive the same wages as those under No. 3.

4. The managers and supervisors of each poor-house are under the immediate control of the Superintendents, and their names are enrolled under No. 2. These in addition to their diet are allowed a monthly pittance of two rupees, which is done with the view to economise as much as practicable the expenses defrayed from the poor-house establishments.

9. Towards the relief of purda women in distress, who come under class No. 4, influential and well-to-do residents of each district have come forward with large contributions from their private purse, and will continue these contributions so long as the famine lasts. The funds thus collected are spent in monthly allowances to those in want of relief. In the districts of Raichur and Gulbarga, the allowance per head is two rupees; but in Lingsugur, owing to high prices, an allowance of Rs. 2-8 per head has been adopted. The duty of ascertaining the extent of distress amongst such women, necessarily devolves on those who suggested the raising of subscriptions. It has, however, been proposed that each certificate of payment of allowance should bear the signature of at least three respectable members of the village community, who it may be presumed are acquainted with the circumstances of their neighbours, and should certify as follows:—

"We do hereby certify that the women named in the list are in actual distress, and that they have received the amount mentioned in the pay-sheet."

These certificates are to be kept in the records of the poor-house.

With respect to the appropriation of the amount collected for maintaining purda women, I proposed to the members of the three District Committees, that the allowances from that fund should not be permitted to degenerate into mere charity, without any return in work on the part of the recipients. I proposed to give the allowances as wages of labour, and my idea was to require these women to work at the distaff, &c., in their own domiciles, by transmitting to them a week's supply of cotton, together with a week's wages in advance, through some respectable residents of the locality, and demand the quantity of thread spun at the end of the week; and so on for each successive week. I regret to state, that this proposal failed to find favour with the three Committees, and was unanimously rejected by them. The consequence is, that a certain amount of allowance has been fixed for their monthly subsistence in the shape of alms. It is, however, a matter of great satisfaction, that the Central Relief Committee has munificently come forward to the help of private charity, by sanctioning a grant-in-aid equivalent to such sum of money as may be actually raised in each district by subscription and deposited in the cash chests. A list of all the subscriptions obtained in the districts of Raichur and Lingsugur at the first meeting held by the respective Committees is appended to this Report.

10. In the district of Lingsugur it was suggested by some of the members of the Committee to open a fifth class of persons requiring relief, in addition to the four already mentioned. In this class priests and religious characters alone were to be enlisted, people whose livelihood depended on the voluntary contributions and offerings of their disciples, and who, owing to the prevailing famine, no longer received that support, while, from their position and acknowledged sanctity of character, they could neither appear at the poor-house nor turn their

hand to any handicraft or profession, for fear of damaging their status and prestige in better times, in the estimation of their disciples. It was therefore proposed that this class of men should be provided for, in a manner similar to that adopted in the case of purda women. But the Committee rejected this proposal, and it was resolved that no help could be given from the poor fund to a class of men, who often put on an appearance of holiness in order to live on alms.

11. The following is a statement showing the quantity of food supplied to the poor of the second and third classes. The weights herein put down refer to the grain supplied in its uncooked state :—

| Description of Persons. | No. 2. Light-working poor. | No. 3. Men not able to work. |
|---|---|---|
| Adults over 15 years old..... | three-fourths of a seer ..... | half of a seer. |
| Women do. ..... | five-eighths do. ..... | do. do. |
| Children under 3 years..... | | one-eighth of a seer. |
| Do. from 3 to 6 years.... | | one-fourth do. |
| Do. from 6 to 12 years.... | | three-eighths do. |
| Do. from 12 to 15 years.... | three-eighths of a seer ..... | half do. |

*N.B.*—It has been ruled that children under 12 years of age should go with Class 3.

Women nursing children receive an additional quantity of one-eighth of a seer. Women in a state of desiccation have their infants supplied with milk from the poor-house. Two tolas of the best quality of salt is used to every seer of food prepared. In the districts already named, jowari is the staple article of food; it is therefore the grain cooked and served out to them. Three-fourths of a seer of jowari properly boiled will produce a bulk equivalent to 2½ seers or more. Chutni is served out to make the food palatable, and the following is the proportion of ingredients supplied for the purpose, *viz.* :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Salt ..... | 1 tola. |
| Chillies ..... | 2 do. |
| Tamarind ..... | 2 do. |
| Onions..... | 1 do. |

It has been ruled that the victuals should be frequently changed, and before doing so, the members of the Committee, in conjunction with the medical officer attached to the poor-house, should first ascertain the wish and the habits of the people of the district, and effect the necessary change to suit the times of the seasons.

12. The cook-rooms have been carefully constructed, with the view that the victuals prepared for Hindus shall not be in any way interfered with by people of other castes and creeds. The cooks for these are selected by the members of the Committee, which is composed of Hindus and Musalmans; the Hindus have their food served out by the Hindu cooks alone, whilst the Musalmans and lower castes of people get their food served by Hindu or Mahomedan cooks.

13. Those not able to work at all repair to the poor-houses daily, receive their food and return home. The light-working poor are leisurely employed during seven hours throughout the day, after which they retire to their houses. Another privilege allowed them is that they are generally consulted by the members of the District Committee in fixing their time of work. The inmates of the poor-houses have their personal comforts carefully attended to.

14. Friday being considered a general holiday, the light-working people of the poor-houses are exempted from work, but rations are continued as usual.

15. Each poor-house is provided with a hospital and a medical officer attached to it, together with an adequate supply of medicines. It is incumbent on the medical officer to look to the cleanliness of the house, to scrutinise the quality of grain served out daily, and to attend to the diet of the sick, on whom some of the incumbents are daily told off to minister to their wants and comforts. He must also see that no expense is spared in providing for the sick, and that the internal management of the poor-houses is satisfactory.

16. Before the admission of any incumbent, strict inquiries are generally made as to the eligibility of the applicant for admission, and should the result of the inquiry prove satisfactory, the applicant is in due course admitted and classified.

On admission, a ticket is issued bearing the number of enrolment in the day book, class under which he is enrolled, and a description of caste and creed if classed under those incapable of work, and of the kind of work on which he is employed if he comes under the class of light-workers. The tickets issued are of two descriptions. Those that are oval-shaped are issued to the light-working poor, and circular tickets to those unable to work. The recipients are required to wear their tickets suspended from their neck, so that on the distribution of food their names are easily identified by the number on their tickets in the day book, and food is served out to them without any unnecessary delay. These tickets are made of either tin or lead, and care is taken that the infants carried in arms are not injured by them. In the column of dates, in the pay book, a mark is put opposite the names of those who appear and get their share of food, while those who do not turn up are marked as absent. .

17. With respect to the clothing, there is generally an ample supply available, and those in actual need are freely supplied.

18. Two members of the Committee of each district regularly visit the poor-houses, and transact the routine of work as sketched out below :—

1. All applicants are first inspected, and, agreeably to para. 15, are sent to the medical officer in charge, who reports upon their fitness for admission, which is subsequently done with the concurrence of the Superintendent.

2. The daily food is next inspected, in order that they should testify to each incumbent receiving the same properly prepared.

3. The victuals are served out in their presence, and they are to satisfy themselves that the quantity given is in accordance with the established rules.

4. They see that the names of all the absentees are marked, in the register book, under their personal supervision.

5. The daily statement, showing the people present and absent and the quantity of food supplied, is next signed by the two members and the Superintendent, conjointly, and then entered into the book of statements.

6. The grain to be issued for the incumbents on the following day is also carefully examined by the two members.

7. They (the two members) go round regularly and inspect the quantity of work turned out for the day by the "light-working poor," visit the sick in the sick ward, and see that everything is kept orderly. Should they perceive anything requiring to be set right, they at once call the attention of the Superintendent, and give him the necessary instructions.

19. The members of each Committee meet, at least, three times during each month for the transaction of business connected with the poor-houses, the internal management of which is finally disposed of by them at each meeting. The proceedings of each District Committee are then submitted to the Central Relief Committee for approval and sanction.

20. A weekly return is regularly furnished from each poor-house, *viz.*, from 1st to 7th, 8th to 15th, 16th to 22nd, 23rd to the end of the month, and forwarded to the Central Relief Committee. From these returns I have gathered the following information, which I shall endeavour to embody in this Report in as brief a manner as possible.

21. In each poor-house there is an office establishment, in which are kept the records, account books and other documents in connection with the admission, maintenance, &c., of the incumbents. These books and records afford all necessary information relative to the working of each poor-house.

POOR HOUSE AT RAICHUR.

22. This poor-house was established on the 25th of Ardebehest 1286 Fusli (3rd April 1877). On the 22nd of Khurdad (1st May) the poor-house had 1,402 inmates, comprising—

| | |
|---|---|
| Non-workers | 1,071 |
| Light-workers | 331 |
| | 1,402 |

The number of food allowances issued up to 1st May was 18,793, of which 2,010 were served out to people who came in search of relief from British territory, and the rest to subjects of His Highness. The cost of the victuals amounted to Rs. 1,185, or anna 1·10 pie per mouth fed. From the work turned out by the light-workers, the sum of Rs. 73-3-4 has been realised, which gives a return in work worth pies 3·02 per head.

The price of jowari at Raichur on 1st May was 7¼ seers the Halli Rupee.

POOR-HOUSE AT GULBURGA.

23. Was opened on the 30th of Ardebehest (8th April). On the 22nd Khurdad (1st May) the house had 795 inmates :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Non-workers | 355 |
| Light-workers | 440 |
| | 795 |

7

The number of mouths fed was 10,163, of which 2,193 came from British territory, the rest being subjects of His Highness. The cost of the victuals thus served out was Rs. 655, or 1 anna ·37 pie per head. The sum of Rs. 22-8-4 was realised on the work turned out by the light-workmen, giving an average return of ·98 pie per workman. The price of jowari at Gulburga on 1st May was 9½ seers the rupee. The poor-house was inspected by Mr. Palmer and Major Dobbs, and their Reports are herewith annexed for reference.

POOR-HOUSE AT LINGSUGUR.

24. Was opened on 2nd Khurdad (10th April). On 1st May 2,365 men were in receipt of relief:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Non-workers | 570 |
| Light-workers | 1,795 |
| | 2,365 |

The number of men fed up to 1st May was 19,982, of whom 330 came from British territory. The cost of victuals was Rs. 1,534, or 1 anna 2·74 pie per head. The sum realised on the work done was Rs. 176-4-6, or 2·38 pies per light-workman. On 1st May jowari sold at 5¾ seers the rupee.

POOR-HOUSE AT SHORAPUR.

25. Was opened 1st Teer (12th May). No report has yet been received on the working of this poor-house, but the principles by which it is guided are the same as obtain in the other poor-houses.

POOR-HOUSE, PARENDAH (NULDRUG DISTRICT).

26. Was opened on 17th Teer (18th May). No report has yet been received as to the working of this poor-house, but the principles which govern it are the same as obtain in the other poor-houses.

27. To sum up the results, it appears that in the beginning of May (22nd Khurdad) there were 4,562 poor in the poor-houses already described.

Of these 1,996 were non-workers.
2,566 light-workers.

The number of mouths fed was 48,938, of whom 4,533 came from British territory, and the rest were subjects of His Highness. The total cost of food was Rs. 3,374, or 1 anna ·03 pie per head. The sum of Rs. 273-0-2 was realised on the work turned out by the "light-workers," giving a return of 2·24 pie per head. Detailed information with regard to the poor-houses is herewith annexed, in the form of an Appendix.

28. Since the establishment of a poor-house in each district, the Talukdars have issued the necessary instructions to the Tehsildars, Patails, and Putwaries, to induce the famine-

stricken and the indigent to resort to these asylums. They have also been directed to defray all the expenses attending their journey, and in the event of their meeting with persons unable to walk, they are to provide them with victuals, and have them conveyed to the poor-house. The expenses incurred for carriage, food, &c., are to be paid out of the poor-house funds. In conclusion, I have to remark that every precaution has been taken to prevent death from starvation. Should such a case be brought to notice, it has been announced that the responsibility thereof will lie on the shoulders of the officer by whose negligence it has been allowed to occur.

29. Before concluding my report, it is my agreeable duty to acknowledge the valuable assistance I have received in my work from district and divisional officers. My thanks are specially due to Mohammad Ekramullah Khan, Sudder Talukdar of the Southern Division, to whose assistance and ready co-operation I am indebted for having been able to carry out my instructions in such a short time, and with such satisfactory results. My acknowledgments are also due to Mir Mohammad Abdus Salam for the assistance he has given me in founding the poor-house at Lingsugur. Other officers and members of committees have also rendered me valuable assistance, and are still labouring in the good cause, and I hope to be able duly to make my acknowledgments to these gentlemen by name, when the time comes for reviewing the whole work, after it is over.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Sd.) MUSHTAQ HUSEN,

*Member of Central Famine Relief Committee.*

| No. | Names of Subscribers. | Amount of Monthly Subscription. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | District Raichur. | Rs. | |
| 1 | Fateh Chand. Girdhari Lal | 25 | |
| 2 | Tara Chand, Sarup Chand, Kastur Chand | 20 | |
| 3 | Bhas Carupa | 15 | |
| 4 | Narsu Bhai | 15 | |
| 5 | Chanduji | 15 | |
| 6 | Chauni Fukruppa Vinkia | 15 | |
| 7 | Gayandia, of the firm of Vinkoba Naik | 15 | |
| 8 | Moruppa | 15 | |
| 9 | Malkaya Bagban | 15 | |
| 10 | Tarsia Makthal | 15 | |
| 11 | Unna Rao | 10 | |
| 12 | Sagar Mal Multan Mal | 5 | |
| 13 | Venkunna Autkur | 5 | |
| 14 | Mang-lur Gaundia | 5 | |
| 15 | Palki Mursanna | 5 | |
| 16 | Iruppa Kharuppa | 5 | |
| 17 | Basni Magunna | 4 | |
| 18 | Manui Santjupa | 4 | |
| 19 | Harur Naganna | 4 | |
| 20 | Janardun Bhumanna | 3 | |
| 21 | Fujari Danuppa | 3 | |
| | Total... | 228 | |
| | District Lingsugur. | | |
| 1 | Fateh Chand Seth Marwari | 50 | |
| 2 | Balal Chand Seth Marwari | 50 | |
| 3 | Saiad Riaz-ud-din, Judicial Assistant | 25 | |
| 4 | Mir Abdussalam Khan, First Talukdar | 20 | |
| 5 | Golam Rasul Sahib, Tahsildar of Kushtgi | 11 | |
| 6 | Saiad Aga Jaun Sahib, Second Talukdar | 10 | |
| 7 | Hafiz Wali Mohammed, Hakim | 10 | |
| 8 | Paluranj, Assistant District Engineer | 10 | |
| 9 | Shaikh Daud Sahib, Amin, Lingsugur | 8 | |
| 10 | Khaja Golam Mustafa, Police Inspector | 5 | |
| 11 | Bahlul Khan, Pleader | 5 | |
| 12 | Saiad Mohammad Raavi | 5 | |
| 13 | Bapu Rao, Revenue Serishtadar | 5 | |
| 14 | Saiad Mian-jan Sahib, Amil | 5 | |
| 15 | Anant Ram, Accountant | 3 | |
| 16 | Vali Mohammad, Judicial Serishtadar | 3 | |
| 17 | Narayan Rao, Treasurer | 3 | |
| 18 | Mohammad Kasim Ali | 2 | |
| 19 | Narayan Rao, Record-keeper | 2 | |
| 20 | Mohammad Abdul Kadir, Record Keeper of Judicial Court | 2 | |
| 21 | Mohammad Amir Ali Khan | 2 | |
| 22 | Tulja Ram, Clerk | 2 | |
| 23 | Ram Rao Ugli, Assistant Accountant | 2 | |
| 24 | Hassan Ali, Inam Serishtadar | 2 | |
| 25 | Saiad Ahmad Khan Sahib, Jagirdar | 1 | |
| 26 | Mir Golam Murtaza Sahib | 1 | |
| | Total... | 244 | |

# APPENDIX.

*GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Working of the Poor-houses established in H. H. the Nizám's Dominions for the third week, i.e., from 16th to 22nd Khurdád, 1286 Fasli, corresponding with 17th Rabi-us-Sani 1294 A.H.*

| Names of the Poor-houses. | Date of Establishment. | Weeks. | No. of Poor at the end of the week. | | | Total Number of Poor. | | | | | Expenditure on | | | | Average per head of cols. 11 and 12. | Amount of work done by the light-working class. | | | Average per head of cols. 18 and 19. | Rate of Jowari per Rupee. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Non-workers. | Light-workers. | Total. | Non-workers. | Light-workers. | Total. His Highness's Subjects. | Total. British Subjects. | Total. | Food. | Purchase of Materials. | Other Expenses. | Total. | | Sale Proceeds of Work turned out. | Deduction on account of the Price of Materials. | Net Profits. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | a. p. | Rs. a. s. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | P. | Seers. | |
| Raichur ... | 25th Ardibehest, 1286 Fasli ..... .. | From 25th Ardibehest to 7th Khurdád 1286 Fasli | 554 | 205 | 753 | 2,791 | 1,052 | 3,293 | 550 | 3,843 | 214 3 2 | 23 13 10 | 96 9 0 | 334 10 0 | 0 10·70 | 38 1 7 | 23 13 10 | 14 3 9 | 2.59 | 8½ | |
| Do. ... | Do. ..... | From 8th to 15th do. ... | 744 | 238 | 982 | 4,698 | 1,589 | 5,601 | 686 | 6,287 | 386 14 1 | 24 11 2 | 15 1 7 | 426 10 1 | 0 11·81 | 46 11 4 | 24 11 2 | 22 0 2 | 2.65 | 8 | |
| Do. ... | Do. ..... | From 16th to 22nd do. ... | 1,071 | 331 | 1,402 | 6,658 | 2,005 | 7,889 | 774 | 8,663 | 583 14 8 | 32 5 0 | 30 0 4 | 646 4 0 | 1 0·94 | 69 4 5 | 32 5 0 | 36 15 5 | 3.53 | 7¼ | |
| | | Total..... | 2,369 | 774 | 3,143 | 14,147 | 4,646 | 16,783 | 2,010 | 18,793 | 1,184 15 11 | 80 14 0 | 141 10 11 | 1,407 8 10 | 1 & ·10 | 154 1 4 | 80 14 0 | 73 3 4 | 3.02 | ... | |
| Gulbargá . | 30th Ardibehest F. | From 30th Ardibehest to 7th Khurdád 1286 Fasli. | 206 | 70 | 276 | 1,072 | 368 | 1.164 | 276 | 1,440 | 102 11 11 | 11 1 9 | 12 9 7 | 126 7 3 | 1 & 1·69 | 13 2 3 | 11 1 9 | 2 0 6 | 1·05 | 9½ | |
| Do. ... | Do. ... | From 8th to 15th do. ... | 344 | 153 | 497 | 2,369 | 869 | 2.650 | 588 | 3,238 | 211 12 11 | 14 12 7 | 101 6 10 | 328 0 4 | 1 & ·55 | 21 11 2 | 14 12 7 | 6 14 7 | 1·52 | 9¼ | |
| Do. ... | Do. ... | From 16th to 22nd do. ... | 355 | 440 | 795 | 2,123 | 3,104 | 3,944 | 1,286 | 5,227 | 324 2 7 | 68 4 6 | 103 15 4 | 496 6 5 | 11·90 | 19 3 0 | 5 12 6 | 13 6 6 | ·82 | 9½ | |
| | | Total..... | 905 | 663 | 1,564 | 5,564 | 4,341 | 7,758 | 2,147 | 9,905 | 638 11 5 | 94 2 10 | 217 15 9 | 950 14 0 | 1 & ·38 | 54 0 5 | 31 10 10 | 22 5 7 | ·98 | ... | |
| Lingsugur. | 2nd Khurdád..... | From 2nd to 7th Khurdád, 1286 Fasli ..... | 169 | 271 | 440 | 624 | 983 | 1,573 | 34 | 1,607 | 134 5 0 | 11 4 6 | 34 0 6 | 179 10 0 | 1 & 4·04 | 13 3 3 | 10 8 6 | 2 10 9 | ·52 | 6½ | |
| Do. ... | Do. ..... | From 8th to 15th do. ... | 369 | 802 | 1,171 | 1,988 | 3,968 | 5,844 | 112 | 5,956 | 486 10 0 | 32 10 3 | 30 10 0 | 549 14 3 | 1 & 3·68 | 72 13 0 | 32 10 3 | 40 2 9 | 1·94 | 6½ | |
| Do. ... | Do. ..... | From 8th to 22nd do. ... | 570 | 1,795 | 2,365 | 3,175 | 9,244 | 12,235 | 184 | 12,419 | 913 8 6 | 56 4 9 | 17 11 3 | 987 8 6 | 1 & 2·12 | 181 6 9 | 47 15 9 | 133 7 0 | 2·77 | 5½ | |
| | | Total..... | 1,108 | 2,868 | 3,976 | 5,787 | 14,195 | 19,652 | 330 | 19,982 | 1534 7 6 | 100 3 6 | 82 5 9 | 1717 0 9 | 1 & 2·74 | 267 7 0 | 91 2 6 | 176 4 6 | 2·38 | ... | |
| | Total up to 7th Khurdád 1286 Fasli..... | | 929 | 546 | 1.475 | 4,487 | 2,403 | 6,030 | 860 | 6,890 | 451 4 1 | 46 4 1 | 143 3 1 | 640 11 3 | 1 & ·57 | 64 7 1 | 45 8 1 | 18 15 0 | 1·51 | ... | |
| | Total up to 15th do. ..... | | 1,457 | 1,193 | 2.650 | 9.055 | 6,426 | 14.095 | 1,386 | 15,481 | 1085 5 0 | 72 2 0 | 147 2 5 | 1304 9 5 | 1 & 1·46 | 141 3 6 | 72 2 0 | 69 1 6 | 2·06 | ... | |
| | Total up to 22nd do. ..... | | 1,996 | 2,566 | 4 562 | 11,956 | 14,353 | 24,068 | 2,241 | 26,309 | 1821 9 9 | 156 14 3 | 151 10 11 | 2130 2 11 | 1 & 1 29 | 269 14 2 | 86 1 3 | 183 12 11 | 2·45 | ... | |
| | | Grand Total..... | 9 | ... | ... | 25,498 | 23,182 | 44,193 | 4,487 | 48,680 | 3358 2 10 | 275 4 4 | 442 5 0 | 4075 7 7 | 1 & 1·24 | 475 8 9 | 203 11 4 | 271 13 5 | 2·24 | ... | |

11

REPORT ON THE RELIEF HOUSE AT GULBURGA.

On Tuesday morning, April 24th, I visited the relief house established at Gulburga. The old mosque in the fort is the building in which it is located, and seems as suitable a spot as could well have been selected for the purpose, the numerous long aisles of the building forming separate divisions for the different castes of Mahomedans and Hindus, workers and non-workers, &c. At the time of my visit food was being distributed. It consisted of what appeared to me to be a very good quality of rice, boiled in large chatties, and given out in measures with two or three ladles full of a kind of soup, apparently composed of vegetables and curry-stuff. The quantities of food given seemed to be very liberal, three-fourths of a seer of grain uncooked to a man, half a seer (and sometimes more) to a woman or a big child, and a quarter-seer to each small child. The people during the distribution of food were seated in rows, and measures were served out to them by turn. There were separate cooking places for Mahomedans and Hindus. Most of the people are employed during the day on work consisting of cotton spinning, gunny making, rope making and basket making. I saw some of the produce of their labour, and its sale ought certainly to secure a small return on the money laid out by Government. This system of working had, I believe, only been in operation a few days, and doubtless when its organisation becomes more perfect, the return will increase, and the cost per day for relieving each person will be reduced considerably below one and a half annas, which, I was informed, had been up to the day of my visit the average rate. The district doctor had established a dispensary in the relief house, a corner of the mosque being divided off for that purpose. There was not, however, any sickness prevailing, and I only saw two persons who are under the doctor's treatment, one being a woman suffering from a disease that could not be attributed to famine, and the other a little child with a wound on its head. The general condition of the people was doubtless that of extreme poverty, and their appearance and physique were certainly much below the average of those that I had seen employed on the famine relief works. They seemed nearly all to be of the lowest classes.

The books of the relief house were brought for my examination; and from the brief inspection I was able to make of them, they seemed to be kept in a very systematic manner. The names and description of people relieved, the cost of food, fuel, utensils, of material for work, &c., were all duly entered under their respective heads.

The number relieved on the day of my visit was about 350. I am inclined to think that in-door work, such as spinning, rope and mat making, &c., is more suitable employment for the class of people in the relief house than out-door work on roads or wells, but there were certainly some able-bodied persons in the relief house, who might be employed on such work, but these I think should be sent to the regular famine relief works, and they seemed to me to be much more the class of people that should be employed on the latter

than many of those that are actually employed there, and whom I have described above in my report on tank No. 9.

I have no hesitation in saying that I think the Gulburga relief house is working very well, that there is every prospect of its continuing to do so, and that it cannot fail to mitigate very much suffering on the part of the poorest and most helpless classes.

(Sd.) G. PALMER,
Secretary to Sudder-ul-Maham, P. W. D. & M.

2*nd May* 1877.

# APPENDIX II.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

# A.

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | First week ending 7th of Bahman 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 15th December 1876. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 9,885 | 1,731 9 6 | ..... | ..... | 9,885 | 1,731 9 6 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 6,624 | 717 12 3 | ..... | ..... | 6,624 | 717 12 3 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 212 | 29 5 0 | ..... | ..... | 212 | 29 5 0 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 1,888 | 250 4 8 | ..... | ..... | 1,888 | 250 4 8 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 2,333 | 268 11 6 | ..... | ..... | 2,333 | 268 11 6 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | 12,555 | 1,863 12 0 | ..... | ..... | 12,555 | 1,863 12 0 |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul .. | 800 | 70 0 0 | ..... | ..... | 800 | 70 0 0 |
| | Total... | 34,297 | 4,931 6 7 | ..... | ..... | 34,297 | 4,931 6 7 |
| | Daily average... | 4,899·5 | 704 7 11 | ..... | ..... | 4,899·5 | 704 7 11 |

2

A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Second week ending 15th Bahman 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 23rd December 1876. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 17,621 | 2,375 7 0 | ..... | ..... | 17,621 | 2,375 7 0 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 13,529 | 1,427 14 6 | ..... | ..... | 13,529 | 1,427 14 6 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 5,273 | 565 7 7 | ..... | ..... | 5,273 | 565 7 7 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 10,689 | 1,626 1 8 | ..... | ..... | 10,689 | 1,626 1 8 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 37 | 4 14 3 | ..... | ..... | 37 | 4 14 3 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 4,244 | 484 15 6 | ..... | ..... | 4,244 | 484 15 6 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | 21,065 | 3,280 9 6 | ..... | ..... | 21,065 | 3,280 9 6 |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | 3,170 | 438 10 6 | ..... | ..... | 3,170 | 438 10 6 |
| | Total... | 75,628 | 10,204 0 6 | ..... | ..... | 75,628 | 10,204 0 6 |
| | Daily average... | 9,453·5 | 1,275 8 ¾ | ..... | ..... | 9,453·5 | 1,275 8 ¾ |

3

A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Third week ending 22nd Bahman 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 30th December 1876. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 23,424 | 3,146 8 1 | ..... | ..... | 23,424 | 3,146 8 1 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 28,792 | 3,764 10 10 | ..... | ..... | 28,792 | 3,764 10 10 |
| 3 | Shorapur ..... | 6,826½ | 683 15 10 | ..... | ..... | 6,826½ | 683 15 10 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 13,773 | 2,353 14 4 | ..... | ..... | 13,773 | 2,353 14 4 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 669½ | 94 1 8 | ..... | ..... | 669½ | 94 1 8 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 11,348½ | 1,369 0 3 | ..... | ..... | 11,348½ | 1,369 0 3 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | 18,810 | 4,146 9 6 | ..... | ..... | 18,810 | 4,146 9 6 |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | 11,931 | 1,781 2 0 | ..... | ..... | 11,931 | 1,781 2 0 |
| | Total... | 115,574½ | 17,339 14 6 | ..... | ..... | 115,574½ | 17,339 14 6 |
| | Daily average... | 16,510·6 | 2,477 2 1 | ..... | ..... | 16,510·6 | 2,477 2 1 |

4

A—*(continued.)*

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Fourth week ending 30th Bahman 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 7th January 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur .. | 29,558 | 2,237 3 0 | ..... | ..... | 29,558 | 2,237 3 0 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 50,936 | 5,741 1 11 | ..... | ..... | 50,936 | 5,741 1 11 |
| 3 | Shorapur ..... | 4,900 | 791 7 6 | ..... | ..... | 4,900 | 791 7 6 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 18,103 | 2,569 11 3 | ..... | ..... | 18,103 | 2,569 11 3 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 1,728½ | 240 7 10 | ..... | ..... | 1,728½ | 240 7 10 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 7,192 | 810 10 3 | ..... | ..... | 7,192 | 810 10 3 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | 39,872 | 4,352 2 6 | ..... | ..... | 39,872 | 4,352 2 6 |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | 8,467 | 1,761 3 6 | ..... | ..... | 8,467 | 1,761 3 6 |
| | Total... | 160,756½ | 18,503 15 9 | ..... | ..... | 160,756½ | 18,503 15 9 |
| | Daily average... | 20,094·5 | 2,312 15 10 | ..... | ..... | 20,094·5 | 2,312 15 10 |

5

A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | First week ending 7th Isphundar 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 14th January 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | ..... | . .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 63,149 | 6,231 7 3 | ..... | ..... | 63,149 | 6,231 7 3 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 8,045 | 845 5 11 | ..... | ..... | 8,045 | 845 5 11 |
| 4 | Gulburga..... | 17,654 | 2,884 7 10 | ..... | ..... | 17,654 | 2,884 7 10 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 1,692 | 222 0 3 | ..... | ..... | 1,692 | 222 0 3 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 8,087 | 961 6 6 | ..... | ..... | 8,087 | 961 6 6 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | 9,305 | 360 0 0 | ..... | ..... | 9,305 | 360 0 0 |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | 8,449 | 1,230 9 9 | ..... | ..... | 8,449 | 1,230 9 9 |
| | Total... | 1,16,381 | 12,735 5 6 | ..... | ..... | 1,16,381 | 12,735 5 6 |
| | Daily average... | 16,626 | 1,819 5 4¼ | ..... | ..... | 16,626 | 1,819 5 4¼ |

A.—*(continued.)*

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Second week ending 15th Isphundar 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 22nd January 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 75,633 | 7,659 7 0 | ..... | ..... | 75,633 | 7,659 7 0 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 13,318 | 1,372 1 4 | ..... | ..... | 13,318 | 1,372 1 4 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 25,251 | 3,225 6 3 | ..... | ..... | 25,251 | 3,225 6 3 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 33,500½ | 3,998 4 6 | ..... | ..... | 33,500½ | 3,998 4 6 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 10,145 | 1,669 5 9 | ..... | ..... | 10,145 | 1,669 5 9 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | 23,387 | 1,660 11 3 | ..... | ..... | 23,387 | 1,660 11 3 |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul. | 14,696 | 2,695 0 1 | ..... | ..... | 14,696 | 2,695 0 1 |
| | Total... | 1,95,930½ | 22,280 4 2 | ..... | ..... | 1,95,930½ | 22,280 4 2 |
| | Daily average... | 24,491·2 | 2,785 0 8¼ | ..... | ..... | 24,491·2 | 2,785 0 8¼ |

7

A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Third week ending 22nd of Isphundar 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 29th January 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 875 | 40 3 0 | ..... | ..... | 875 | 40 3 0 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 53,177 | 5,575 15 7 | ..... | ..... | 53,177 | 5,575 15 7 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 2,789 | 254 2 10 | ..... | ..... | 2,789 | 254 2 10 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 9,054 | 344 9 8 | ..... | ..... | 9,054 | 344 9 8 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 2,011½ | 317 1 10 | ..... | ..... | 2,011½ | 317 1 10 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 14,449 | 1,668 13 9 | ..... | ..... | 14,449 | 1,668 13 9 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | 12,144½ | 662 12 2 | ..... | ..... | 12,144½ | 662 12 2 |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | 6,355 | 910 2 8 | ..... | ..... | 6,355 | 910 2 8 |
| | Total... | 1,00,855 | 9,772 13 11 | ..... | ..... | 1,00,855 | 9,772 13 11 |
| | Daily average... | 14,408 | 1,396 1 11½ | ..... | ..... | 14,408 | 1,396 1 11½ |

A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Fourth week ending 30th Isphundar 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 6th February 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 7,751 | 901 5 5 | ..... | ..... | 7,751 | 901 5 5 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 93,879 | 7,229 3 7 | ..... | ..... | 93,879 | 7,229 3 7 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 13,794 | 1,500 5 9 | ..... | ..... | 13,794 | 1,500 5 9 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 10,500 | 3,151 8 9 | ..... | ..... | 10,500 | 3,151 8 9 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 6,950 | 981 10 5 | ..... | ..... | 6,950 | 981 10 5 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 17,761½ | 2,300 12 0 | ..... | ..... | 17,761½ | 2,300 12 0 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | 14,856 | 4,152 11 7 | ..... | ..... | 14,856 | 4,152 11 7 |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul .. | 17,322 | 2,899 7 5 | ..... | ..... | 17,322 | 2,899 7 5 |
| | Total... | 1,82,813½ | 23,417 0 11 | ..... | ..... | 1,82,813½ | 23,417 0 11 |
| | Daily average... | 22,851·6 | 2,927 2 1½ | ..... | ..... | 22,851·6 | 2,927 2 1½ |

A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | First week ending 7th Furvurdi 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 13th February 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 8,700 | 983 15 0 | ..... | ..... | 8,700 | 983 15 0 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 73,558 | 7,569 1 2 | ..... | ..... | 73,558 | 7,569 1 2 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 3,106 | 359 10 0 | ..... | ..... | 3,106 | 359 10 0 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 18,533 | 2,809 6 6 | ..... | ..... | 18,533 | 2,809 6 6 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 5,550 | 662 7 6 | ..... | ..... | 5,550 | 662 7 6 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 19,033 | 2,250 5 5 | ..... | ..... | 19,033 | 2,250 5 5 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | 5,583½ | 5,797 14 3 | ..... | ..... | 5,583½ | 5,797 14 3 |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul .. | 67,103 | 3,181 8 8 | ..... | ..... | 67,103 | 3,181 8 8 |
| | Total... | 2,01,166½ | 23,614 4 6 | ..... | ..... | 2,01,166½ | 23,614 4 6 |
| | Daily average... | 28,738 | 3,377 12 1 | ..... | ..... | 28,738 | 3,377 12 1 |

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A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Second week ending 15th Furvurdi 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 21st February 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 5,418 | 532 8 6 | ..... | ..... | 5,418 | 532 8 6 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 64,797 | 6,919 14 8 | ..... | ..... | 64,797 | 6,919 14 8 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 2,692 | 327 0 0 | ..... | ..... | 2,692 | 327 0 0 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 26,438½ | 3,957 15 7 | ..... | ..... | 26,438½ | 3,957 15 7 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 8,320 | 966 13 10 | ..... | ..... | 8,320 | 966 13 10 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 19,758 | 2,665 14 1 | ..... | ..... | 19,758 | 2,665 14 1 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | 5,632½ | 281 1 0 | ..... | ..... | 5,632½ | 281 1 0 |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | 11,401 | 1,653 15 10 | ..... | ..... | 11,401 | 1,653 15 10 |
| | Total... | 1,44,457 | 17,305 3 6 | ..... | ..... | 1,44,457 | 17,305 3 6 |
| | Daily average... | 18,057 | 2,163 2 4 | ..... | ..... | 18,057 | 2,163 2 4 |

11

A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Third week ending 22nd Furvurdi 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 28th February 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 3,456 | 241 1 0 | ..... | ..... | 3,456 | 241 1 0 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 45,650 | 4,197 14 9 | ..... | ..... | 45,650 | 4,197 14 9 |
| 3 | Shorapur ..... | 2,143 | 267 8 9 | ..... | ..... | 2,143 | 267 8 9 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 19,787 | 3,054 9 5 | ..... | ..... | 19,787 | 3,054 9 5 |
| 5 | Nuldrug..... | 8,620 | 1,043 1 8 | ..... | ..... | 8,620 | 1,043 1 8 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 13,859 | 1,380 0 9 | ..... | ..... | 13,859 | 1,380 0 9 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | 3,521 | 823 4 2 | ..... | ..... | 3,521 | 823 4 2 |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | 5,774 | 935 13 11 | ..... | ..... | 5,774 | 935 13 11 |
| | Total... | 1,02,810 | 11,943 6 5 | ..... | ..... | 1,02,810 | 11,943 6 5 |
| | Daily average... | 14,401·4 | 1,706 3 2½ | ..... | ..... | 14,401·4 | 1,706 3 2½ |

A.—*(continued.)*

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Fourth week ending 31st Furvurdi 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 9th March 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur .. | 3,115 | 345 7 6 | ..... | ..... | 3,115 | 345 7 6 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 67,691 | 6,720 11 8 | ..... | ..... | 67,691 | 6,720 11 8 |
| 3 | Shorapur ..... | 4,528 | 515 3 9 | ..... | ..... | 4,528 | 515 3 9 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 2,442 | 277 0 0 | ..... | ..... | 2,442 | 277 0 0 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 8,898½ | 969 6 0 | ..... | ..... | 8,898½ | 969 6 0 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 18,657 | 2,409 15 6 | ..... | ..... | 18,657 | 2,409 15 6 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | 5,301 | 26 3 7 | ..... | ..... | 5,301 | 26 3 7 |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | 1,650 | 2,812 13 9 | ..... | ..... | 1,650 | 2,812 13 9 |
| | Total... | 1,12,282½ | 14,076 13 9 | ..... | ..... | 1,12,282½ | 14,076 13 9 |
| | Daily average... | 12,476 | 1,564 1 8 | ..... | ..... | 12,476 | 1,564 1 8 |

13

A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | First week ending 7th Ardibehest 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 16th March 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 1,903 | 206 0 6 | ..... | ..... | 1,903 | 206 0 6 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 37,368 | 3,284 13 10 | ..... | ..... | 37,368 | 3,284 13 10 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 445 | 147 0 3 | ..... | ..... | 445 | 147 0 3 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 5,900½ | 904 2 9 | ..... | ..... | 5,900½ | 904 2 9 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | 1,714 1 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,714 1 1 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | 4,618 | 222 7 3 | ..... | ..... | 4,618 | 222 7 3 |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul .. | 1,963 | 100 3 0 | ..... | ..... | 1,963 | 100 3 0 |
| | Total... | 51,397 | 6,578 12 8 | ..... | ..... | 51,397 | 6,578 12 8 |
| | Daily average... | 7,342 | 939 13 3 | ..... | ..... | 7,342 | 939 13 3 |

A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Second week ending 15th Ardibehest 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 24th March 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 1,941 | 215 1 6 | ..... | ..... | 1,941 | 215 1 6 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 29,517 | 2,568 4 11 | ..... | ..... | 29,517 | 2,568 4 11 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 273 | 38 4 11 | ..... | ..... | 273 | 38 4 11 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 5,986 | 668 10 0 | ..... | ..... | 5,986 | 668 10 0 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 446½ | 2,031 5 0 | ..... | ..... | 446½ | 2,031 5 0 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | 3,666 | 738 13 4 | ..... | ..... | 3,666 | 738 13 4 |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | 2,216 | 160 6 1 | ..... | ..... | 2,216 | 160 6 1 |
| | Total... | 44,045½ | 6,120 13 9 | ..... | ..... | 44,045½ | 6,120 13 9 |
| | Daily averag e... | 5,505 | 765 13 5 | ..... | ..... | 5,505 | 765 13 5 |

15

A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Third week ending 22nd Ardibehest 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 31st March 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 557 | 482 3 0 | ..... | ..... | 557 | 482 3 0 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 22,799 | 1,984 10 3 | ..... | ..... | 22,799 | 1,984 10 3 |
| 3 | Shorapur ..... | ..... | 20 8 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 8 0 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 78 | 7 12 0 | ..... | ..... | 78 | 7 12 0 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 2,968½ | 375 13 10 | ..... | ..... | 2,968½ | 375 13 10 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 19,965½ | 1,972 4 9½ | ..... | ..... | 19,965½ | 1,972 4 9½ |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | 2,964 | 1,144 6 0 | ..... | ..... | 2,964 | 1,144 6 0 |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul .. | 888 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 888 | ..... |
| | Total... | 50,220 | 5,987 9 10½ | ..... | ..... | 50,220 | 5,987 9 10½ |
| | Daily average... | 7,174 | 855 5 11 | ..... | ..... | 7,174 | 855 5 11 |

A.—*(continued.)*

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | Fourth week ending 31st Ardibehest 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 9th April 1877. | | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur .. | 15,180 | 1,259 0 6 | ..... | ..... | 15,180 | 1,259 0 6 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 24,663 | 2,619 10 6 | 1,085 | 162 5 6 | 25,748 | 2,782 0 0 |
| 3 | Shorapur ..... | 527 | 54 12 8 | ..... | ..... | 527 | 54 12 8 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 1,107 | 146 14 4 | 258 | 126 8 0 | 1,365 | 273 6 4 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 5,569½ | 653 2 0 | ..... | ..... | 5,569½ | 653 2 0 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 17,241¼ | 2,022 0 9½ | ..... | ..... | 17,241¼ | 2,022 0 9½ |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | 888 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 888 | ..... |
| | Total... | 65,175¾ | 6,755 8 9½ | 1,343 | 288 13 6 | 66,518¾ | 7,044 6 3½ |
| | Daily average... | 7,241 | 750 9 10⅓ | 149 | 32 1 6 | 7,390 | 782 11 4 |

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A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | First week ending 7th Khurdad 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 16th April 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 683 | 70 1 6 | 1,607 | 179 10 0 | 2,290 | 249 11 6 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 16,809 | 1,999 9 11 | 2,758 | 172 4 6 | 19,567 | 2,172 14 5 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 1,784 | 176 3 8 | ..... | ..... | 1,784 | 176 3 8 |
| 4 | Gulburga..... | 1,742 | 187 13 0 | 1,440 | 126 7 3 | 3,182 | 314 4 3 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 3,560½ | 458 12 0 | ..... | ..... | 3,560½ | 458 12 0 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 7,424 | 807 13 6 | ..... | ..... | 7,424 | 807 13 6 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | ..... | 1,808 13 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,808 13 0 |
| | Total... | 32,002½ | 5,509 2 7 | 5,805 | 478 5 9 | 37,807½ | 5,988 8 4 |
| | Daily average.. | 4,571 | 787 0 4 | 829 | 68 5 4⅗ | 5,401 | 855 8 0 |

A.—*(continued.)*

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Second week ending 15th Khurdad 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 24th April 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 11,051 | 1,044 13 9 | 5,956 | 549 14 3 | 17,007 | 1,594 12 0 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 25,929 | 2,658 4 3 | 6,217 | 426 10 10 | 32,146 | 3,084 15 1 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 2,096 | 209 4 10 | ..... | .. ..... | 2,096 | 209 4 10 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 5,071 | 579 2 0 | 3,238 | 328 0 4 | 8,309 | 907 2 4 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 8,317 | 1,779 15 8 | ..... | ..... | 8,317 | 1,779 15 8 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 8,438½ | 982 3 6½ | ..... | ..... ... | 8,438½ | 982 3 6½ |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul. | 4,790½ | 842 14 7 | ..... | ..... | 4,790½ | 842 14 7 |
| | Total... | 65,693 | 8,096 10 7½ | 15,411 | 1,304 9 5 | 81,104 | 9,401 4 0½ |
| | Daily average... | 8,211 | 1,012 1 4 | 1,926 | 163 1 2 | 10,138 | 1,175 2 6 |

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A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Third week ending 22nd of Khurdad 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 1st May 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 8,267 | 795 2 6 | 12,419 | 987 8 6 | 20,686 | 1,782 11 0 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 18,927 | 2,640 11 6 | 8,663 | 646 4 0 | 27,590 | 3,286 15 6 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 2,168 | 201 14 4 | ..... | ..... | 2,168 | 201 14 4 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 4,880 | 484 8 2 | 5,227 | 496 6 5 | 10,107 | 980 14 7 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 8,032½ | 1,038 14 4 | ..... | ..... | 8,032½ | 1,038 14 4 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 7,885¾ | 852 0 11 | ..... | ..... | 7,885¾ | 852 0 11 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | 5,440 | 841 3 2 | ..... | ..... | 5,440 | 841 3 2 |
| | Total... | 55,600¼ | 6,855 1 0 | 26,309 | 2,130 2 11 | 81,909¼ | 8,985 3 11 |
| | Daily average... | 7,942 | 979 4 9⅔ | 3,758 | 304 4 11⅙ | 11,701 | 1,283 9 8⅔ |

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A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Fourth week ending 32nd Khurdad 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 11th May 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 14,617 | 1,975 3 0 | 30,316 | 2,438 12 9 | 44,933 | 4,413 15 9 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 34,135 | 3,612 6 3 | 19,106 | 2,458 4 11 | 53,241 | 6,070 11 2 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 6,555 | 1,111 7 2 | ..... | ..... | 6,555 | 1,111 7 2 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 16,594 | 2,046 13 3 | 10,762 | 799 7 10 | 27,356 | 2,846 5 1 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 14,898½ | 1,946 10 4 | ..... | ..... | 14,898½ | 1,946 10 4 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 1,704 | 1,801 14 8½ | .. ... | ..... | 1,704½ | 1,801 14 8 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... .. |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul .. | 9,242 | 1,182 4 8 | ..... | ..... | 9,242 | 1,182 4 8 |
| | Total... | 97,746 | 13,676 11 4½ | 60,184 | 5,696 9 6 | 1,57,930 | 19,373 4 10 |
| | Daily average .. | 97,74 | 1,367 10 8⅘ | 6,018⅘ | 569 10 6⅗ | 15,793 | 1,937 5 3 |

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A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5 | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | First week ending 7th Teer 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 18th May 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 14,857 | 1,469 4 3 | 21,752 | 2,280 10 0 | 36,609 | 3,749 14 3 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 31,694 | 3,931 5 0 | 19,886 | 1,433 7 2 | 51,580 | 5,364 12 2 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 6,957 | 242 0 6 | 3,003 | 227 2 9 | 9,960 | 469 3 3 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 11,605 | 1,079 6 7 | 7,696 | 798 4 4 | 19,301 | 14,775 10 11 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 46,477½ | 1,844 0 5 | 303 | 477 0 7 | 46,780½ | 2,321 1 0 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 20,783¾ | 1,805 13 2 | ..... | ..... | 20,783¾ | 1,805 13 2 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul .. | 4,685½ | 545 12 2 | ..... | ..... | 4,685½ | 545 12 2 |
| | Total... | 1,37,059¾ | 10,917 10 1 | 52,640 | 5,216 8 10 | 1,89,699¾ | 16,134 2 11 |
| | Daily average... | 19,578 | 1,579 10 7 | 7,520 | 745 3 5⅐ | 27,099 | 2,304 14 1 |

A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Second week ending 15th Teer 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 26th May 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 17,776 | 2,974 8 7 | 29,003 | 2,237 9 3 | 46,779 | 5,212 1 10 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 39,329 | 4,121 4 4 | 32,816 | 2,364 14 10 | 72,145 | 6,486 3 2 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 14,080 | 1,424 3 8 | 3,820 | 409 8 3 | 17,900 | 1,833 11 11 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 13,654 | 1,316 15 1 | 8,417 | 680 12 11 | 22,071 | 1,997 12 0 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 15,703½ | 1,924 10 0 | 4,423 | 198 15 4 | 20,126½ | 2,123 9 4 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 19,853½ | 2,035 4 6 | ..... | ..... | 19,853½ | 2,035 4 6 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | 3,793 | 440 12 8 | ..... | ..... | 3,793 | 440 12 8 |
| | Total... | 1,24,189 | 4,237 10 10 | 78,479 | 6,071 12 7 | 2,02,668 | 20,309 7 5 |
| | Daily average... | 15,583 | 1,779 11 4 | 9,810 | 758 15 6 | 25,333 | 2,538 10 11 |

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A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | Third week ending 22nd Teer 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 2nd June 1877. | | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 43,815 | 3,128 2 3 | 28,608 | 2,535 0 6 | 72,423 | 5,663 2 9 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 64,487 | 5,145 14 4 | 35,840 | 2,655 1 2 | 1,00,327 | 7,800 15 6 |
| 3 | Shorapur ..... | 17,678 | 1,870 6 0 | 4,304 | 494 4 3 | 21,982 | 2,364 10 3 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 12,516 | 1,185 7 5 | 8,651 | 610 9 0 | 21,167 | 1,796 0 5 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 9,674 | 2,287 2 0 | 5,385 | 321 11 8 | 15,059 | 2,608 13 8 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 16,835 | 1,713 1 5 | ..... | ..... | 16,835 | 1,713 1 5 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | 1,829 | 226 6 5 | ..... | ..... | 1,829 | 226 6 5 |
| | Total... | 1,66,834 | 15,556 7 10 | 82,788 | 6,616 10 7 | 2,49,622 | 22,173 2 5 |
| | Daily average... | 23,833 | 2,222 5 8 | 11,827 | 945 3 9 | 35,660 | 3,167 9 5 |

A.—*(continued.)*

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Fourth week ending 31st Teer 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 11th June 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur .. | 73,958½ | 8,302 1 1 | 38,312 | 2,954 4 9 | 1,12,270½ | 11,256 5 10 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 75,813 | 7,107 8 4 | 47,714 | 3,582 0 7 | 1,23,527 | 10,689 8 11 |
| 3 | Shorapur ..... | 46,195 | 5,028 13 6 | 8,003 | 902 3 6 | 54,198 | 5,931 1 0 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 35,382½ | 3,577 6 8 | 11,717 | 1,013 5 6 | 47,099½ | 4,590 12 2 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 7,703 | 2,747 11 6 | 9,194 | 525 8 5 | 16,897 | 3,273 3 11 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 20,211½ | 2,453 11 10½ | ..... | ..... | 20,211½ | 2,453 11 10½ |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | 5,031 | 799 4 0 | ..... | ..... | 5,031 | 799 4 0 |
| | Total... | 2,64,294 | 30,016 8 6½ | 1,14,940 | 8,977 6 9 | 3,79,234½ | 38,993 15 3½ |
| | Daily average... | 29,366 | 3,335 2 8 | 12,771⅑ | 997 7 10⅓ | 42,137 | 4,332 10 7 |

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A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | First week ending 7th Amardad 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 18th June 1877. | | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 54,285½ | 5,275 2 8 | 20,664 | 2,265 4 9 | 74,949½ | 7,540 7 5 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 46,360 | 5,646 7 5 | 27,561 | 1,567 15 0 | 73,921 | 7,214 6 5 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 28,951 | 3,017 10 7 | 7,343 | 1,041 14 3 | 36,294 | 4,059 8 10 |
| 4 | Gulburga..... | 27,808 | 2,662 14 0 | 9,831 | 680 15 11 | 37,639 | 3,343 13 11 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 8,451 | 1,034 3 1 | 9,132 | 861 5 4 | 17,583 | 1,895 8 5 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 17,105 | 3,401 4 6 | ..... | ..... | 17,105 | 3,401 4 6 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | 1,82,960½ | 21,117 10 3 | 74,531 | 6,417 7 3 | 2,57,491½ | 27,535 1 6 |
| | Daily average... | 22,870 1/16 | 2,639 11 3 3/8 | 9,316 3/8 | 802 2 10 7/8 | 32,186 | 3,441 14 2¼ |

A.—*(continued.)*

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | Second week ending 15th Amardad 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 26th June 1877. | | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 76,947 | 9,095 3 4 | 25,734 | 3,662 14 3 | 1,02,681 | 12,758 1 7 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 43,183 | 4,335 2 9 | 23,127 | 1,893 13 4 | 66,310 | 6,229 0 1 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 38,067 | 3,917 13 7 | 7,942 | 1,322 2 6 | 46,009 | 5,240 0 1 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 31,459 | 2,812 1 5 | 13,249 | 918 6 3 | 44,708 | 2,730 7 8 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 4,399 | 732 1 6 | 12,152 | 665 1 1 | 16,551 | 1,397 2 7 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 17,966½ | 2,071 14 6 | ..... | ..... ... | 17,966½ | 2,071 14 6 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | 2,12,021½ | 21,964 5 1 | 82,204 | 8,462 5 5 | 2,94,225½ | 30,426 10 6 |
| | Daily average... | 26,502 | 2,745 6 8 | 10,275 | 1,057 12 8 | 36,778 | 3,803 5 4 |

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A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Third week ending 22nd of Amardad 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 3rd July 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 35,248 | 4,364 10 0 | 24,366 | 3,768 3 4 | 59,614 | 8,132 13 4 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 29,601 | 2,874 13 4 | 18,901 | 1,616 0 9 | 48,502 | 4,490 14 1 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 33,145 | 5,053 11 3 | 9,274 | 1,246 0 3 | 42,419 | 6,299 11 6 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 20,635 | 1,815 9 6 | 10,859 | 891 13 0 | 31,494 | 2,707 6 6 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 3,600½ | 434 11 6 | 10,029 | 604 10 9 | 13,629½ | 1,039 6 3 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 18,100 | 2,026 9 9 | ..... | ..... | 18,100 | 2,026 9 9 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | 1,40,329½ | 16,570 1 4 | 73,429 | 8,126 12 1 | 2,13,758½ | 24,696 13 5 |
| | Daily average... | 20,047 | 2,367 2 6 | 10,490 | 1,160 15 5 | 30,537 | 3,527 13 4 |

A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Fourth week ending 31st Amardad 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 12th July 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 1,90,128 | 23,518 8 3 | 39,441 | 6,585 0 11 | 2,29,569 | 30,103 9 2 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 49,191 | 4,890 13 4 | 37,009 | 3,994 13 4 | 86,200 | 8,885 10 8 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 8,097 | 12,368 6 11 | 5,859 | 1,959 3 0 | 23,956 | 14,327 9 11 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 47,397 | 4,731 9 3 | 15,126 | 1,804 5 1 | 62,523 | 6,535 14 4 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 8,018½ | 899 9 6 | 9,607 | 1,014 3 9 | 17,625½ | 1,913 13 3 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 16,732½ | 2,133 3 9 | ..... | ..... | 16,732½ | 2,133 3 9 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... .. |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | 3,19,564 | 48,542 3 0 | 1,17,042 | 15,357 10 1 | 4,36,606 | 63,899 13 1 |
| | Daily average .. | 35,507 | 5,393 9 3 | 13,004 | 1,706 6 5 | 48,512 | 7,099 15 7 |

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A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | First week ending 7th Sheriwer 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 19th July 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 1,31,255 | 17,952 12 3 | 35,071 | 3,934 10 9 | 1,66,326 | 21,887 7 0 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 34,035 | 4,125 6 3 | 40,088 | 3,851 0 10 | 74,123 | 7,976 7 1 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 60,695 | 7,576 2 1 | 18,260 | 2,449 4 6 | 78,955 | 10,025 6 7 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 40,204 | 3,547 7 5 | 12,652 | 1,367 3 10 | 52,856 | 4,914 11 3 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 5,776 | 885 2 3 | 3,158 | 731 11 1 | 8,934 | 1,616 13 4 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 18,995 | 2,087 5 0 | ..... | ..... | 18,995 | 2,087 5 0 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... .. |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | 2,98,990 | 36,174 3 3 | 1,09,229 | 12,333 15 0 | 4,08,219 | 48,508 2 3 |
| | Daily average... | 42,713 | 5,167 11 11 | 15,604 | 1,761 15 10 | 58,317 | 6,929 11 9 |

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A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Second week ending 15th Sheriwer 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 27th July 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 1,59,122 | 21,169 12 2 | 38,417 | 5,296 7 11 | 1,97,539 | 26,466 4 1 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 29,297 | 5,533 15 10 | 50,636 | 4,254 14 8 | 79,933 | 9,788 14 6 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 78,716 | 11,114 12 8 | 25,103 | 5,670 5 6 | 1,03,819 | 16,785 2 2 |
| 4 | Gulburga..... | 47,241 | 4,129 12 3 | 18,979 | 1,835 6 10 | 66,220 | 5,965 3 1 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 8,000 | 873 0 11 | ..... | ..... | 8,000 | 873 0 11 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 16,792½ | 1,835 9 6 | ..... | ..... | 16,792½ | 1,835 9 6 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | 3,39,168½ | 44,657 10 4 | 1,33,135 | 17,057 2 11 | 4,72,303½ | 61,714 13 3 |
| | Daily average.. | 42,396 | 5,582 3 3 | 16,642 | 2,132 1 10 | 59,038 | 7,714 5 8 |

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A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | Third week ending 22nd Sheriwer 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 3rd August 1877. | | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 91,700 | 11,490 12 0 | 32,270 | 4,372 10 8 | 1,23,970 | 15,863 6 8 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 30,343 | 3,867 1 3 | 29,297 | 2,680 13 6 | 59,640 | 6,547 14 9 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 60,016 | 7,835 4 0 | 10,914 | 1,617 7 6 | 70,930 | 9,452 11 6 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 26,808 | 2,295 8 0 | 19,509 | 2,265 10 8 | 46,317 | 4,561 2 8 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 5,950½ | 682 5 3 | ..... | ..... | 5,950½ | 682 5 3 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 18,905½ | 2,067 9 9½ | ..... | ..... | 18,905½ | 2,067 9 9½ |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | 2,33,723 | 28,238 0 3 | 91,990 | 10,936 10 4 | 3,25,713 | 39,174 10 7 |
| | Daily average... | 33,389 | 4,034 0 0½ | 13,141 | 1,562 6 0½ | 46,530 | 5,596 6 1 |

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A.—*(continued.)*

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Fourth week ending 31st Sheriwer 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 12th August 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 1,61,357 | 18,862 12 6 | 37,412 | 5,413 7 3 | 1,98,769 | 24,275 3 9 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 52,285 | 6,275 12 3 | 70,263 | 7,423 11 4 | 1,22,548 | 13,699 7 7 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 73,759 | 8,462 5 1 | 9,599 | 1,407 12 3 | 83,358 | 9,870 1 4 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 36,805 | 3,310 12 3 | 10,735 | 2,152 4 9 | 47,540 | 5,463 1 0 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 9,928 | 1,077 11 6 | ..... | ..... | 9,928 | 1,077 11 6 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | 1,502 9 0 | ..... | ..... ... | ..... | 1,502 9 0 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | 3,34,134 | 39,491 13 5 | 1,28,009 | 16,397 3 7 | 4,62,143 | 55,889 1 0 |
| | Daily average... | 37,126 | 4,387 15 8 | 14,223 | 1,821 14 7 | 51,349 | 6,209 13 3 |

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A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | First week ending 7th Mohur 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 19th August 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 1,09,184 | 12,673 5 0 | 29,281 | 3,117 5 9 | 1,38,465 | 15,790 10 9 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 26,794 | 4,137 0 6 | 19,231 | 2,960 14 1 | 46,025 | 7,097 14 7 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 5,785 | 5,244 3 1 | 7,652 | 1,235 8 0 | 13,437 | 6,479 11 1 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 26,047 | 2,904 10 4 | 5,972 | 918 5 0 | 32,019 | 3,822 15 4 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 4,132 | 491 6 0 | ..... | ..... | 4,132 | 491 6 0 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | 1,71,942 | 25,450 8 11 | 62,136 | 8,232 0 10 | 2,34,078 | 33,682 9 9 |
| | Daily average... | 24,563 | 3,635 8 1½ | 8,876 | 1,176 0 1½ | 33,439 | 4,811 12 10 |

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A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Second week ending 15th Mehur 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 27th August 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 78,943 | 8,886 9 0 | 22,328 | 3,306 15 7 | 1,01,271 | 12,193 8 7 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 27,094 | 2,966 0 11 | 20,834 | 2,441 1 6 | 47,928 | 5,407 2 5 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 63,111 | 6,542 10 0 | 16,582 | 2,161 7 3 | 79,693 | 8,704 1 3 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 23,904 | 2,215 1 0 | 7,633 | 1,124 9 4 | 31,537 | 3,339 10 4 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 4,318 | 523 15 3 | ..... | ..... | 4,318 | 523 15 3 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | 1,97,370 | 21,134 4 2 | 67,377 | 9,034 1 8 | 2,64,747 | 30,168 5 10 |
| | Daily average... | 24,671¼ | 2,641 12 6¼ | 8,422⅛ | 1,229 4 2½ | 33,093⅜ | 3,771 0 8¾ |

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A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Third week ending 22nd Mehur 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 3rd September 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 1,17,352 | 16,984 10 3 | 22,533 | 2,342 14 4 | 1,39,885 | 19,327 8 7 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 13,052 | 1,423 14 3 | 20,759 | 2,354 2 8 | 33,811 | 3,778 0 11 |
| 3 | Shorapur ..... | 45,981½ | 4,772 1 8 | 12,559 | 1,586 4 6 | 58,540 | 6,358 6 2 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 18,671 | 1,730 1 3 | 9,449 | 1,297 0 7 | 28,120 | 3,027 1 10 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 3,262 | 356 1 0 | ..... | ..... | 3,262 | 356 1 0 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | 1,98,318½ | 25,266 12 5 | 65,300 | 7,580 6 1 | 2,63,618 | 32,847 2 6 |
| | Daily average... | 28,331 | 3,609 8 7 | 9,328 | 1,082 14 7 | 37,659 | 4,692 7 2 |

A.—*(continued.)*

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | Fourth week ending 30th Mehur 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 11th September 1877. | | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 1,05,296 | 12,007 8 3 | 1,55,178 | 23,216 9 8 | 2,60,474 | 35,224 1 11 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 25,949 | 6,795 1 3 | 22,050 | 1,981 8 3 | 47,999 | 8,776 9 6 |
| 3 | Shorapur ..... | 48,104 | 5,612 15 9 | 12,267 | 1,711 4 9 | 60,371 | 7,324 4 6 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 17,081 | 1,641 14 8 | 12,271 | 1,716 11 8 | 29,352 | 3,358 9 11 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 3,794 | 876 15 11 | ..... | ..... | 3,794 | 876 15 11 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | 2,00,224 | 26,934 7 5 | 2,01,766 | 28,626 2 4 | 4,01,990 | 55,560 9 9 |
| | Daily average... | 25,028 | 3,366 12 11 | 25,220 | 3,575 4 3 | 50,248 | 6,945 1 2 |

A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | First week ending 7th Aban 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 18th September 1877. | | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 54,269 | 5,030 10 0 | 42,588 | 4,378 1 2 | 96,857 | 9,408 11 2 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 17,793 | 2,951 11 5 | 13,916 | 1,869 2 0 | 31,709 | 4,820 13 5 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 35,236 | 6,471 8 8 | 8,886 | 1,463 1 3 | 44,122 | 7,934 9 11 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 13,284 | 1,941 15 7 | 8,930 | 1,123 15 0 | 22,214 | 3,065 14 7 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 2,117 | 282 10 4 | ..... | ..... | 2,117 | 282 10 4 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | 1,22,699 | 16,678 8 0 | 74,320 | 8,834 3 5 | 1,97,019 | 25,512 11 5 |
| | Daily average... | 17,528 | 2,382 10 3 | 10,617 | 1,262 0 5 | 28,145 | 3,644 10 9 |

A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | Second week ending 15th Aban 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 26th September 1877. | | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 52,601 | 5,863 8 7 | 39,213 | 6,554 4 7 | 91,814 | 12,417 13 2 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 22,445 | 2,595 12 5 | 14,155 | 3,210 15 5 | 36,600 | 5,806 11 10 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 39,832 | 5,724 7 0 | 10,308 | 1,536 9 6 | 50,140 | 7,261 0 6 |
| 4 | Gulburga..... | 12,389 | 1,172 1 4 | 10,922 | 1,523 8 11 | 23,311 | 2,695 10 3 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 2,591 | 319 13 6 | ..... | ..... | 2,591 | 319 13 6 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | 1,29,858 | 15,675 10 10 | 74,598 | 12,825 6 5 | 2,04,456 | 28,501 1 3 |
| | Daily average... | 16,232 | 1,959 7 4½ | 9,324 | 1,603 2 9⅝ | 25,557 | 3,562 10 1⅞ |

A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Third week ending 22nd Aban 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 3rd October 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 29,665 | 2,837 6 9 | 34,117 | 4,388 14 5 | 63,782 | 7,226 5 2 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 15,415 | 1,271 15 5 | 8,985 | 1,294 15 7 | 24,400 | 2,566 15 0 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 30,172 | 4,088 11 2 | 8,510 | 1,081 1 9 | 38,682 | 5,169 12 11 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 10,166 | 1,007 9 6 | 3,843 | 619 0 7 | 14,009 | 1,626 10 1 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 1,872 | 241 1 0 | ..... | ..... | 1,872 | 241 1 0 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | 87,290 | 9,446 11 10 | 55,455 | 7,384 0 4 | 1,42,745 | 16,830 12 2 |
| | Daily average... | 12,470 | 1,349 8 6$\frac{4}{7}$ | 7,922 | 1,054 13 9$\frac{1}{7}$ | 20,392 | 2,404 6 3$\frac{1}{2}$ |

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A.—*(continued.)*

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | Fourth week ending 30th Aban 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 11th October 1877. | | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 42,293 | 4,313 2 6 | 68,046 | 7,805 9 4 | 1,10,339 | 12,118 11 10 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 9,427 | 1,272 13 7 | 476 | 1,670 13 8 | 9,903 | 2,943 11 3 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | 23,525 | 3,127 13 2 | 3,254 | 1,809 5 9 | 26,779 | 4,937 2 11 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 10,865 | 987 12 7 | 2,401 | 550 1 11 | 13,266 | 1,537 14 6 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 1,895½ | 277 11 9 | ..... | ..... | 1,895½ | 277 11 9 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... ... | ..... | .. ... |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | 88,005½ | 9,979 5 7 | 74,177 | 11,835 14 8 | 1,62,182½ | 21,815 4 3 |
| | Daily average... | 11,000 | 1,247 6 8⅜ | 9,272 | 1,479 7 10 | 20,273 | 2,726 14 6 |

A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | First week ending 7th Azur 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 18th October 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 23,884 | 2,949 7 10 | 17,150 | 3,085 5 0 | 41,034 | 6,034 12 10 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 1,706 | 599 15 5 | 610 | 365 3 10 | 2,316 | 965 3 3 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | ..... | ..... | 371 | 63 4 6 | 371 | 63 4 6 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 7,678 | 1,227 14 7 | 1,047 | 200 14 7 | 8,725 | 1,428 13 2 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | 33,268 | 4,777 5 10 | 19,178 | 3,714 11 11 | 52,446 | 8,492 1 9 |
| | Daily average... | 4,752$\frac{4}{7}$ | 682 7 8$\frac{3}{7}$ | 2,739$\frac{5}{7}$ | 530 10 10$\frac{1}{7}$ | 7,492$\frac{3}{7}$ | 1,213 2 6$\frac{3}{7}$ |

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A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Second week ending 15th Azur 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 26th October 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 14,274 | 6,478 7 2 | 13,957 | 902 10 5 | 28,231 | 7,381 1 7 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 1,551 | 208 6 0 | 197 | 29 8 3 | 1,748 | 237 14 3 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | ..... | ..... | 349 | 82 13 9 | 349 | 82 13 9 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 3,712 | 363 0 9 | 871 | 118 3 9 | 4,583 | 481 4 6 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | 19,537 | 7,049 13 11 | 15,374 | 1,133 4 2 | 34,911 | 8,183 2 1 |
| | Daily average... | 2,442 | 881 3 $8\frac{7}{8}$ | 1,921 | 141 10 $6\frac{1}{4}$ | 4,363 | 1,022 14 $3\frac{1}{8}$ |

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A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | Third week ending 22nd Azur 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 2nd November 1877. | | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 1,236½ | 335 11 9 | 11,645 | 624 5 0 | 12,881½ | 960 0 9 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 1,221 | 292 11 8 | 109 | 20 12 6 | 1,330 | 313 8 2 |
| 3 | Shorapur ..... | ..... | ..... | 243 | 51 11 0 | 243 | 51 11 0 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | ..... | ..... | 488 | 1,276 2 6 | 488 | 1,276 2 6 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | 2,457½ | 628 7 5 | 12,485 | 1,912 15 0 | 14,942½ | 2,601 6 5 |
| | Daily average... | 351 | 89 12 6 | 1,783 | 281 13 7 | 2,134 | 371 10 0 |

A.—*(continued.)*

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Fourth week ending 29th Azur 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 9th November 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 1,237 | 113 2 1 | 9,847 | 787 8 10 | 11,084 | 900 10 11 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 1,152 | 290 4 6 | 67 | 276 1 8 | 1,219 | 566 6 2 |
| 3 | Shorapur ..... | ..... | ..... | 164 | 283 14 7 | 164 | 283 14 7 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | ..... | ..... | 318 | 418 11 6 | 318 | 418 11 6 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | 2,389 | 403 6 7 | 10,396 | 1,766 4 7 | 12,785 | 2,169 11 2 |
| | Daily average... | 341 | 57 10 1 | 1,485 | 252 5 3 | 1,826 | 309 15 4 |

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A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | First week ending 7th Dai 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 16th November 1877. | | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | ..... | ..... | 1,194 | 283 2 6 | 1,194 | 283 2 6 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | ..... | ..... | 433 | 108 15 0 | 433 | 108 15 0 |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | ..... | ..... | 119 | 9 14 9 | 119 | 9 14 9 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | ..... | ..... | 227 | 45 4 11 | 227 | 45 4 11 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | ..... | ..... | 1,973 | 447 5 2 | 1,973 | 447 5 2 |
| | Daily average... | ..... | ..... | 282 | 63 14 5 | 282 | 63 14 5 |

A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | Second week ending 15th Dai 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 24th November 1877. | | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | ..... | ..... | 1,269 | 643 5 11 | 1,269 | 643 5 11 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | ..... | ..... | 126 | 12 7 6 | 126 | 12 7 6 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | ..... | ..... | 205 | 42 13 0 | 205 | 42 13 0 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | ..... | ..... | 1,600 | 698 10 5 | 1,600 | 698 10 5 |
| | Daily average... | ..... | ..... | 200 | 87 5 3 | 200 | 87 5 3 |

A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | Third week ending 22nd Dai 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 1st December 1877. | | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | ..... | ..... | 940 | 155 12 10 | 940 | 155 12 10 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Shorapur ..... | ..... | ..... | 109 | 9 12 9 | 109 | 9 12 9 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | ..... | ..... | 172 | 37 7 7 | 172 | 37 7 7 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | ..... | ..... | 1,221 | 203 1 2 | 1,221 | 203 1 2 |
| | Daily average... | ..... | ..... | 174 | 29 0 2 | 174 | 29 0 2 |

A.—*(continued.)*

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | Fourth week ending 29th Dai 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 8th December 1877. | | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | ..... | ..... | 826 | 771 3 5 | 826 | 771 3 5 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Shorapur ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 | 164 13 6 | 75 | 164 13 6 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | ..... | ..... | 159 | 117 3 5 | 159 | 117 3 5 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | ..... | ..... | 1,060 | 1,053 3 11 | 1,060 | 1,053 3 11 |
| | Daily average... | ..... | ..... | 151 | 150 7 5 | 151 | 150 7 5 |

A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | First week ending 7th Behman 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 15th December 1877. | | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | ..... | ..... | 554 | 158 1 1 | 554 | 158 1 1 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | ..... | ..... | 148 | 36 8 9 | 148 | 36 8 9 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... .. |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | ..... | ..... | 702 | 194 9 10 | 702 | 194 9 10 |
| | Daily average... | ..... | ..... | 100 | 27 12 10 | 100 | 27 12 10 |

A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Second week ending 15th Behman 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 23rd December 1877. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | ..... | ..... | 451 | 441 13 8 | 451 | 441 13 8 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Gulburga..... | ..... | ..... | 160 | 37 8 3 | 160 | 37 8 3 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | ..... | ..... | 611 | 479 5 11 | 611 | 479 5 11 |
| | Daily average... | ..... | ..... | 77 | 68 7 8 | 77 | 68 7 8 |

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A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | Third week ending 22nd Behman 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 30th December 1877. | | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | ..... | ..... | 251 | 36 5 5 | 251 | 36 5 5 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | ..... | ..... | 140 | 28 6 8 | 140 | 28 6 8 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | ..... | ..... | 391 | 64 12 1 | 391 | 64 12 1 |
| | Daily average... | ..... | ..... | 56 | 9 4 0 | 56 | 9 4 0 |

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A.—*(continued.)*

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Fourth week ending 30th Behman 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 7th January 1878. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | ..... | ..... | 78 | 333 8 6 | 78 | 333 8 6 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | ..... | ..... | 116 | 123 9 11 | 116 | 123 9 11 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | ..... | ..... | 194 | 457 2 5 | 194 | 457 2 5 |
| | Daily average... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 57 2 3½ | 24 | 57 2 3½ |

A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | First week ending 7th Isphundar 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 14th January 1878. | | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | ..... | ..... | 52 | 6 1 4 | 52 | 6 1 4 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | ..... | ..... | 52 | 6 1 4 | 52 | 6 1 4 |
| | Daily average... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 0 13 11 | 7 | 0 13 11 |

A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Second week ending 15th Isphundar 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 22nd January 1878. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | ..... | ..... | 38 | 3 15 11 | 38 | 3 15 11 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Shorapur..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | ..... | ..... | 38 | 3 15 11 | 38 | 3 15 11 |
| | Daily average,.. | ..... | ..... | 5 | 0 7 11 | 5 | 0 7 11 |

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A.—(*continued.*)

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | Third week ending 22nd Isphundar 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 29th January 1878. | | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 240 2 4 | 26 | 240 2 4 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Shorapur ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 240 2 4 | 26 | 240 2 4 |
| | Daily average... | ..... | ..... | 3·7 | 34 4 10 | 3·7 | 34 4 10 |

A.—*(continued.)*

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Expenditure incurred before the submission of weekly returns by Revenue Officers, &c. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | ..... | 8,207 1 2 | ..... | 2,697 14 6 | ..... | 10,905 5 8 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | ..... | 75,726 10 5 | ..... | 3,209 11 11 | ..... | 78,936 6 4 |
| 3 | Shorapur ..... | 19,438½ | 2,029 1 2 | ..... | 1,911 15 2 | ..... | 3,941 0 4 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 15,059 | 4,553 15 2 | ..... | 620 1 6 | ..... | 5,174 0 8 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | ..... | 2,480 1 7 | ..... | 114 12 0 | ..... | 2,594 13 7 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 35,682¾ | 6,573 1 3 | ..... | ..... | 3,5682¾ | 6,573 1 3 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total... | 70,180¼ | 99,570 5 9 | ..... | 8,554 7 1 | ..... | 1,08,124 12 10 |

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A.—*(continued.)*

| No. | District. | Relief Works. | | Poor Houses. | | Total of Columns 3 and 5. | Total of Columns 4 and 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Persons employed during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Total number of labourers and expenditure. | | | | |
| 1 | West Raichur... | 18,44,695½ | 2,32,507 4 9 | 9,02,880 | 1,15,522 4 8 | 27,47,575½ | 3,48,029 9 5 |
| 2 | East Raichur ... | 15,46,799 | 2,44,888 8 9 | 5,92,859 | 62,514 13 7 | 21,39,658 | 3,07,403 6 4 |
| 3 | Shorapur ..... | 9,77,015½ | 1,20,996 3 2 | 2,05,098 | 31,922 10 9 | 11,82,113½ | 1,52,918 13 11 |
| 4 | Gulburga ..... | 7,13,954 | 82,168 12 10 | 2,33,818 | 28,872 5 3 | 6,47,772 | 1,11,041 2 1 |
| 5 | Nuldrug ..... | 2,90,873½ | 38,598 8 7 | 63,383 | 5,515 0 0 | 3,54,256½ | 44,113 8 7 |
| 6 | Bheer ..... | 4,63,236½ | 62,130 14 1 | ..... | ..... | 4,63,236½ | 62,130 14 1 |
| 7 | Nulgunda ..... | 1,83,280½ | 29,513 6 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,83,280½ | 29,513 6 1 |
| 8 | Nagur-Kurnul.. | 1,97,884 | 27,318 7 10 | ..... | ..... | 1,97,884 | 27,318 7 10 |
| | Total... | 62,17,738½ | 8,38,122 2 1 | 19,98,038 | 2,44,347 2 3 | 82,15,776½ | 10,82,469 4 4 |

B

WEEKLY RECORD OF PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND OF RELIEF OPERATIONS, &c.,

| Number of Week. | For what Week. | Relief Works. | | | | Poor | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Persons employed Weekly. | | Expenditure Weekly. | | No. of Persons admitted Weekly. | |
| | | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| 1 | 7th Bahman 1286 ..... 15th December 1876 | 9,885 | 1,412 | 1,371 9 6 | 195 15 1 | ... | ... |
| 2 | 15th Bahman 1286 ..... 23rd December 1876 | 17,621 | 2,202 | 2,375 7 0 | 296 14 10 | ... | ... |
| 3 | 22nd Bahman 1286 ..... 30th December 1876 | 23,424 | 3,904 | 3,146 8 1 | 524 6 8 | ... | ... |
| 4 | 30th Bahman 1286 ..... 7th January 1877 | 29,558 | 3,284 | 2,237 3 0 | 248 9 2 | ... | ... |
| 5 | 7th Isphundar 1286 ... 14th January 1877 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... |
| 6 | 15th Isphundar 1286 ... 22nd January 1877 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... |
| 7 | 22nd Isphundar 1286 ... 29th January 1877 | 875 | 125 | 40 3 0 | 5 11 10 | ... | ... |
| 8 | 30th Isphundar 1286 ... 6th February 1877 | 7,751 | 969 | 901 5 5 | 112 10 8 | ... | ... |
| 9 | 7th Furverdi 1286 .. ... 13th February 1877 | 8,700 | 1,243 | 983 15 0 | 140 9 0 | ... | ... |
| 10 | 15th Furvurdi 1286 ..... 21st February 1877 | 5,418 | 677 | 532 8 6 | 66 9 1 | ... | ... |
| 11 | 22nd Furvurdi 1286 ..... 28th February 1877 | 3,456 | 494 | 241 1 0 | 34 7 0 | ... | ... |
| 12 | 31st Furvurdi 1286 ..... 9th March 1877 | 3,115 | 359 | 345 7 6 | 38 6 2 | ... | ... |
| 13 | 7th Ardibehest 1286 ... 16th March 1877 | 1,903 | 272 | 206 0 6 | 29 6 11 | ... | ... |
| 14 | 15th Ardebehest 1286 ... 24th March 1877 | 1,941 | 243 | 215 1 6 | 26 14 1 | ... | ... |
| 15 | 22nd Ardebehest 1286 ... 31st March 1877 | 557 | 79 | 482 0 3 | 68 13 9 | ... | ... |
| 16 | 31st Ardebehest 1286 ... 9th April 1877 | 15,180 | 1,686 | 1,259 0 6 | 139 14 3 | ... | ... |
| 17 | 7th Khurdad 1286 ..... 16th April 1877 | 683 | 98 | 70 1 6 | 10 0 2 | 1,607 | 267 |
| 18 | 15th Khurdad 1286 ..... 24th April 1877 | 11,051 | 1,381 | 1,044 13 9 | 130 9 8 | 5,956 | 744 |
| 19 | 22nd Khurdad 1286 ..... 1st May 1877 | 8,267 | 1,181 | 795 2 6 | 113 9 6 | 12,419 | 1,774 |
| 20 | 32nd Khurdad 1286 ..... 11th May 1877 | 14,617 | 1,462 | 1,975 3 0 | 197 8 3 | 30,316 | 3,031 |

# No. I.

IN THE DISTRICT OF WEST RAICHUR, COMMENCING FROM 1ST BAHMAN 1286.

| Houses. | | Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine. | | | Mortality. | | | | Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure Weekly. | | | | | Amongst Persons on Relief Works. | Amongst Persons in Poor Houses. | For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses. | Total. | |
| Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | On Relief Works. | In Poor Houses. | Total. | | | | | |
| Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | 1,371 9 6 | ..... | 1,371 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 3,747 0 6 | ..... | 3,747 0 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 6,893 8 7 | ..... | 6,893 8 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 9,130 11 7 | ..... | 9,130 11 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 9,130 11 7 | ..... | 9,130 11 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 9,130 11 7 | ..... | 9,130 11 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 9,170 14 7 | ..... | 9,170 14 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 10,072 4 0 | ..... | 10,072 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 11,056 3 0 | ..... | 11,056 3 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 11,588 11 6 | ..... | 11,588 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 11,829 12 6 | ..... | 11,829 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 12,175 4 0 | ..... | 12,175 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 12,381 4 6 | ..... | 12,381 4 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 12,596 6 0 | ..... | 12,596 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 13,078 6 3 | ..... | 13,078 6 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 14,337 6 9 | ..... | 14,337 6 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 179 10 0 | 29 15 0 | 14,407 8 3 | 179 10 0 | 14,587 2 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 549 14 3 | 68 0 9 | 15,452 6 0 | 729 8 3 | 16,181 14 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 987 8 6 | 141 1 2 | 16,247 8 6 | 1,717 0 9 | 17,964 9 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2,438 12 9 | 243 14 0 | 18,222 11 6 | 4,155 13 6 | 22,378 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

° Information with regard to the mortality which prevailed among the people employed on relief works not having been obtained, the figures are not given in this table.

WEST RAICHUR.—

| Number of Week. | For what Week. | Relief Works. | | | | Poor | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Persons employed Weekly. | | Expenditure Weekly. | | No. of Persons admitted Weekly. | |
| | | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| 21 | 7th Teer 1286 ..... 18th May 1877 | 14,857 | 2,122 | 1,469 4 3 | 209 14 4 | 21,752 | 3,107 |
| 22 | 15th Teer 1286 .... ..... 26th May 1877 | 17,776 | 2,222 | 2,974 8 7 | 371 13 1 | 29,003 | 3,625 |
| 23 | 22nd Teer 1286 ..... 2nd June 1877 | 43,815 | 6,259 | 3,128 2 3 | 446 14 0 | 28,608 | 4,086 |
| 24 | 31st Teer 1286 ..... 11th June 1877 | 73,958½ | 8,217 | 8,302 1 1 | 922 7 3 | 38,312 | 4,256 |
| 25 | 7th Amardad 1286 ..... 18th June 1877 | 54,285½ | 7,895 | 5,275 2 3 | 753 9 5 | 20,664 | 2,952 |
| 26 | 15th Amardad 1286 ..... 26th June 1877 | 76,947 | 9,818 | 9,095 3 4 | 1,136 14 5 | 25,734 | 3,216 |
| 27 | 22nd Amardad 1286 ..... 3rd July 1877 | 35,248 | 5,035 | 4,364 10 0 | 623 8 3 | 24,366 | 3,480 |
| 28 | 31st Amardad 1286 ..... 12th July 1877 | 1,90,128 | 21,125 | 23,518 8 3 | 2,613 2 8 | 39,441 | 4,382 |
| 29 | 7th Sherivur 1286 ..... 19th July 1877 | 1,31,265 | 18,752 | 17,952 12 3 | 2,564 10 10 | 35,071 | 5,010 |
| 30 | 15th Sherivur 1286 ..... 27th July 1877 | 1,59,122 | 19,890 | 21,169 12 2 | 2,646 3 6 | 38,417 | 4,802 |
| 31 | 22nd Sherivur 1286 ..... 3rd August 1877 | 91,700 | 13,100 | 11,490 12 0 | 1,641 8 7 | 32,270 | 4,610 |
| 32 | 31st Sherivur 1286 ..... 12th August 1877 | 1,61,357 | 17,928 | 18,862 12 6 | 2,095 13 10 | 37,412 | 4,156 |
| 33 | 7th Mehur 1287..... 19th August 1877 | 1,09,184 | 15,598 | 12,673 5 0 | 1,810 7 7 | 29,281 | 4,183 |
| 34 | 15th Mehur 1287..... 27th August 1877 | 78,943 | 9,868 | 8,886 9 0 | 1,110 13 1 | 22,328 | 2,791 |
| 35 | 22nd Mehur 1287..... 3rd September 1877 | 1,17,352 | 16,764 | 16,984 10 3 | 2,426 6 0 | 22,533 | 3,219 |
| 36 | 30th Mehur 1287 ..... 11th September 1877 | 1,05,296 | 13,182 | 12,007 8 3 | 1,500 15 0 | 1,55,178 | 9,397 |
| 37 | 7th Aban 1287 ..... 18th September 1877 | 54,269 | 7,752 | 5,030 10 0 | 718 10 7 | 42,588 | 6,079 |
| 38 | 15th Aban 1287 ..... 26th September 1877 | 52,601 | 6,575 | 5,863 8 7 | 737 9 1 | 39,213 | 4,902 |
| 39 | 22nd Aban 1287 ..... 3rd October 1877 | 29,665 | 4,237 | 2,837 6 9 | 405 5 6 | 34,117 | 4,874 |
| 40 | 30th Aban 1287 ..... 11th October 1877 | 42,293 | 5,286 | 4,313 2 6 | 539 2 3 | 68,046 | 8,506 |

5

*Continued.*

| Houses. | | | Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine. | | | Mortality. | | | | Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure Weekly. | | | | | | Amongst Persons on Relief Works. | Amongst Persons in Poor Houses. | For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses. | Total. | |
| Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | | On Relief Works. | In Poor Houses. | Total. | | | | | |
| Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | | | |
| 2,280 10 0 | 325 12 10 | | 19,691 15 9 | 6,436 7 6 | 26,128 7 3 | ... | 73 | ... | 73 | 73 |
| 2,237 9 3 | 279 11 1 | | 22,666 8 4 | 8,674 0 9 | 31,341 9 1 | ... | 111 | ... | 111 | 184 |
| 2,535 0 6 | 362 2 4 | | 25,794 10 7 | 11,209 1 3 | 37,003 11 10 | ... | 96 | ... | 96 | 280 |
| 2,954 4 9 | 328 4 1 | | 34,096 11 8 | 14,163 6 0 | 48,260 1 8 | ... | 106 | ... | 106 | 386 |
| 2,265 4 9 | 323 9 9 | | 39,371 13 11 | 16,428 10 9 | 55,800 8 6 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | 394 |
| 3,662 14 3 | 457 13 9 | | 48,467 1 3 | 20,091 9 0 | 68,558 10 3 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | 422 |
| 3,768 3 4 | 538 5 0 | | 52,831 11 3 | 23,859 12 4 | 76,691 7 7 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | 446 |
| 6,585 0 11 | 731 10 9 | | 76,350 3 6 | 30,444 13 3 | 1,06,795 0 9 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | 482 |
| 3,934 10 9 | 562 1 6 | | 94,302 15 9 | 34,379 8 0 | 1,28,682 7 9 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | 499 |
| 5,296 7 11 | 662 0 11 | | 1,15,472 11 11 | 39,675 15 11 | 1,55,148 11 10 | ... | 45 | ... | 45 | 544 |
| 4,372 10 8 | 624 10 8 | | 1,26,963 7 11 | 44,048 10 7 | 1,71,012 2 6 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | 562 |
| 5,413 7 3 | 601 7 11 | | 1,45,826 4 5 | 49,462 1 10 | 1,95,288 6 3 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | 580 |
| 3,117 5 9 | 445 5 4 | | 1,58,499 9 5 | 52,579 7 7 | 2,11,079 1 0 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | 595 |
| 3,306 15 7 | 413 5 11 | | 1,67,386 2 5 | 55,886 7 2 | 2,23,272 9 7 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | 615 |
| 2,342 14 4 | 334 11 2 | | 1,84,370 12 8 | 58,229 5 6 | 2,42,600 2 2 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | 625 |
| 23,216 9 8 | 2,902 1 2 | | 1,96,378 4 11 | 81,445 15 2 | 2,77,824 4 1 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | 637 |
| 4,378 1 2 | 625 7 2 | | 2,01,408 14 11 | 85,824 0 4 | 2,87,232 15 3 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | 653 |
| 6,554 4 7 | 819 4 7 | | 2,07,272 7 6 | 92,378 4 11 | 2,99,650 12 5 | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | 676 |
| 4,388 14 5 | 626 5 9 | | 2,10,109 14 3 | 96,767 3 4 | 3,06,877 1 7 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | 698 |
| 7,805 9 4 | 975 12 5 | | 2,14,423 0 9 | 1,04,572 12 8 | 3,18,995 13 5 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | 726 |

WEST RAICHUR.—

| Number of Week. | For what Week. | Relief Work. | | | | Poor | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Persons employed Weekly. | | Expenditure Weekly. | | No. of Persons admitted Weekly. | |
| | | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| 41 | 7th Azur 1287 ..... 18th October 1877 | 23,884 | 3,412 | 2,949 7 10 | 421 5 8 | 17,150 | 2,450 |
| 42 | 15th Azur 1287 ..... 26th October 1877 | 14,274 | 1,784 | 6,478 7 2 | 809 12 10 | 13,957 | 1,745 |
| 43 | 22nd Azur 1287 ..... 2nd November 1877 | 1,236½ | 176 | 335 11 9 | 47 15 4 | 11,645 | 1,663 |
| 44 | 29th Azur 1287 ..... 9th November 1877 | 1,237 | 176 | 113 2 1 | 16 2 7 | 9,847 | 1,407 |
| 45 | 7th Dai 1287 ..... 16th November 1877 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 1,194 | 171 |
| 46 | 15th Dai 1287 ..... ..... 24th November 1877 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 1,269 | 159 |
| 47 | 22nd Dai 1287 ..... 1st December 1877 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 940 | 134 |
| 48 | 29th Dai 1287 ..... 8th December 1877 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 826 | 118 |
| 49 | 7th Behman 1287 ..... 15th December 1877 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 554 | 79 |
| 50 | 15th Behman 1287 ..... 23rd December 1877 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 451 | 56 |
| 51 | 22nd Behman 1287 ..... 30th December 1877 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 251 | 36 |
| 52 | 30th Behman 1287 ..... 7th January 1878 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 78 | 10 |
| 53 | 7th Isphundar 1287 ... 14th January 1878 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 52 | 7 |
| 54 | 15th Isphundar 1287 .. 22nd January 1878 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 38 | 5 |
| 55 | 22nd Isphundar 1287 ... 29th January 1878 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 4 |
| | | 18,44,695½ | ... | 2,24,299 13 7 | ..... | 9,02,880 | ... |
| | Add Expenditure by Revenue Officers ..... | ... | ... | 8,207 7 2 | ..... | ... | ... |
| | Total... | 18,44,695½ | ... | 2,32,507 4 9 | ..... | 9,02,880 | ... |

Hyderabad, Deccan, 5th February 1879.

*Continued.*

| Houses. | | |

WEEKLY RECORD OF PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND OF RELIEF OPERATIONS, &c.,

| Number of Week. | For what Week. | Relief Works. | | | | Poor | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Persons employed Weekly. | | Expenditure Weekly. | | No. of Persons admitted Weekly. | |
| | | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| 1 | 7th Bahman 1286 ..... 15th December 1876 | 6,624 | 946 | 717 12 3 | 102 8 7 | ... | ... |
| 2 | 15th Bahman 1286 ..... 23rd December 1876 | 13,529 | 1,691 | 1,427 14 6 | 178 7 10 | ... | ... |
| 3 | 22nd Bahman 1286 ..... 30th December 1876 | 28,792 | 4,798 | 3,764 10 10 | 627 7 1 | ... | ... |
| 4 | 30th Bahman 1286 ..... 7th January 1877 | 50,936 | 5,648 | 5,747 1 11 | 638 9 1 | ... | ... |
| 5 | 7th Isphundar 1286 ... 14th January 1877 | 63,149 | 9,021 | 6,231 7 3 | 890 3 4 | ... | ... |
| 6 | 15th Isphundar 1286 ... 22nd January 1877 | 75,633 | 9,454 | 7,659 7 0 | 957 6 10 | ... | ... |
| 7 | 22nd Isphundar 1286 ... 29th January 1877 | 53,177 | 7,597 | 5,575 15 7 | 796 9 1 | ... | ... |
| 8 | 30th Isphundar 1286 ... 6th February 1877 | 93,879 | 11,735 | 7,229 3 7 | 903 10 5 | ... | ... |
| 9 | 7th Furverdi 1286 .. ... 13th February 1877 | 73,558 | 10,508 | 7,569 1 2 | 1,081 4 9 | ... | ... |
| 10 | 15th Furvurdi 1286 ..... 21st February 1877 | 64,797 | 8,099 | 6,900 14 8 | 873 13 10 | ... | ... |
| 11 | 22nd Furvurdi 1286 ..... 28th February 1877 | 45,650 | 7,608 | 4,197 14 9 | 599 11 2 | ... | ... |
| 12 | 31st Furvurdi 1286 ..... 9th March 1877 | 67,691 | 6,769 | 6,720 11 8 | 746 11 11 | ... | ... |
| 13 | 7th Ardibehest 1286 ... 16th March 1877 | 37,368 | 5,338 | 3,284 13 10 | 469 4 2 | ... | ... |
| 14 | 15th Ardebehest 1286 ... 24th March 1877 | 29,517 | 3,565 | 2,568 4 11 | 321 1 10 | ... | ... |
| 15 | 22nd Ardebehest 1286 ... 31st March 1877 | 22,799 | 3,257 | 1,984 10 3 | 283 8 4 | ... | ... |
| 16 | 31st Ardebehest 1286 ... 9th April 1877 | 24,663 | 2,740 | 2,619 10 6 | 291 1 2 | 1,085 | 180 |
| 17 | 7th Khurdad 1286 ..... 16th April 1877 | 16,809 | 2,401 | 1,999 9 11 | 285 10 6 | 2,758 | 394 |
| 18 | 15th Khurdad 1286 ..... 24th April 1877 | 25,929 | 3,241 | 2,658 4 3 | 332 4 6 | 6,217 | 785 |
| 19 | 22nd Khurdad 1286 ..... 1st May 1877 | 18,927 | 2,704 | 2,640 11 6 | 377 3 11 | 8,663 | 1,237 |
| 20 | 32nd Khurdad 1286 ..... 11th May 1877 | 34,135 | 3,413 | 3,612 6 3 | 361 3 9 | 19,106 | 1,910 |

# No. II.

IN THE DISTRICT OF EAST RAICHUR, COMMENCING FROM 1ST BAHMAN 1286.

| Houses. | | Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine. | | | Mortality. | | | | Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure Weekly. | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | On Relief Works. | In Poor Houses. | Total. | Amongst Persons on Relief Works. | Amongst Persons in Poor Houses. | For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses. | Total. | |
| Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | 717 12 3 | ..... | 717 12 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 2,145 10 9 | ..... | 2,145 10 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 5,910 5 7 | ..... | 5,910 5 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 11,657 7 6 | ..... | 11,657 7 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 17,888 14 9 | ..... | 17,888 14 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 25,548 5 9 | ..... | 25,548 5 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 31,124 5 4 | ..... | 31,124 5 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 38,353 8 11 | ..... | 38,353 8 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 45,922 10 1 | ..... | 45,922 10 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 52,913 8 9 | ..... | 52,913 8 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 57,111 7 6 | ..... | 57,111 7 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 63,832 3 2 | ..... | 63,832 3 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 67,117 1 0 | ..... | 67,117 1 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 69,685 5 11 | ..... | 69,685 5 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 71,670 0 2 | ..... | 71,670 0 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 162 5 6 | 30 6 3 | 74,289 10 8 | 162 5 6 | 74,452 0 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 172 4 6 | 24 9 9 | 76,289 4 7 | 334 10 0 | 76,623 14 7 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 |
| 426 10 10 | 53 5 4 | 78,947 8 10 | 761 4 10 | 79,708 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 646 4 0 | 92 5 1 | 81,588 4 4 | 1,407 8 10 | 82,995 13 2 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | 11 |
| 2,458 4 11 | 245 14 1 | 85,200 10 7 | 3,865 13 9 | 89,066 8 4 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | 20 |

EAST RAICHUR.—

| Number of Week. | For what Week. | Relief Works. | | | | Poor | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Persons employed Weekly. | | Expenditure Weekly. | | No. of Persons admitted Weekly. | |
| | | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| 21 | 7th Teer 1286 ..... 18th May 1877 | 31,694 | 4,527 | 3,931 5 0 | 561 9 10 | 19,886 | 2,840 |
| 22 | 15th Teer 1286 ..... 26th May 1877 | 39,329 | 4,916 | 4,121 4 4 | 515 2 6 | 32,816 | 4,102 |
| 23 | 22nd Teer 1286 ..... 2nd June 1877 | 64,487 | 9,212 | 5,745 14 4 | 820 13 5 | 35,840 | 5,120 |
| 24 | 31st Teer 1286 ..... 11th June 1877 | 75,813 | 8,424 | 7,107 8 4 | 789 11 7 | 47,714 | 5,301 |
| 25 | 7th Amardad 1286 ..... 18th June 1877 | 46,360 | 6,623 | 5,646 7 5 | 806 10 2 | 27,561 | 3,937 |
| 26 | 15th Amardad 1286 ..... 26th June 1877 | 43,183 | 5,398 | 4,335 2 9 | 541 14 4 | 23,127 | 2,890 |
| 27 | 22nd Amardad 1286 ..... 3rd July 1877 | 29,601 | 4,229 | 2,874 13 4 | 410 11 1 | 18,901 | 2,700 |
| 28 | 31st Amardad 1286 ..... 12th July 1877 | 49,191 | 5,466 | 4,890 13 4 | 543 6 9 | 37,009 | 4,112 |
| 29 | 7th Sherivur 1286 ..... 19th July 1877 | 34,035 | 4,862 | 4,125 6 3 | 589 5 5 | 40,088 | 5,726 |
| 30 | 15th Sherivur 1286 ..... 27th July 1877 | 29,297 | 4,912 | 5,533 15 10 | 691 11 11 | 50,636 | 6,329 |
| 31 | 22nd Sherivur 1286 ..... 3rd August 1877 | 30,343 | 4,335 | 3,867 1 3 | 552 7 0 | 29,297 | 4,185 |
| 32 | 31st Sherivur 1286 ..... 12th August 1877 | 52,285 | 5,809 | 6,275 12 3 | 697 4 11 | 70,263 | 7,807 |
| 33 | 7th Mehur 1287..... 19th August 1877 | 26,794 | 3,828 | 4,137 0 6 | 591 0 1 | 19,231 | 2,747 |
| 34 | 15th Mehur 1287..... 27th August 1877 | 27,094 | 3,287 | 2,966 0 11 | 370 12 1 | 20,834 | 2,604 |
| 35 | 22nd Mehur 1287..... 3rd September 1877 | 13,052 | 1,865 | 1,423 14 3 | 203 6 7 | 20,759 | 2,965 |
| 36 | 30th Mehur 1287..... 11th September 1877 | 25,949 | 3,243 | 6,795 1 3 | 849 6 2 | 22,050 | 2,756 |
| 37 | 7th Aban 1287 ..... 18th September 1877 | 17,793 | 2,542 | 2,951 11 5 | 421 10 9 | 13,916 | 1,988 |
| 38 | 15th Aban 1287 ..... 26th September 1877 | 22,445 | 2,805 | 2,595 12 5 | 324 7 6 | 14,155 | 1,769 |
| 39 | 22nd Aban 1287 ..... 3rd October 1877 | 15,415 | 2,202 | 1,971 15 5 | 281 11 4 | 8,985 | 1,283 |
| 40 | 30th Aban 1287 ..... 11th October 1877 | 9,427 | 1,178 | 1,272 13 7 | 159 1 8 | 476 | 59 |

*Continued.*

| HOUSES. | | |

EAST RAICHUR.—

| Number of Week. | For what Week. | Relief Work. | | | | Poor | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Persons employed Weekly. | | Expenditure Weekly. | | No. of Persons admitted Weekly. | |
| | | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| 41 | 7th Azur 1287 ..... 18th October 1877 | 1,706 | 243 | 599 15 5 | 85 11 4 | 610 | 87 |
| 42 | 15th Azur 1287 ..... 26th October 1877 | 1,551 | 193 | 208 6 0 | 26 0 9 | 197 | 25 |
| 43 | 22nd Azur 1287 ..... 2nd November 1877 | 1,221 | 174 | 292 11 8 | 41 13 1 | 109 | 15 |
| 44 | 29th Azur 1287 ..... 9th November 1877 | 1,152 | 164 | 290 4 6 | 41 7 6 | 67 | 10 |
| 45 | 7th Dai 1287 ..... 16th November 1877 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 433 | 62 |
| | | 15,46,799 | ... | 1,69,161 14 4 | ..... | 5,92,859 | ... |
| | Add Expenditure by Revenue Officers ..... | ... | ... | 75,726 10 5 | ..... | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total... | 15,46,799 | ... | 2,44,888 8 9 | ..... | 5,92,859 | ... |

Hyderabad, Deccan, 5th February 1879.

*Continued.*

| Houses. | | | | | | Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine. | | | Mortality. | | | | Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure Weekly. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Expenditure during the Week. | | | Daily Average. | | | On Relief Works. | In Poor Houses. | Total. | Amongst Persons on Relief Works. | Amongst Persons in Poor Houses. | For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses. | Total. | |
| Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | | | |
| 365 | 3 | 10 | 52 | 2 | 10 | 1,68,370 8 2 | 59,333 9 9 | 2,27,704 1 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 3 | 1,68,578 14 2 | 59,363 9 0 | 2,27,942 7 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 15 | 6 | 1,68,871 9 10 | 59,383 14 6 | 2,28,255 8 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 276 | 1 | 8 | 39 | 7 | 1 | 1,69,161 14 4 | 59,660 0 2 | 2,28,821 14 6 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 633 |
| 108 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 9 | 0 | ..... | 59,768 15 2 | 59,768 15 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 59,768 | 15 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3,209 | 11 | 11 | Amount paid on account of salaries, &c., to the servants after the close of relief camps. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 62,978 | 11 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 463 | 13 | 6 | Deduct cash recovery. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 62,514 | 13 | 7 | ..... | | | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | 633 | ... | 633 | ... |

MAHDI ALI,

Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee.

WEEKLY RECORD OF PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND OF RELIEF OPERATIONS, &c.,

| Number of Week. | For what Week. | Relief Works. | | | | Poor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Persons employed Weekly. | | Expenditure Weekly. | | No. of Persons admitted Weekly. |
| | | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| 1 | 7th Behman 1286 ..... 15th December 1876 | 212 | 30 | 29 5 0 | 4 3 0 | ... | ... |
| 2 | 15th Behman 1286 ..... 23rd December 1876 | 5,273 | 659 | 565 7 7 | 70 10 11 | ... | ... |
| 3 | 22nd Behman 1286 ..... 30th December 1876 | 6,826½ | 1,137 | 683 15 10 | 113 15 11 | ... | ... |
| 4 | 30th Behman 1286 ..... 7th January 1877 | 4,900 | 544 | 791 7 6 | 87 13 11 | ... | ... |
| 5 | 7th Isphundar 1286 ... 14th January 1877 | 8,045 | 1,006 | 845 5 11 | 120 12 10 | ... | ... |
| 6 | 15th Isphundar 1286 ... 22nd January 1877 | 13,318 | 1,665 | 1,372 1 4 | 171 8 2 | ... | ... |
| 7 | 22nd Isphundar 1286 ... 29th January 1877 | 2,789 | 398 | 254 2 10 | 36 4 11 | ... | ... |
| 8 | 30th Isphundar 1286 ... 6th February 1877 | 13,794 | 1,724 | 1,500 5 9 | 187 8 8 | ... | ... |
| 9 | 7th Furverdi 1286 .. ... 13th February 1877 | 3,106 | 444 | 359 10 0 | 51 6 0 | ... | ... |
| 10 | 15th Furvurdi 1286 ..... 21st February 1877 | 2,692 | 336 | 327 0 0 | 40 14 0 | ... | ... |
| 11 | 22nd Furvurdi 1286 ..... 28th February 1877 | 2,143 | 357 | 267 8 9 | 44 9 5 | ... | ... |
| 12 | 31st Furvurdi 1286 ..... 9th March 1877 | 4,528 | 453 | 515 3 4 | 51 8 4 | ... | ... |
| 13 | 7th Ardibehest 1286 ... 16th March 1877 | 445 | 63 | 147 0 3 | 21 0 0 | ... | ... |
| 14 | 15th Ardibehest 1286 ... 24th March 1877 | 273 | 34 | 38 4 11 | 4 12 7 | ... | ... |
| 15 | 22nd Ardibehest 1286 ... 31st March 1877 | ... | ... | 20 8 0 | 2 14 10 | ... | ... |
| 16 | 31st Ardibehest 1286 ... 9th April 1877 | 527 | 59 | 54 12 8 | 6 1 5 | ... | ... |
| 17 | 7th Khurdad 1286 ..... 16th April 1877 | 1,784 | 255 | 176 3 8 | 25 2 10 | ... | ... |
| 18 | 15th Khurdad 1286 ..... 24th April 1877 | 2,096 | 262 | 209 4 10 | 26 2 7 | ... | ... |
| 19 | 22nd Khurdad 1286 ..... 1st May 1877 | 2,168 | 309 | 201 14 4 | 28 13 5 | ... | ... |
| 20 | 32nd Khurdad 1286 ..... 11th May 1877 | 6,555 | 655 | 1,111 7 2 | 111 2 3 | ... | ... |

# No. III.

IN THE DISTRICT OF SHORAPORE, COMMENCING FROM 1ST BAHMAN 1286.

| Houses. | | Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine. | | | Mortality. | | | | Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure Weekly. | | | | | Amongst Persons on Relief Works. | Amongst Persons in Poor Houses. | For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses. | Total. | |
| Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | On Relief Works. | In Poor Houses. | Total. | | | | | |
| Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | 29 5 0 | ..... | 29 5 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 594 12 7 | ..... | 594 12 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 1,278 12 5 | ..... | 1,278 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 2,070 3 11 | ..... | 2,070 3 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 2,915 9 10 | ..... | 2,915 9 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 4,287 11 2 | ..... | 4,287 11 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 4,541 14 0 | ..... | 4,541 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 6,042 3 9 | ..... | 6,042 3 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 6,401 13 9 | ..... | 6,401 13 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 6,728 13 9 | ..... | 6,728 13 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 6,996 6 6 | ..... | 6,996 6 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 7,511 9 10 | ..... | 7,511 9 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 7,658 10 11 | ..... | 7,658 10 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 7,696 15 0 | ..... | 7,696 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 7,717 7 0 | ..... | 7,717 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 7,772 3 8 | ..... | 7,772 3 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 7,948 7 4 | ..... | 7,948 7 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 8,157 12 2 | ..... | 8,157 12 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 8,359 10 6 | ..... | 8,359 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 9,471 1 8 | ..... | 9,471 1 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

SHORAPORE.—

| Number of Week. | For what Week. | Relief Works. | | | | Poor | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Persons employed Weekly. | | Expenditure Weekly. | | No. of Persons admitted Weekly. | |
| | | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| 21 | 7th Teer 1286 ..... 18th May 1877 | 6,957 | 994 | 242 0 6 | 34 9 2 | 3,003 | 429 |
| 22 | 15th Teer 1286 .... ..... 26th May 1877 | 14,080 | 1,760 | 1,424 3 8 | 178 0 4 | 3,820 | 477 |
| 23 | 22nd Teer 1286 ..... 2nd June 1877 | 17,678 | 2,946 | 1,870 6 0 | 311 11 8 | 4,304 | 614 |
| 24 | 31st Teer 1286 ..... 11th June 1877 | 46,195 | 5,133 | 5,028 13 6 | 502 14 2 | 8,003 | 889 |
| 25 | 7th Amardad 1286 ..... 18th June 1877 | 28,951 | 4,136 | 3,017 10 7 | 431 1 6 | 7,343 | 1,049 |
| 26 | 15th Amardad 1286 ..... 26th June 1877 | 38,067 | 4,758 | 3,917 13 7 | 489 11 8 | 7,942 | 992 |
| 27 | 22nd Amardad 1286 ..... 3rd July 1877 | 33,145 | 4,735 | 5,053 11 3 | 721 15 4 | 9,274 | 1,324 |
| 28 | 31st Amardad 1286 ..... 12th July 1877 | 80,097 | 8,899 | 12,368 6 11 | 1,374 4 4 | 15,859 | 1,762 |
| 29 | 7th Sherivur 1286 ..... 19th July 1877 | 60,695 | 8,671 | 7,576 2 1 | 1,082 4 10 | 18,260 | 2,608 |
| 30 | 15th Sherivur 1286 ..... 27th July 1877 | 78,716 | 9,839 | 11,114 12 8 | 1,389 5 7 | 25,103 | 3,137 |
| 31 | 22nd Sherivur 1286 ..... 3rd August 1877 | 60,016 | 8,574 | 7,835 4 0 | 1,119 5 1 | 10,914 | 1,559 |
| 32 | 31st Sherivur 1286 ..... 12th August 1877 | 73,759 | 8,195 | 8,462 5 1 | 944 1 0 | 9,599 | 1,066 |
| 33 | 7th Mehur 1287 ..... 19th August 1877 | 5,785 | 7,398 | 5,244 3 1 | 7,049 2 9 | 7,652 | 1,093 |
| 34 | 15th Mehur 1287 ..... 27th August 1877 | 63,111 | 7,889 | 6,542 10 0 | 817 13 3 | 16,582 | 2,072 |
| 35 | 22nd Mehur 1287..... 3rd September 1877 | 45,981½ | 6,569 | 4,772 1 8 | 681 11 8 | 12,559 | 1,794 |
| 36 | 30th Mehur 1287 ..... 11th September 1877 | 48,104 | 6,013 | 5,612 15 9 | 701 9 11 | 12,267 | 1,533 |
| 37 | 7th Aban 1287 ..... 18th September 1877 | 35,236 | 5,033 | 6,471 8 8 | 924 8 1 | 8,886 | 1,269 |
| 38 | 15th Aban 1287 ..... 26th September 1877 | 39,832 | 4,979 | 5,724 7 0 | 715 8 10 | 10,308 | 1,288 |
| 39 | 22nd Aban 1287 ..... 3rd October 1877 | 30,172 | 4,310 | 4,088 11 2 | 584 1 7 | 8,510 | 1,215 |
| 40 | 30th Aban 1287 ..... 11th October 1877 | 23,525 | 2,940 | 3,127 13 2 | 390 15 7 | 3,254 | 419 |

*Continued.*

| Houses. | | | | | | Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine. | | | | | | Mortality. | | | | Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure Weekly. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Expenditure during the Week. | | | Daily Average. | | | On Relief Works. | | | In Poor Houses. | | | Total. | | | Amongst Persons on Relief Works. | Amongst Persons in Poor Houses. | For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses. | Total. | |
| Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | | | | | |
| 227 | 2 | 9 | 32 | 7 | 3 | 9,713 | 2 | 2 | 227 | 2 | 9 | 9,940 | 4 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 409 | 8 | 3 | 51 | 3 | 0 | 11,137 | 5 | 10 | 636 | 11 | 0 | 11,774 | 0 | 10 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | 6 |
| 494 | 4 | 3 | 70 | 9 | 9 | 13,007 | 11 | 10 | 1,130 | 15 | 3 | 14,138 | 11 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 10 |
| 902 | 3 | 6 | 100 | 3 | 11 | 18,036 | 9 | 4 | 2,033 | 2 | 9 | 20,069 | 12 | 1 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | 22 |
| 1,041 | 14 | 3 | 148 | 13 | 5 | 21,054 | 3 | 11 | 3,075 | 1 | 6 | 24,129 | 4 | 11 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | 40 |
| 1,322 | 2 | 6 | 165 | 4 | 3 | 24,972 | 1 | 6 | 4,397 | 3 | 6 | 29,370 | 5 | 3 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | 64 |
| 1,246 | 0 | 3 | 178 | 0 | 0 | 30,025 | 12 | 9 | 5,643 | 3 | 9 | 35,669 | 0 | 6 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | 90 |
| 1,959 | 3 | 0 | 217 | 11 | 0 | 42,394 | 3 | 8 | 7,602 | 6 | 9 | 49,996 | 10 | 5 | ... | 30 | ... | 30 | 120 |
| 2,449 | 4 | 6 | 349 | 14 | 4 | 49,970 | 5 | 9 | 1,051 | 11 | 3 | 51,022 | 1 | 0 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | 152 |
| 5,670 | 5 | 6 | 458 | 12 | 8 | 61,085 | 2 | 5 | 13,722 | 0 | 9 | 74,807 | 3 | 2 | ... | 54 | ... | 54 | 206 |
| 1,617 | 7 | 6 | 231 | 1 | 0 | 68,920 | 6 | 5 | 15,339 | 8 | 3 | 84,259 | 14 | 8 | ... | 45 | ... | 45 | 251 |
| 1,407 | 12 | 3 | 156 | 6 | 8 | 77,382 | 11 | 6 | 16,747 | 4 | 6 | 94,130 | 0 | 0 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | 283 |
| 1,235 | 8 | 0 | 176 | 8 | 0 | 82,626 | 14 | 7 | 17,982 | 12 | 6 | 1,00,609 | 11 | 1 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | 320 |
| 2,161 | 7 | 3 | 270 | 2 | 10 | 89,169 | 8 | 7 | 20,144 | 3 | 9 | 1,09,313 | 12 | 4 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | 354 |
| 1,586 | 4 | 6 | 226 | 9 | 9 | 93,941 | 10 | 3 | 21,730 | 8 | 3 | 1,15,672 | 2 | 6 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | 405 |
| 1,711 | 4 | 9 | 213 | 14 | 7 | 99,554 | 10 | 0 | 23,441 | 13 | 0 | 1,22,996 | 7 | 0 | ... | 41 | ... | 41 | 446 |
| 1,463 | 1 | 3 | 209 | 0 | 2 | 1,06,026 | 2 | 8 | 24,904 | 14 | 3 | 1,30,931 | 0 | 11 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | 482 |
| 1,536 | 9 | 6 | 192 | 1 | 2 | 1,11,750 | 9 | 8 | 26,441 | 7 | 9 | 1,38,192 | 1 | 5 | ... | 40 | ... | 40 | 522 |
| 1,081 | 1 | 9 | 154 | 7 | 1 | 1,15,839 | 4 | 10 | 27,522 | 9 | 6 | 1,43,361 | 14 | 4 | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | 545 |
| 1,809 | 5 | 9 | 226 | 2 | 8 | 1,18,967 | 2 | 0 | 29,331 | 15 | 3 | 1,48,299 | 1 | 3 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 549 |

SHORAPORE.—

| Number of Week. | For what Week. | Relief Work. | | | | Poor | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Persons employed Weekly. | | Expenditure Weekly. | | No. of Persons admitted Weekly. | |
| | | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| 41 | 7th Azur 1287 ..... 18th October 1877 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 371 | 53 |
| 42 | 15th Azur 1287 ..... 26th October 1877 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 349 | 44 |
| 43 | 22nd Azur 1287 ..... 2nd November 1877 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 243 | 33 |
| 44 | 29th Azur 1287 ..... 9th November 1877 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 164 | 23 |
| 45 | 7th Dai 1287 ..... 16th November 1877 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 119 | 17 |
| 46 | 15th Dai 1287 ..... 24th November 1877 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 126 | 16 |
| 47 | 22nd Dai 1287 ..... 1st December 1877 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 109 | 15 |
| 48 | 29th Dai 1287 ..... 8th December 1877 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 75 | 11 |
| | | 9,57,577 | ... | 1,18,967 2 0 | ..... | 2,05,098 | ... |
| | Add total number of labourers and expenditure previous to the submission of detailed returns and expenditure by Revenue Officers ..... | 19,438½ | ... | 2,029 1 2 | ..... | ... | ... |
| | Total..... | 9,77,015½ | ... | 1,20,996 3 2 | ..... | 2,05,098 | ... |

(Sd.) G. PALMER,
Suptg. Engineer and Secretary,
to S. O. Maham in the P. W. D. and Municipalities.

*Continued.*

| Houses. | | | Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine. | | | Mortality. | | | | Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure Weekly. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | | On Relief Works. | In Poor Houses. | Total. | Amongst Persons on Relief Works. | Amongst Persons in Poor Houses. | For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses. | Total. | |
| Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | | | |
| 63 4 6 | 9 10 0 | | ..... | 29,395 3 9 | 29,395 3 9 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 553 |
| 82 13 9 | 10 5 6 | | ..... | 29,478 1 6 | 29,478 1 8 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 557 |
| 51 11 0 | 7 6 0 | | ..... | 29,529 12 6 | 29,529 12 6 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 561 |
| 283 14 7 | 40 8 11 | | ..... | 29,813 11 1 | 29,813 11 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 564 |
| 9 14 9 | 1 6 8 | | ..... | 29,823 9 10 | 29,823 9 10 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 565 |
| 12 7 6 | 1 8 11 | | ..... | 29,836 1 4 | 29,836 1 4 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 567 |
| 9 12 9 | 1 6 5 | | ..... | 29,845 14 1 | 29,845 14 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 164 13 6 | 23 8 9 | | ..... | 30,010 11 7 | 30,010 11 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 30,010 11 7 | ..... | | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,910 12 11 | ..... | | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 2 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31,922 10 9 | ..... | | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | 567 | ... | 567 | ... |

MAHDI ALI,

Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee.

**B.**

## WEEKLY RECORD OF PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND OF RELIEF OPERATIONS, &c.,

| Number of Week. | For what Week. | Relief Works. | | | | Poor | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Persons employed Weekly. | | Expenditure Weekly. | | No. of Persons admitted Weekly. | |
| | | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| 1 | 7th Behman 1286 ..... 15th December 1876 | 1,888 | 269 | 250 4 8 | 35 12 1 | ... | ... |
| 2 | 15th Behman 1286 ..... 23rd December 1876 | 10,689 | 1,336 | 1,626 1 8 | 203 4 2 | ... | ... |
| 3 | 22nd Behman 1286 ..... 30th December 1876 | 13,773 | 2,295 | 2,353 14 4 | 392 5 0 | ... | ... |
| 4 | 30th Behman 1286 ..... 7th January 1877 | 18,103 | 2,011 | 2,569 11 3 | 285 8 4 | ... | ... |
| 5 | 7th Isphundar 1286 ... 14th January 1877 | 17,654 | 2,522 | 2,884 7 10 | 412 1 1 | ... | ... |
| 6 | 15th Isphundar 1286 ... 22nd January 1877 | 25,251 | 3,156 | 3,225 6 3 | 403 2 9 | ... | ... |
| 7 | 22nd Isphundar 1286 ... 29th January 1877 | 9,054 | 1,293 | 344 9 8 | 49 3 8 | ... | ... |
| 8 | 30th Isphundar 1286 ... 6th February 1877 | 10,500 | 1,312 | 3,151 6 9 | 393 13 11 | ... | ... |
| 9 | 7th Furverdi 1286 .. ... 13th February 1877 | 18,533 | 2,647 | 2,809 6 6 | 401 5 6 | ... | ... |
| 10 | 15th Furverdi 1286 ..... 21st February 1877 | 26,438½ | 3,304 | 3,957 15 7 | 482 3 11 | ... | ... |
| 11 | 22nd Furverdi 1286 ..... 28th February 1877 | 19,787 | 2,827 | 3,054 9 5 | 436 5 11 | ... | ... |
| 12 | 31st Furverdi 1286 ..... 9th March 1877 | 2,442 | 271 | 277 0 0 | 30 12 5 | ... | ... |
| 13 | 7th Ardibehest 1286 ... 16th March 1877 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... |
| 14 | 15th Ardibehest 1286 ... 24th March 1877 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... |
| 15 | 22nd Ardibehest 1286 ... 31st March 1877 | 78 | 11 | 7 12 0 | 1 1 8 | ... | ... |
| 16 | 31st Ardibehest 1286 ... 9th April 1877 | 1,107 | 123 | 146 14 4 | 16 5 2 | 258 | 29 |
| 17 | 7th Khurdad 1286 ..... 16th April 1877 | 1,742 | 263 | 187 13 0 | 26 13 3 | 1,440 | 205 |
| 18 | 15th Khurdad 1286 ..... 24th April 1877 | 5,071 | 634 | 579 2 0 | 72 6 3 | 3,238 | 404 |
| 19 | 22nd Khurdad 1286 ..... 1st May 1877 | 4,880 | 697 | 484 8 2 | 69 3 5 | 5,227 | 746 |
| 20 | 32nd Khurdad 1286 ..... 11th May 1877 | 16,594 | 1,659 | 2,046 13 3 | 204 10 11 | 10,762 | 1,076 |

# No. IV.

IN THE DISTRICT OF GULBURGA, COMMENCING FROM 1ST BAHMAN 1286 FASLI.

| Houses. | | Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine. | | | Mortality. | | | | Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure Weekly. | | | | | Amongst Persons on Relief Works. | Amongst Persons in Poor Houses. | For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses. | Total. | |
| Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | On Relief Works. | In Poor Houses. | Total. | | | | | |
| Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | 250 4 8 | ..... | 250 4 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 1,876 6 4 | ..... | 1,876 6 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 4,230 4 8 | ..... | 4,230 4 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 6,799 15 11 | ..... | 6,799 15 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 9,684 7 9 | ..... | 9,684 7 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 12,909 14 0 | ..... | 12,909 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 13,254 7 8 | ..... | 13,254 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 16,406 0 5 | ..... | 16,406 0 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 19,215 6 11 | ..... | 19,215 6 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 23,173 6 6 | ..... | 23,173 6 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 26,227 15 11 | ..... | 26,227 15 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 26,504 15 11 | ..... | 26,504 15 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 26,512 11 11 | ..... | 26,512 11 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 126 8 0 | 14 8 0 | 26,659 10 3 | 126 8 0 | 26,786 2 3 | ... | Nil. | ... | ... | ... |
| 126 7 3 | 18 1 0 | 26,847 13 0 | 252 15 3 | 27,100 12 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 328 0 4 | 41 0 0 | 27,426 9 3 | 580 15 7 | 28,007 8 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 496 6 5 | 70 14 7 | 27,911 1 5 | 1,077 6 0 | 28,988 7 5 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 3 |
| 799 7 10 | 79 15 2 | 29,957 14 8 | 1,876 13 10 | 31,834 12 6 | ... | 52 | ... | 52 | 55 |

GULBURGA.—

| Number of Week. | For what Week. | Relief Works. | | | | Poor | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Persons employed Weekly. | | Expenditure Weekly. | | No. of Persons admitted Weekly. | |
| | | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| 21 | 7th Teer 1286 ..... 18th May 1877 | 11,605 | 1,658 | 1,079 6 7 | 154 3 2 | 7,696 | 1,099 |
| 22 | 15th Teer 1286 .... ..... 26th May 1877 | 13,654 | 1,706 | 1,316 15 1 | 164 9 10 | 8,417 | 1,052 |
| 23 | 22nd Teer 1286 ..... 2nd June 1877 | 12,516 | 1,788 | 1,185 7 5 | 169 5 7 | 8,651 | 1,235 |
| 24 | 31st Teer 1286..... 11th June 1877 | 35,382½ | 3,931 | 3,577 6 8 | 397 7 10 | 11,717 | 1,301 |
| 25 | 7th Amardad 1286 ..... 18th June 1877 | 27,808 | 3,972 | 2,662 14 0 | 386 6 7 | 9,831 | 1,404 |
| 26 | 15th Amardad 1286 ..... 26th June 1877 | 31,459 | 3,932 | 2,812 1 5 | 351 8 2 | 13,249 | 1,656 |
| 27 | 22nd Amardad 1286 ..... 3rd July 1877 | 20,635 | 2,948 | 1,815 9 6 | 262 3 8 | 10,859 | 1,551 |
| 28 | 31st Amardad 1286 ..... 12th July 1877 | 47,397 | 5,266 | 4,731 9 3 | 525 11 8 | 15,126 | 1,680 |
| 29 | 7th Sherivur 1286 ..... 19th July 1877 | 40,204 | 5,743 | 3,547 7 5 | 506 12 6 | 12,652 | 1,807 |
| 30 | 15th Sherivur 1286 ..... 27th July 1877 | 47,241 | 5,905 | 4,129 12 3 | 516 3 6 | 18,979 | 2,372 |
| 31 | 22nd Sherivur 1286..... 3rd August 1877 | 26,808 | 3,829 | 2,295 8 0 | 327 14 11 | 19,509 | 2,787 |
| 32 | 31st Sherivur 1286 ..... 12th August 1877 | 36,805 | 4,089 | 3,310 12 3 | 367 13 9 | 10,735 | 1,192 |
| 33 | 7th Mehur 1287..... 19th August 1877 | 26,047 | 3,721 | 2,904 10 4 | 414 15 1 | 5,972 | 853 |
| 34 | 15th Mehur 1287..... 27th August 1877 | 23,904 | 2,998 | 2,215 1 0 | 276 14 1 | 7,633 | 954 |
| 35 | 22nd Mehur 1287..... 3rd September 1877 | 18,671 | 2,667 | 1,730 1 3 | 247 2 5 | 9,449 | 1,349 |
| 36 | 30th Mehur 1287 ..... 11th September 1877 | 17,081 | 2,135 | 1,641 14 3 | 205 3 9 | 12,271 | 1,533 |
| 37 | 7th Aban 1287 ..... 18th September 1877 | 13,284 | 1,897 | 1,941 15 7 | 277 6 9 | 8,930 | 1,275 |
| 38 | 15th Aban 1287 ..... 26th September 1877 | 12,389 | 1,673 | 1,172 1 4 | 146 8 2 | 10,922 | 1,365 |
| 39 | 22nd Aban 1287 ..... 3rd October 1877 | 10,166 | 1,452 | 1,007 9 6 | 143 15 1 | 3,843 | 549 |
| 40 | 30th Aban 1287 ..... 11th October 1877 | 10,865 | 1,358 | 987 12 7 | 123 7 7 | 2,401 | 300 |

*Continued.*

| Houses. | | |

GULBURGA.—

| Number of Week. | For what Week. | Relief Work. | | | | Poor | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Persons employed Weekly. | | Expenditure Weekly. | | No. of Persons admitted Weekly. | |
| | | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| 41 | 7th Azur 1287 ..... 18th October 1877 | 7,678 | 1,097 | 1,227 14 7 | 175 6 8 | 1,047 | 149 |
| 42 | 15th Azur 1287 ..... 26th October 1877 | 3,712 | 464 | 363 0 9 | 45 6 1 | 871 | 109 |
| 43 | 22nd Azur 1287 ..... 2nd November 1877 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 488 | 70 |
| 44 | 29th Azur 1287 ..... 9th November 1877 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 318 | 45 |
| 45 | 7th Dai 1287 ..... 16th November 1877 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 227 | 32 |
| 46 | 15th Dai 1287 ..... 24th November 1877 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 205 | 26 |
| 47 | 22nd Dai 1287 ..... 1st December 1877 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 172 | 25 |
| 48 | 29th Dai 1287 ..... 8th December 1877 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 159 | 23 |
| 49 | 7th Behman 1287 ..... 15th December 1877 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 148 | 21 |
| 50 | 15th Behman 1287 ..... 23rd December 1877 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 160 | 20 |
| 51 | 22nd Behman 1287 ..... 30th December 1877 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 140 | 20 |
| 52 | 30th Behman 1287 ..... 7th January 1878 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 116 | 15 |
| | | 6,98,895 | ... | 77,614 13 8 | ..... | 2,33,818 | ... |
| | Add total number of labourers and expenditure previous to the submission of detached returns and Revenue Officers expenditure ..... | 15,059 | ... | 4,553 15 2 | ..... | ... | ... |
| | Total..... | 7,13,954 | ... | 82,168 12 10 | ..... | 2,33,818 | ... |

Hyderabad, Deccan, 5th February 1879.

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*Continued.*

| Houses. | | |

B.

WEEKLY RECORD OF PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND OF RELIEF OPERATIONS, &c.,

| Number of Week. | For what Week. | Relief Works. (P.W.D.) | | | | Poor | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Persons employed Weekly. | | Expenditure Weekly. | | No. of Persons admitted Weekly. | |
| | | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| 1 | 15th Behman 1286 ..... 23rd December 1876 | 37 | 4 | 4 14 3 | 0 9 9 | ... | ... |
| 2 | 22nd Behman 1286 ..... 30th December 1876 | 669½ | 112 | 94 1 8 | 15 10 11 | ... | ... |
| 3 | 30th Behman 1286 ..... 7th January 1877 | 1,728½ | 192 | 240 7 10 | 26 11 6 | ... | ... |
| 4 | 7th Isphundar 1286 ... 14th January 1877 | 1,692 | 242 | 222 0 3 | 31 11 5 | ... | ... |
| 5 | 15th Isphundar 1286 ... 22nd January 1877 | 33,500½ | 4,187 | 3,998 4 6 | 499 12 6 | ... | ... |
| 6 | 22nd Isphundar 1286 ... 29th January 1877 | 2,011½ | 287 | 317 1 10 | 45 4 10 | ... | ... |
| 7 | 30th Isphundar 1286 ... 6th February 1877 | 6,950 | 869 | 981 10 5 | 122 11 3 | ... | ... |
| 8 | 7th Furverdi 1286 .. ... 13th February 1877 | 5,550 | 793 | 662 7 6 | 94 10 2 | ... | ... |
| 9 | 15th Furverdi 1286 ..... 21st February 1877 | 8,320 | 1,040 | 966 13 10 | 123 13 8 | ... | ... |
| 10 | 22nd Furverdi 1286 ..... 28th February 1877 | 8,620 | 1,232 | 1,043 1 8 | 149 0 3 | ... | ... |
| 11 | 31st Furverdi 1286..... 9th March 1877 | 8,898½ | 989 | 969 6 0 | 96 15 0 | ... | ... |
| 12 | 7th Ardibehest 1286 ... 16th March 1877 | 5,900½ | 843 | 904 2 9 | 129 2 8 | ... | ... |
| 13 | 15th Ardibehest 1286 ... 24th March 1877 | 5,986 | 748 | 668 10 0 | 83 8 10 | ... | ... |
| 14 | 22nd Ardibehest 1286 ... 31st March 1877 | 2,968½ | 424 | 375 13 10 | 53 11 1 | ... | ... |
| 15 | 31st Ardibehest 1286 ... 9th April 1877 | 5,569½ | 619 | 653 2 0 | 72 9 1 | ... | ... |
| 16 | 7th Khurdad 1286 ..... 16th April 1877 | 3,560½ | 508 | 458 12 0 | 65 8 7 | ... | ... |
| 17 | 15th Khurdad 1286..... 24th April 1877 | 8,317 | 1,039 | 1,779 15 8 | 222 7 11 | ... | ... |
| 18 | 22nd Khurdad 1286 ..... 1st May 1877 | 8,032½ | 1,005 | 1,038 14 4 | 148 6 7 | ... | ... |
| 19 | 32nd Khurdad 1286 ..... 11th May 1877 | 14,898½ | 1,489 | 1,946 10 4 | 194 10 7 | ... | ... From 7th Teer 1286. |
| 20 | 7th Teer 1286..... 18th May 1877 | 46,477½ | 6,639 | 1,844 0 5 | 263 6 11 | 303 | 303 |

## No. V.

IN THE DISTRICT OF NULDRUG, COMMENCING FROM 8TH BEHMAN 1286 FUSLI.

| Houses. | | Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine. | | | Mortality. | | | | Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure Weekly. | | | | | Amongst Persons on Relief Works. | Amongst Persons in Poor Houses. | For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses. | Total. | |
| Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | On Relief Works. | In Poor Houses. | Total. | | | | | |
| Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | 4 14 3 | ..... | 4 14 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 98 15 11 | ..... | 98 15 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 339 7 9 | ..... | 339 7 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 561 8 0 | ..... | 561 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 4,559 12 6 | ..... | 4,559 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 4,876 14 4 | ..... | 4,876 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 5,858 8 9 | ..... | 5,858 8 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 6,521 0 3 | ..... | 6,521 0 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 7,487 14 1 | ..... | 7,487 14 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 8,530 15 9 | ..... | 8,530 15 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 9,500 5 9 | ..... | 9,500 5 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 10,404 8 6 | ..... | 10,404 8 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 11,073 2 6 | ..... | 11,073 2 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 11,449 0 4 | ..... | 11,449 0 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 12,102 2 4 | ..... | 12,102 2 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 12,560 14 4 | ..... | 12,560 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 14,340 14 0 | ..... | 14,340 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 15,379 12 4 | ..... | 15,379 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 17,326 6 8 | ..... | 17,326 6 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 477 0 7 | 477 0 7 | 19,170 7 1 | 477 0 7 | 19,647 7 8 | ... | Nil. | ... | ... | ... |

NULDRUG.—

| Number of Week. | For what Week. | Relief Works. | | | | Poor | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Persons employed Weekly. | | Expenditure Weekly. | | No. of Persons admitted Weekly. | |
| | | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| 21 | 15th Teer 1286 .... ..... 26th May 1877 | 15,703½ | 1,963 | 1,924 10 0 | 240 1 3 | 4,423 | 552 |
| 22 | 22nd Teer 1286 ..... 2nd June 1877 | 9,674 | 1,382 | 2,287 2 0 | 326 11 8 | 5,385 | 769 |
| 23 | 31st Teer 1286 ..... 11th June 1877 | 7,703 | 856 | 2,747 11 6 | 305 4 10 | 9,194 | 1,021 |
| 24 | 7th Amardad 1286 ..... 18th June 1877 | 8,451 | 1,207 | 1,034 3 1 | 147 11 10 | 9,132 | 1,304 |
| 25 | 15th Amardad 1286 ..... 26th June 1877 | 4,399 | 549 | 732 1 6 | 91 8 2 | 12,152 | 1,519 |
| 26 | 22nd Amardad 1286 ..... 3rd July 1877 | 3,600½ | 514 | 434 11 6 | 119 3 11 | 10,029 | 1,432 |
| 27 | 31st Amardad 1286 ..... 12th July 1877 | 8,018½ | 891 | 899 9 6 | 99 15 3 | 9,607 | 1,067 |
| 28 | 7th Sherivur 1286 ..... 19th July 1877 | 5,776 | 825 | 885 2 3 | 126 7 2 | 3,158 | 451 |
| 29 | 15th Sherivur 1286 ..... 27th July 1877 | 8,000 | 1,000 | 873 0 11 | 109 2 1 | ... | ... |
| 30 | 22nd Sherivur 1286 ..... 3rd August 1877 | 5,950½ | 850 | 682 5 3 | 97 7 7 | ... | ... |
| 31 | 31st Sherivur 1286 ..... 12th August 1877 | 9,928 | 1,103 | 1,077 11 6 | 119 11 11 | ... | ... |
| 32 | 7th Mehur 1287 ..... 19th August 1877 | 4,132 | 590 | 491 6 0 | 70 3 1 | ... | ... |
| 33 | 15th Mehur 1287 ..... 27th August 1877 | 4,318 | 539 | 523 15 3 | 65 7 11 | ... | ... |
| 34 | 22nd Mehur 1287..... 3rd September 1877 | 3,262 | 466 | 356 1 0 | 50 13 10 | ... | ... |
| 35 | 30th Mehur 1287 ..... 11th September 1877 | 3,794 | 474 | 876 15 11 | 109 9 10 | ... | ... |
| 36 | 7th Aban 1287 ..... 18th September 1877 | 2,117 | 302 | 282 10 4 | 40 6 0 | ... | ... |
| 37 | 15th Aban 1287 ..... 26th September 1877 | 2,591 | 324 | 319 13 6 | 39 15 8 | ... | ... |
| 38 | 22nd Aban 1287 ..... 3rd October 1877 | 1,872 | 267 | 241 1 0 | 34 7 0 | ... | ... |
| 39 | 30th Aban 1287 ..... 11th October 1877 | 1,895½ | 237 | 277 11 9 | 34 11 5 | ... | ... |
| | | 2,90,873½ | ... | 36,118 6 10 | ... | 63,383 | 8,418 |
| | Add expenditure by Revenue Officers ..... | ... | ... | 2,480 1 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total..... | 2,90,874½ | ... | 38,598 8 7 | ... | ... | ... |

Hyderabad, Deccan, 5th February 1879.

*Continued.*

| Houses. | | Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine. | | | Mortality. | | | | Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure Weekly. | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | On Relief Works. | In Poor Houses. | Total. | Amongst Persons on Relief Works. | Amongst Persons in Poor Houses. | For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses. | Total. | |
| Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | | | |
| 198 15 4 | 24 13 11 | 21,095 1 1 | 675 15 11 | 20,322 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 321 11 8 | 45 15 4 | 23,382 3 1 | 997 11 7 | 24,379 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 525 8 5 | 58 6 3 | 26,129 14 7 | 1,523 4 0 | 27,653 2 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 861 5 4 | 123 0 9 | 27,164 1 8 | 2,384 9 4 | 29,349 1 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 665 1 1 | 83 2 1 | 27,896 3 2 | 3,049 10 5 | 30,945 13 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 604 10 9 | 86 6 1 | 28,330 14 8 | 3,654 5 2 | 31,985 3 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,014 3 9 | 112 11 1 | 29,230 8 2 | 4,668 8 11 | 33,899 1 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 731 11 1 | 104 8 5 | 30,115 10 5 | 5,400 4 0 | 35,515 14 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 30,988 11 4 | ..... | 30,988 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 31,671 0 7 | ..... | 31,671 0 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 32,748 12 1 | ..... | 32,748 12 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 33,240 2 1 | ..... | 33,240 2 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 33,764 1 4 | ..... | 33,764 1 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 34,120 2 4 | ..... | 34,120 2 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 34,997 2 3 | ..... | 34,997 2 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 35,279 12 7 | ..... | 35,279 12 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 35,599 10 1 | ..... | 35,599 10 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 35,840 11 1 | ..... | 35,840 11 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 36,118 6 10 | ..... | 36,118 6 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5,400 4 0 | 1,116 0 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 114 12 0 | Add the amount paid on account of salaries, &c., after the close of the Relief Camp. | | | | | | | | |
| 5,515 0 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

MAHDI ALI,
Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee.

B.

## WEEKLY RECORD OF PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND OF RELIEF OPERATIONS, &c.,

| Number of Week. | For what Week. | Relief Works. (P.W.D.) | | | | Poor | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Persons employed Weekly. | | Expenditure Weekly. | | No. of Persons admitted Weekly. | |
| | | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| 1 | 7th Behman 1286 ..... 15th December 1876 | 2,333 | 333 | 268 11 6 | 38 6 2 | ... | ... |
| 2 | 15th Behman 1286 ..... 23rd December 1876 | 4,244 | 530 | 484 15 6 | 60 9 11 | ... | ... |
| 3 | 22nd Behman 1286 ..... 30th December 1876 | 11,348½ | 1,891 | 1,369 0 3 | 228 2 8 | ... | ... |
| 4 | 30th Behman 1286 ..... 7th January 1877 | 7,192 | 799 | 810 10 3 | 90 1 1 | ... | ... |
| 5 | 7th Isphundar 1286 ... 14th January 1877 | 8,087 | 1,155 | 961 6 6 | 137 5 6 | ... | ... |
| 6 | 15th Isphundar 1286 ... 22nd January 1877 | 10,145 | 1,268 | 1,669 5 9 | 208 10 8 | ... | ... |
| 7 | 22nd Isphundar 1286 ... 29th January 1877 | 14,449 | 2,064 | 1,668 13 9 | 238 6 6 | ... | ... |
| 8 | 30th Isphundar 1286 ... 6th February 1877 | 17,761½ | 2,220 | 2,300 12 0 | 287 9 6 | ... | ... |
| 9 | 7th Furverdi 1286 .. ... 13th February 1877 | 19,033 | 2,719 | 2,250 5 5 | 321 7 7 | ... | ... |
| 10 | 15th Furverdi 1286 ..... 21st February 1877 | 19,758 | 2,469 | 2,665 14 1 | 333 3 9 | ... | ... |
| 11 | 22nd Furverdi 1286 ..... 28th February 1877 | 13,859 | 2,309 | 1,380 0 9 | 230 0 1 | ... | ... |
| 12 | 31st Furverdi 1286 ..... 9th March 1877 | 18,657 | 1,865 | 2,409 15 6 | 240 15 11 | ... | ... |
| 13 | 7th Ardibehest 1286 ... 16th March 1877 | ... | ... | 1,714 1 1 | 244 13 10 | ... | ... |
| 14 | 15th Ardibehest 1286 ... 24th March 1877 | 446½ | 55 | 2,031 5 0 | 253 14 7 | ... | ... |
| 15 | 22nd Ardibehest 1286 ... 31st March 1877 | 19,965½ | 2,852 | 1,972 4 9½ | 281 12 1 | ... | ... |
| 16 | 31st Ardibehest 1286 ... 9th April 1877 | 17,241¼ | 1,916 | 2,022 0 9½ | 224 10 9 | ... | ... |
| 17 | 7th Khurdad 1286 ..... 16th April 1877 | 7,424 | 1,060 | 807 13 6 | 115 6 6 | ... | ... |
| 18 | 15th Khurdad 1286 ..... 24th April 1877 | 8,438½ | 1,054 | 982 3 6½ | 122 12 5 | ... | ... |
| 19 | 22nd Khurdad 1286 ..... 1st May 1877 | 7,885¾ | 1,126 | 852 0 11 | 121 11 6 | ... | ... |
| 20 | 32nd Khurdad 1286 ..... 11th May 1877 | 17,004½ | 1,700 | 1,801 14 8½ | 180 3 1 | ... | ... |

# No. VI.

IN THE DISTRICT OF BHEER, COMMENCING FROM 1ST BEHMAN 1286 FUSLI.

| Houses. | | Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine. | | | Mortality. | | | | Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure Weekly. | | | | | Amongst Persons on Relief Works. | Amongst Persons in Poor Houses. | For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses. | Total. | |
| Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | On Relief Works. | In Poor Houses. | Total. | | | | | |
| Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | 268 11 6 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 753 11 0 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 2,122 11 3 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 2,933 5 6 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 3,894 12 0 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 5,564 1 9 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 7,232 15 6 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 9,533 11 6 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 11,784 0 11 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 14,449 15 0 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 15,829 15 9 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 18,239 15 3 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 19,954 0 4 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 21,985 5 4 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 23,957 10 1½ | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 25,979 10 11 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 26,787 8 5 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 27,769 11 11½ | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 28,621 12 10½ | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 30,423 11 7 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

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BHEER.—

| Number of Week. | For what Week. | Relief Works. | | | | Poor | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Persons employed Weekly. | | Expenditure Weekly. | | No. of Persons admitted Weekly. | |
| | | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| 21 | 7th Teer 1286 ..... 18th May 1877 ..... | 20,783¾ | 2,969 | 1,805 13 2 | 257 15 7 | ... | ... |
| 22 | 15th Teer 1286 .... ..... 26th May 1877 | 19,853½ | 2,481 | 2,035 4 6 | 254 6 8 | ... | ... |
| 23 | 22nd Teer 1286 ..... 2nd June 1877 | 16,835 | 2,405 | 1,713 1 5 | 244 11 7 | ... | ... |
| 24 | 31st Teer 1286 ..... 11th June 1877 | 20,211½ | 2,245 | 2,453 11 10½ | 272 10 2 | ... | ... |
| 25 | 7th Amardad 1286 ..... 18th June 1877 | 17,105 | 2,443 | 3,401 4 6 | 485 14 4 | ... | ... |
| 26 | 15th Amardad 1286 ..... 26th June 1877 | 17,966½ | 2,246 | 2,071 14 6 | 258 15 9 | ... | ... |
| 27 | 22nd Amardad 1286 ..... 3rd July 1877 | 18,100 | 2,586 | 2,026 9 9 | 289 8 3 | ... | ... |
| 28 | 31st Amardad 1286 ..... 12th July 1877 | 16,732½ | 1,859 | 2,133 3 9 | 237 0 5 | ... | ... |
| 29 | 7th Sherivur 1286 ..... 19th July 1877 | 18,995 | 2,713 | 2,087 5 0 | 298 3 0 | ... | ... |
| 30 | 15th Sherivur 1286 ..... 27th July 1877 | 16,792½ | 2,099 | 1,835 9 6 | 229 7 2 | ... | ... |
| 31 | 22nd Sherivur 1286 ..... 3rd August 1877 | 18,905½ | 2,700 | 2,067 9 9½ | 296 11 8 | ... | ... |
| 32 | 31st Sherivur 1286 ..... 12th August 1877 | ... | ... | 1,502 9 6 | 166 13 11 | ... | ... |
| 33 | 7th Mehur 1287 ..... 19th August 1877 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... |
| 34 | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... |
| | | 4,27,553¾ | ... | 55,557 12 10 | ..... | ... | ... |
| | Add number of labourers and expenditure previous to submission of detached returns and Revenue Officers expenditure ... | 35,682¾ | ... | 6,573 1 3 | ..... | ... | ... |
| | Total..... | 4,63,236½ | ... | 62,130 14 1 | ..... | ... | ... |

Hyderabad, Deccan, 5th February 1879.

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*Continued.*

| Houses. | | Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine. | | | Mortality. | | | | Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure Weekly. | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | On Relief Works. | In Poor Houses. | Total. | Amongst Persons on Relief Works. | Amongst Persons in Poor Houses. | For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses. | Total. | |
| Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | 32,229 8 9 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 34,264 13 3 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 35,977 14 8 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 38,431 10 6½ | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 41,832 15 0½ | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 43,904 13 6½ | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 45,931 7 3½ | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 48,064 11 0½ | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 50,152 0 0½ | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 51,957 9 6½ | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 54,055 3 4 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 55,557 12 10 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

MAHDI ALI,
Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee.

(Sd.) G. PALMER,
Suptg. Engineer and Secretary to
S.-O.-Maham Moothfurkat in the P. W. D.
and Municipalities.

WEEKLY RECORD OF PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND OF RELIEF OPERATIONS, &c.,

| Number of Week. | For what Week. | Relief Works. (P.W.D.) | | | | Poor | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Persons employed Weekly. | | Expenditure Weekly. | | No. of Persons admitted Weekly. | |
| | | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| 1 | 7th Behman 1286 ..... 15th December 1876 | 12,555 | 1,793 | 1,863 12 0 | 266 4 0 | ... | ... |
| 2 | 15th Behman 1286 ..... 23rd December 1876 | 21,065 | 2,633 | 3,280 9 6 | 410 1 2 | ... | ... |
| 3 | 22nd Behman 1286 ..... 30th December 1876 | 18,810 | 3,135 | 4,146 9 6 | 691 1 7 | ... | ... |
| 4 | 30th Behman 1286 ..... 7th January 1877 | 39,872 | 4,430 | 4,352 2 6 | 483 9 2 | ... | ... |
| 5 | 7th Isphundar 1286 ... 14th January 1877 | 9,305 | 1,329 | 360 0 0 | 51 6 10 | ... | ... |
| 6 | 15th Isphundar 1286 ... 22nd January 1877 | 23,387 | 2,923 | 1,660 11 3 | 207 9 5 | ... | ... |
| 7 | 22nd Isphundar 1286 ... 29th January 1877 | 12,144½ | 1,735 | 662 12 2 | 94 10 10 | ... | ... |
| 8 | 30th Isphundar 1286 ... 6th February 1877 | 14,856 | 1,857 | 4,152 11 7 | 519 1 5 | ... | ... |
| 9 | 7th Furverdi 1286 .. ... 13th February 1877 | 5,583½ | 797 | 5,797 14 3 | 825 6 7 | ... | ... |
| 10 | 15th Furverdi 1286 ..... 21st February 1877 | 5,632½ | 704 | 281 1 0 | 35 2 1 | ... | ... |
| 11 | 22nd Furverdi 1286 ..... 28th February 1877 | 3,521 | 687 | 823 4 2 | 137 2 8 | ... | ... |
| 12 | 31st Furverdi 1286 ..... 9th March 1877 | 5,301 | 530 | 26 3 7 | 2 9 11 | ... | ... |
| 13 | 7th Ardibehest 1286 ... 16th March 1877 | 4,618 | 659 | 222 7 3 | 31 12 5 | ... | ... |
| 14 | 15th Ardibehest 1286 ... 24th March 1877 | 3,666 | 458 | 738 13 4 | 87 11 8 | ... | ... |
| 15 | 22nd Ardibehest 1286 ... 31st March 1877 | 2,964 | 423 | 1,144 6 0 | 163 7 8 | ... | ... |
| | Total..... | 1,83,280½ | ..... | 29,513 6 1 | ..... | ... | ... |

Hyderabad, Deccan, 5th February 1879.

# No. VII.

IN THE DISTRICT OF NULGUNDA, COMMENCING FROM 1ST BEHMAN 1286 FUSLI.

| Houses. | | Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine. | | | Mortality. | | | | Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure Weekly. | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | On Relief Works. | In Poor Houses. | Total. | Amongst Persons on Relief Works. | Amongst Persons in Poor Houses. | For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Rel ef Works and in Poor Houses. | Total. | |
| Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | 1,863 12 0 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 5,144 5 6 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 9,290 15 0 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 13,643 1 6 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 14,003 1 6 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 15,663 12 9 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 16,326 8 11 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 20,479 4 6 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 26,277 2 9 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 26,558 3 9 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 27,381 7 11 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 27,407 11 6 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 27,360 2 9 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 28,639 0 1 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 29,513 6 1 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

(True Copy.)
MAHDI ALI,
Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee.

(Sd.) G. PALMER,
Suptg. Engineer and Secretary to
S.-O.-Maham in the P. W. D.
and Municipalities.

**B.**

## WEEKLY RECORD OF PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND OF RELIEF OPERATIONS, &c.,

| Number of Week. | For what Week. | Relief Works. (P. W. D.) | | | | Poor | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Persons employed Weekly. | | Expenditure Weekly. | | No. of Persons admitted Weekly. | |
| | | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| 1 | 7th Behman 1286 ..... 15th December 1876 | 800 | 114 | 70 0 0 | 10 0 0 | ... | ... |
| 2 | 15th Behman 1286 .... 23rd December 1876 | 3,170 | 396 | 438 10 6 | 54 13 4 | ... | ... |
| 3 | 22nd Behman 1286 ..... 30th December 1876 | 11,931 | 1,988 | 1,781 2 0 | 296 13 8 | ... | ... |
| 4 | 30th Behman 1286 ..... 7th January 1877 | 8,467 | 940 | 1,761 3 6 | 195 11 0 | ... | ... |
| 5 | 7th Isphundar 1286..... 14th January 1877 | 8,449 | 1,207 | 1,230 9 9 | 175 12 10 | ... | ... |
| 6 | 15th Isphundar 1286..... 22nd January 1877 | 14,696 | 1,837 | 2,695 0 1 | 336 14 0 | ... | ... |
| 7 | 22nd Isphundar 1286..... 29th January 1877 | 6,355 | 908 | 910 2 8 | 130 0 4 | ... | ... |
| 8 | 30th Isphundar 1286..... 6th February 1877 | 17,322 | 2,165 | 2,899 7 5 | 362 6 11 | ... | ... |
| 9 | 7th Furverdi 1286 ..... 10th February 1877 | 67,103 | 9,586 | 3,181 8 8 | 554 8 1 | ... | ... |
| 10 | 15th Furverdi 1286 ..... 21st February 1877 | 11,401 | 1,425 | 1,653 15 10 | 206 11 11 | ... | ... |
| 11 | 22nd Furverdi 1286 ..... 28th February 1877 | 5,774 | 962 | 935 13 11 | 155 15 7 | ... | ... |
| 12 | 31st Furverdi 1286 ..... 9th March 1877 | 1,650 | 165 | 2,812 13 9 | 281 4 4 | ... | ... |
| 13 | 7th Ardibehest 1286 ... 16th March 1877 | 1,963 | 280 | 100 3 0 | 14 5 0 | ... | ... |
| 14 | 15th Ardibehest 1286 ... 24th March 1877 | 2,216 | 297 | 160 6 1 | 20 0 9 | ... | ... |
| 15 | 22nd Ardibehest 1286 ... 31st March 1877 | 888 | 127 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... |
| 16 | 31st Ardibehest 1286 ... 9th April 1877 | 888 | 98 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... |
| 17 | 7th Khurdad 1286 ..... 16th April 1877 | ..... | ... | 1,808 13 0 | 258 6 5 | ... | ... |
| 18 | 15th Khurdad 1286 ..... 24th April 1877 | 4,790½ | 599 | 842 14 7 | 105 5 11 | ... | ... |
| 19 | 22nd Khurdad 1286 ..... 1st May 1877 | 5,440 | 777 | 841 3 2 | 120 2 9 | ... | ... |
| 20 | 32nd Khurdad 1286 ..... 11th May 1877 | 9,242 | 924 | 1,182 4 8 | 118 3 8 | ... | ... |

# No. VIII.

IN THE DISTRICT OF NAGUR-KURNUL COMMENCING FROM 1ST BEHMAN 1286 FUSLI.

| Houses. | | Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine. | | | Mortality. | | | | Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure Weekly. | | | | | Amongst Persons on Relief Works. | Amongst Persons in Poor Houses. | For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses. | Total. | |
| Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | On Relief Works. | In Poor Houses. | Total. | | | | | |
| Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | 70 0 0 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 508 10 6 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 2,289 12 6 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 4,051 0 0 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 5,281 9 9 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 7,976 9 10 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 8,886 12 6 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 11,786 3 11 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 14,967 12 7 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 16,621 12 5 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 17,557 10 4 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 20,370 8 1 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 20,470 11 1 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 20,631 1 2 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 20,631 1 2 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 20,631 1 2 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 22,439 14 2 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 23,282 12 9 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 24,123 15 11 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 25,306 4 7 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

NAGUR-KURNUL.—

| Number of Week. | For what Week. | Relief Works. (P.W.D.) | | | | Poor | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Persons employed Weekly. | | Expenditure Weekly. | | No. of Persons admitted Weekly. | |
| | | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | Total Number during the Week. | Daily Average. |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| 21 | 7th Teer 1286..... 18th May 1876 | 4,685½ | 669 | 545 12 2 | 77 15 7 | ... | ... |
| 22 | 15th Teer 1286..... 22nd May 1876 | 3,793 | 474 | 440 12 8 | 55 1 7 | ... | ... |
| 23 | 22nd Teer 1286 ..... 2nd June 1877 | 1,829 | 261 | 226 6 5 | 32 6 7 | ... | ... |
| 24 | 31st Teer 1286 ..... 11th June 1877 | 5,031 | 559 | 799 4 0 | 88 12 10 | ... | ... |
| | Total..... | 1,97,884 | ..... | 27,318 7 10 | ..... | ... | ... |

Hyderabad, Deccan, 5th February 1879.

*Continued.*

| Houses. | | Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine. | | | Mortality. | | | | Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure Weekly. | | | | | Amongst Persons on Relief Works. | Amongst Persons in Poor Houses. | For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses. | Total. | |
| Total Expenditure during the Week. | Daily Average. | On Relief Works. | In Poor Houses. | Total. | | | | | |
| Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | 25,852 0 9 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 26,292 13 5 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 26,519 3 10 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | 27,318 7 10 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

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MAHDI ALI,
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and Municipalities

# APPENDIX III.

# REPLIES to Chapters II. and III. of the Memorandum of the Famine Commission, by G. PALMER, Esq., Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Sudder-ool-Maham Moothfurkat (Miscellaneous Department) in P. W. D. and Municipalities.

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## CHAPTER II.

**Question 6.**—When distress first makes itself apparent, but does not with certainty indicate approaching famine, it is best met by employing applicants on ordinary works in progress. No hands already employed should on any account be dismissed to make room for the new applicants, and if the works are thereby over-crowded with labourers, they must be extended or new ones opened out. The works on which the early applicants are employed should be those under the Public Works or Municipal Departments, where there is professional supervision. No change should be made by the Public Works or Municipal officers in the rates paid by them for work, that is to say, the same number of cubic yards of earth-work per rupee should be got from the workpeople as were got before the new applicants arrived. No change should be made in the system of carrying on the work. If it is being carried on by contract, terms should, if possible, be made with the contractor to employ only the people sent to him by the civil officers through the Public Works or Municipal officers.

If it is being carried on by petty contract, this system will generally be found to be the most advantageous. Small contractors will always get the greatest amount of work out of the labourers. It is of course necessary to guard against acts of oppression; these can be punished by the dismissal of the petty contractors thus offending. Departmental work, when distress prevails, is carried on at a heavy loss, as officers of the Public Works Department or Municipal Department have then great difficulties in dealing with the labourers direct, and in getting a fair amount of work from them.

Employing early applicants in the above manner meets the first stage of the distress. Work is offered every one who applies for it, and I, would not

impose any test for admission. Those unaccustomed to work would not seek for it unless they were in distress, having got work they are not able to do so much or earn so much as skilled labourers, but they can earn enough to live upon ; when they become unable to do this they are fit objects for the relief house or for relief works of another kind.

When the first symptoms of distress appear, encouragement should be given to people to seek employment on ordinary works rather than that they should be discouraged to do so, by this the numbers of those ultimately obliged to go to the relief house or to relief works that are more burdensome to the State may be considerably reduced.

If the distress turns out to be really due to famine, and not merely temporary, the ordinary works as described above would not be found to suffice, and applicants would soon begin to come in so miserable and starved a condition as to be unable to earn a living on the ordinary works at the ordinary rates. It will then be necessary to open out special relief works. No labourers who have hitherto been able to earn a living on the ordinary works should be transferred or allowed to go to the special works, and the ordinary works should be still carried on. The applicants who now come to the special work should be sorted, and only those who appear capable of doing work should be set to work on the special works, the rest with the aged and infirm should be relegated to the relief houses.

The special works should be entirely under the control of the Public Works officers, task work should be strictly imposed upon them, the task being regulated so that the labourers can without difficulty, but with ordinary diligence, earn sufficient to buy food with necessary condiments sufficient to keep them in health. The task and payment must therefore be regulated by the price of grain, and a sliding scale would come into force.

For the reasons given as regards ordinary works, I would on special works also adopt the petty contract system, or even a more extensive contract system, binding all contractors only to employ those labourers sent to them by relief officers. The contractors would be interested in keeping their labourers in good condition, the better to ensure getting their work done quickly. Such special works as I describe would, in my opinion, certainly be better placed under the supervision of Public Works officers than of civil officers, from the superior skill and experience the former can bring to bear in organising bodies of labourers, and setting them to work in the manner most economical to the State, as well as in looking after constructive details, which are highly important even in the most simple earthwork. As I will explain further on, civil authorities must have some

connection with these special works but not in the way of supervision, organisation or constructive details. The relation of civil officers to these special works will be as follows :—

The civil officers should be best aware of the amount of distress existing in their districts, and ought to be best able to decide when it is necessary to throw open ordinary works to all applicants and when to open special relief works. All applications for work or relief should be made to the civil officer, who should enquire into the cases of all applicants, and on satisfying himself that they have no means of their own left to enable them to secure a livelihood, he should forward them for employment on ordinary works, or special relief works, or for admission to the relief houses as their cases and condition appear to him to warrant. He should grant tickets to the applicants, keeping a register of those he sends. Public Works officérs should be bound to employ all persons bringing these tickets to them, keeping of course their own register also of those they employ. Labourers holding tickets from the civil officer, but absenting themselves for more than a certain period from the works, should not be re-admitted without fresh tickets.

The Public Works officer should have entire control over the works and the labourers, and to enable him to do so he must have control over the medical staff, the police, the grain-stores, bazaars, treasury, &c. ; he should not interfere with the internal arrangements or discipline of employés of other departments thus attached to the works, but he should be the head and chief controller of everything connected with the works.

The question as to how payments should be made to labourers is a difficult one, large numbers have to be dealt with, and the time for payments, especially if made daily, must be limited. It is here where opportunities are frequent for fraud on the part of subordinate officials. Undoubtedly the payments ought to be made by the Public Works officer in charge of the work or under his direction, for it is an undisputed fact that the man who pays the money, or has control of the payments, is the real master. Weekly payments when they can be made are in my opinion the best. Half a day can be set apart then for payments, and the Public Works officer in charge of the work can himself easily superintend them. As a rule daily payments have to be made, as the coolies have no money to carry them on till the first weekly payment would become due. In Nuldroog district, however, weekly payments were managed. The plan adopted throughout His Highness's territory, in the late famine, was to attach a civil officer to each famine work, who, besides having jurisdiction as to the admission of applicants on to the works, made the daily payments, but on the pay lists of the Public Works officer. As the

civil officer as well as the Public Works officer had to submit his returns of payments made and the numbers of labourers to whom they were made, &c., to his superior officer, a good check always existed, unless of course there was collusion between them, and this I do not think was often the case in His Highness's territory. The chief difficulty in the above system was that the civil officer was sometimes a man drawing higher pay and holding a position in his own department higher than that held by the Public Works officer in his, in which case he often assumed authority higher than he ought to have had, and interfered in matters over which he should have had no control; he would perhaps encourage labourers in complaining against treatment they had received from Public Works officials regarding task work, fines, &c. On some occasions delay in works and corresponding loss to Government were caused by this. Arrangements for finding the money to meet the wages, whether paid daily or weekly, have to be made by the civil officer, and I think the system of the double check referred to above is a good one, and must tend to prevent fraud. I would not therefore, if famine works had to be opened out again, materially alter the system lately adopted, but I would modify it by having no high civil officer actually attached to the works. Applicants for employment or relief should get their tickets from the nearest civil officer at his ordinary office, and the civil officer, in whose district the relief work is situated, should depute a clerk or cashier only to make the payments in accordance with the Public Works officers' muster rolls. The civil officer could exercise supervision over this cashier, and take steps to prevent the chance of embezzlement. It must always be difficult to prevent any chance of officers of the two departments clashing in connection with relief works. Complaints made to high officials of either department against officers of the other department can hardly be avoided, but the best way of dealing with them, I think, is to refer them to the heads of the department in which the person complained against serves. If they are unable to settle the case satisfactorily, further reference becomes necessary to still higher authority, such as the Famine Committee, or Special Commissioners, or the Government itself. In these remarks of course I refer only to the system of Government and departmental arrangements in His Highness's territory.

As to how Public Works officers can best be placed in communication with civil officers for relief operations, I would only say that the former should have nothing to do with ascertaining the extent of distress, or in reporting on its cause, or results, &c., but should have entire control over the ordinary works and the special relief works, when Government, acting on the opinions of the civil officers, deems it time to start them. Civil officers should give Public Works officers every intimation from time to time of the number of people likely to require employment on

works, in order that they may not be suddenly overwhelmed by numbers for whom they cannot find immediate employment, or open out works that are afterwards found to have been unnecessary for relief purposes.

Public Works officers in selecting works for relief should, as far as possible, choose those on which there will be the largest amount of simple earthwork; as little skilled labour as possible should be required; the work should not extend over too long a line or be compressed into too short a space. In the former case continued skilled supervision becomes difficult, in the latter the labourers are too crowded to work in an economical manner.

Constructing a new tank or repairing an old one is generally the best work that can be chosen, and the work should be large enough to employ 3,000 or 4,000 coolies without over-crowding for about three months. Road work is not so good, as its length is generally too great, and gangs of labourers have to be frequently shifted unless the work involves a good deal of earth embankment. The features of the district generally limit the choice of the work, and in the late famine the districts most affected in His Highness's territory were those in which road work only was practicable.

Under the conditions of Government in His Highness's territory, I think the system adopted in the late famine of forming a committee at Hyderabad, composed of officers of the departments more immediately concerned, and other officials of high standing, and deputing special commissioners, and sub-committees to visit the districts from time to time, is the best that could have been decided upon, the responsibility of seeing that all needful steps are taken by all branches of the public service concerned then rests upon the special commissioners and the head committee.

**Question 7.**—Poor houses should only be opened when it is found that people are wandering about in such a distressed and starved condition, that it would be useless attempting to employ them on ordinary works or special relief works: these should be relieved in the poor houses. Persons also who are sent by the civil officer with tickets to the Public Works officer to be employed on works, and whom the Public Works officer may find unfit or unable thus to employ, should be sent back to the civil officer with intimation to that effect, and they should then be received in the relief house. I would not, however, advocate a relief house being opened without a labour test, those admitted should be divided into classes, those capable of working and those not, the former should be sent daily to work on neighbouring roads or such petty works as they can do. Their

work would probably not be remunerative or economical, but removing them from the relief house for some hours during each day would of itself be a proper and necessary sanitary measure. Works carried out by relief house coolies would be under the control of the relief house authorities, who should be under the control of the civil officer. A subordinate officer of the Public Works Department might be attached to the relief house for the purpose of supervising the work thus done, but he would be under the orders of the relief house authorities and separated for the time from his own department.

**Question 8.**—From my personal observation in famine works I think there are several ways in which private charity can do much good. There are always many poor starving children hanging about relief works deserted by their parents or not fed by them, women child-bearing, &c. Of course such cases might be taken to relief houses or hospitals, but many are liable to be overlooked, and the unavoidable rough and haphazard treatment that a relief house affords is not suitable for such cases. Private charity can do a great deal in relieving them. On nearly all the relief works that I saw children were adopted temporarily by officials of both the Public Works and civil departments, and fed daily and decently clothed: of course any private charity opened out in this way should be with the permission of the authorities, but so long as it does not interfere with the carrying on or management of the relief work or relief house it should be encouraged in every way.

**Question 9.**—Municipalities might, I think, best act in connection with the relief houses, as it would be on works usually carried out by the Municipalities that relief house inmates capable of working would be employed. The co-operation of influential non-official persons is invaluable when given with tact and judgment and in cordial agreement with Government officials of the civil or the Public Works Departments. I do not see how such co-operation can be organised, and it depends entirely upon the local Government officials as to how it can be utilized.

**Question 10.**—I think such cases ought to be looked to during the early stages of the famine, the difficulty of doing so properly is caused by the paucity of officials available for the purpose. Private charity must, I think, largely be depended upon in such cases.

# CHAPTER III.

**Question 2.**—In answering questions in Chapter II. I have already stated my opinion as to the different kinds of works that should be opened, *i.e.*:—

1st. Ordinary public works kept going to meet the earlier stages of distress, on which no applicant for work is refused, and on which no changes are made in the rates paid per quantity of work done. These works to be superintended entirely by Public Works officials and carried on in the ordinary way through contractors or petty contractors, with whom, if necessary, agreements are made as to the labour to be employed.

2nd. Special famine works to be opened out as the distress increases and as the numbers seeking employment become too great for the ordinary public works. These to be superintended entirely by the Public Works officials, but the labourers employed will be sent by the civil authorities only. The civil authorities will supply funds for carrying on these works on the requisitions of the Public Works officers, and will depute cashiers or accountants to make the payments according to Public Works officers' muster rolls. Task work to be strictly imposed on a sliding scale suited to circumstances. Public Works officers should regulate this scale, but they must of course be guided by the information afforded them by the civil authorities as to prices of grain, &c. Cordial and unreserved communication between Public Works and civil authorities is very necessary, as without interference in each other's duties much assistance can be mutually rendered.

3rd. Works in connection with the relief houses. These will be under the civil authorities entirely. A nominal task should be imposed where possible: distressed persons can be sent direct to these works if too feeble for employment on the special famine works, or they can be sent from the latter under similar circumstances. Coolies employed on the relief house works can be sent to the special works if their health and strength improves and they become capable of performing a heavier task.

In the above classification of works I treat all the applicants for relief as in one class, the particular kind of work on which they are employed being decided by their condition and capabilities of performing a task. I cannot, therefore, mention any class of labourers to whom one kind of work is more suitable than another. I think it best to get all classes of labourers to work at some little distance from

their homes: this affords an extra test of distress, and is good on sanitary grounds, and prevents the overcrowding of towns and large villages with famine-stricken people.

**Question 3.**—Works of the third kind mentioned above would generally be small, employing as stated in the question 300 to 500 labourers for about a month. For special famine works (of the second kind) such small works are in my opinion not advantageous. I think they should, as a rule, not be smaller than what would give employment to 3,000 or 4,000 coolies for three or four months. I consider small works, therefore, as only admissible in connection with relief houses. Their disadvantages as special famine works in all stages of a famine are, the necessity of shifting the coolies and camps to other places more frequently, the necessity of increased supervision unless several such works are close together (when they might almost be treated as one large work), the extra number of forms, muster rolls, &c., entailed, the loss of time, and consequently money, in transferring coolies from one work to another.

**Question 4.**—I consider the three tests given should be sufficient. The rejection of applicants would rest with the civil authorities, who should take all precautions they can for ascertaining the real condition of applicants before granting them tickets. Good appearance and clothing should not of themselves form ground for rejection, applicants possessed of these might be able to work on the first kind of work, *i.e.*, ordinary public works, on which Government receives full value for the outlay incurred. Their willingness to take this employment would be a proof of their requiring it. In the same way those possessed of ornaments of small value need not be rejected. Where the ornaments are of some value, and it might be inferred that the proceeds of their sale would support the applicants for two or three weeks, I think they should be rejected. I do not think the beginning, height, or decline of a famine need make much difference in this respect, but I think I would be more strict in the decline of the famine than at other times.

**Question 5.**—"The Distance Test."—Although the distance test was never regularly applied in His Highness's dominions, many persons requiring relief had to go a long distance to obtain employment on famine works. As a rule they were much averse to doing this, that is to leaving their villages for a length of time. I should think that to establish a distance test properly the distance should be two or three days' journey from the applicant's village, but I do not think such a test would work well in His Highness's territory. The common people do not

travel much, and seemed during the late famine to have a strong objection to leaving their own neighbourhoods; even when pressure was put on them to do so, and carts were provided for the conveyance of the more feeble, most of them would escape on the road, and seemed to prefer starving where they were to being taken away from their homes.

The reason why it was desired thus to transfer coolies from their homes to works at a distance was the wish of Government to limit as much as possible the number of relief works and to centralize them, and not the direct establishment of a distance test. It was never *insisted* that the labourers should live away from their homes, and it was only those who lived at a distance from any relief work who had to do so when they obtained employment.

The only case I know of at all similar to the example given in the question was at Raichore, when it was decided to open out as a famine work the extension of the Beechal irrigation channels on the grounds of its being a large and suitable work as a relief work and one likely to prove remunerative to Government. Labourers were then dismissed from the road works near Raichore and told to seek further relief at Beechal (18 miles distant). Arrangements were made to pay them during their journey thither, and they were to travel with an escort of police. Very few however actually went in this way, but when the works at Beechal were thoroughly commenced, the labourers from Raichore dropped in gradually, though the numbers employed on the work were never so great as they had been expected to be. I do not think that very much pressure was put upon the Raichore labourers to go to Beechal, as it was only certain gangs that were dismissed, and I believe those that did not at once travel to Beechal got relief in the relief house or managed to get into other road gangs.

**Question 6.**—"The Wage Test."—The wages paid to labourers varied slightly in the different districts of His Highness's territory, they were fixed on the supposition that a man should be able to earn one seer of grain per day, a woman three-quarter seer, and a child half a seer. If they were paid the money values of these quantities it was thought to be sufficient to include condiments, as the quantities were more than actually necessary to support life and health. When the wages were paid according to this scale the labourers seemed to thrive well enough, and there were very few cases of extreme emaciation found on the relief works. As to the kind and quantity of food purchased by labourers, I consider great care and supervision should be exercised by the civil authorities. In His Highness's territory relief work coolies used to buy their food from temporary bazaars established on the works or from the village bazaars near, and a great

deal of very bad grain was sold to them. When inspecting officers found this to be the case, bad grain was usually removed and destroyed, but I do not consider that the arrangements for looking after this very important part of famine relief were sufficient. On future occasions, officers should be specially deputed by the civil authorities as food inspectors. I am not aware that any attempt was made by Government to regulate prices of grain. Those prevailing from time to time in the bazaars were those on which the wages were fixed, and I do not remember their ever being liable to any very sudden fluctuation. To formulate the conditions of the wage test approximately, I should say take the number of cubic yards an able-bodied coolie can excavate in a day of eight hours in non-famine times, and expect a famine coolie to do from one-third to one-half of this as his task. For doing this task he should be paid the price of one seer of grain at the current bazaar rates.

**Question 7.**—Where it can be managed weekly wages are certainly the most convenient, but during the late famine, on all the most important famine works in His Highness's territory, daily wages became necessary, because the labourers who came to the works from time to time were unable to support themselves till pay-day arrived. I certainly think payment should be made at evening when work is over. The best system I have seen adopted was one that was put in practice on the Bosgah works near Goolbargah, after trying various systems of tickets and muster rolls. It was as follows :—

The coolies were assembled at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon in gangs each gang in single file, one gang behind another, with a space of two or three yards between. The karkoons with the assistance of the maistries and muccadums were responsible that no coolies were in the gangs who had not been at work. The Public Works supervisor went round to each gang in turn, accompanied by the karkoons and a writer. Each coolie in turn showed the supervisor the ticket he had received from the civil officer entitling him to be employed on the famine relief works. The karkoons referred to their lists and told the supervisor whether each coolie had been at work, and whether he was to receive full or part payment. The supervisor entered the number of each coolie and the payment due to him on a printed form denominated Form C. Each form held some forty names or numbers, and on filling one, the supervisor handed it to the writer who accompanied him, who copied it on the duplicate leaf attached and handed it to the Revenue Officer, who followed the course of the supervisor round the gangs, and paid each coolie in accordance with the form. Each form could afterwards be copied in Persian for record in the Revenue Officer's Office, whilst the duplicate made by the writer was kept by the Public Works official.

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The success of the system of course depended on the quickness of the karkoons and muccadums, but after a few days they got into the way of the work and the filling up of the forms was done very quickly. I saw 700 coolies paid in this way in under an hour by one set of officials. On another work, in the Lingasoogoor district, some 8,000 coolies were paid in a similar manner in about three hours, there being in this case several sets of officials. No cooly was allowed to leave his place till all the payments were over : this did away with the necessity of issuing a separate ticket to each cooly, and no cooly could be overlooked or paid more than once. The system of supervision adopted in His Highness's territory was as follows :—

Every 1,000 coolies were divided into twenty-five gangs of forty coolies in each.

Over each gang was one muccadum, whose duties were to collect the coolies belonging to his gang in the morning, marshal them for payment in the evening, and see that they kept at work during the day.

To every five gangs one maistry was appointed, able to read and write and measure-up work ; his pay was Rs. 12 per month, and his duties to mark out the daily work for each of his gangs and see that it was properly carried out by them. He was responsible to the overseer that the full quantity of work was done.

To every 1,000 coolies, two karkoons were allowed, to prepare muster rolls, act as time-keepers, &c. Their pay was Rs. 15 per month. They had to see that each muccadum and maistry had his proper number of people at work.

Over every 1,000 coolies one overseer was appointed on Rs. 50 per month. He acted as assistant to the Public Works officer in charge of the work, and generally superintended the works during the day ; he assisted the Public Works officer in his duties as regarded payments in the evening. He checked by measurements the work done by the gangs under the maistries, and ordered deductions from payments where necessary.

A supervisor of the Public Works Department was appointed to each work where 2,000 or more coolies were employed ; he had control over the whole work under the District Engineer.

The District Engineer inspected each work in his district as often as possible and saw that the above system was carried out.

The system of check by entrusting payments to civil authorities I have already described in answer to questions in Chapter II.

The above system worked very well : its weakest point was the want of skilled supervision. Temporary overseers on Rs. 50 a month are not a sufficiently high class of men to be thoroughly depended on, for skill in supervision or honesty. On future occasions it would pay Government to expend a larger proportion to the cost of each work in employing a better class in these ranks.

Labourers were never paid in grain, always in money only, except of course in connection with the relief houses, where they were supposed to work in consideration of the food supplied them. The only circumstance under which I think it would be desirable to pay in grain would be, where the supply of the local markets is likely to fail and Government is obliged to import grain on its own account, then perhaps payment in grain with a small sum of money to purchase condiments in the local markets would be desirable. No wages were paid on tickets for presentation at a trader's shop, and I do not think the course would be at all advisable.

**Question 8.**—The system of payments I have described in reply to Question 7 tends to prevent such frauds or full payment to persons who have worked only part of the day. Of course the honesty of karkoons, muccadums, maistries and overseers has a good deal to be depended upon, and can only be checked by the vigilance of superior officers. As the payment of wages goes on for some time, those accidentally absent when payments begin have every chance of being paid before they are over.

**Question 9.**—Those prevented from work by sickness were paid half wages and hospital diet when there was a hospital attached to the work, which there usually was in some shape or another. Where there was not, they found their way to the relief house where there was always medical attendance.

**Question 10.**—Fixed daily tasks are applicable on earth-work and road-work.

The tasks were set in accordance with the following rules :—

A gang of forty coolies, consisting of about fifteen men, fifteen women, and ten children, should excavate and bank or spread with an average lead of thirty yards, $13\frac{1}{3}$ cubic yards of moorum per day of eight hours by pit measurements. At the rate of wages of nine Hyderabad dubs per man, six dubs per woman, and four dubs per child, this would equal about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards per H. S. Rupee.

By a similar gang to the above $33\frac{1}{3}$ cubic yards of black cotton soil should be excavated in the same time, equalling about 8·8 cubic yards per H. S. Rupee.

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A similar gang should spread water and tamp moorum on a road (the moorum being previously stacked at the side of the road, and the lead of water being 250 yards) at the rate of 1,200 superficial feet per day of eight hours, costing Rs. 3-4-0 per 1,000 superficial feet, the moorum to be finished to a thickness of six inches.

Including cost of muccadums, maistries, karkoons, cashiers and overseers, &c., the above rates became :—

Moorum 3 cubic yards per rupee.

Black cotton soil 7½ yards per rupee.

Tamping and watering moorum Rs. 3-12-7 per 1,000 superficial feet.

The actual cost of work came to a great deal more than these rates in most cases, but this may probably be accounted for, by such contingencies as paying coolies on one day's holiday in the week, payments to coolies before work could be found for them, lessening the tasks on account of large numbers of women and children, work carried on disadvantageously on account of over-crowding, and many such causes. I believe it was possible to get the above tasks from average famine coolies, though necessarily every latitude had to be allowed the supervising officer in fixing the tasks according to circumstances.

I am not aware of any classification of labourers according to their physique having been made. It was usual to make the gangs as far as possible of uniform strength, and the feebler labourers were absorbed into gangs of the stronger. This did away with too much classification, and the necessity of raising or lowering individual labourers from one class to another. Most of the other heads of this question I have replied to in former answers. I do not see any other way than the task test by which it can be ensured that the labourers earn their wages properly, and I do not see the difficulty of applying a task test on any work. If it were really found impossible to do so, I should say that work was not suitable for famine relief work.

**Question 11.**—Task work is itself a modified form of piece-work. Its adoption on a larger scale would mean letting work out on petty contract, that is letting out a certain quantity to one man who would employ his own labour and make what profit he could out of it. Under certain conditions such a system would be undoubtedly beneficial to Government, as Government would receive proper value for its outlay. The conditions that it would be necessary to enforce are, that the contractor should employ only those labourers that are sent to him through the Public Works officer, and stringent rules would have to be made to

prevent the contractor under-paying and over-working the labourers. Under these circumstances probably not much would be saved in the cost of supervision. The system could be further extended by letting the whole of a work to one contractor. The Sudder Committee was by a majority averse to trying anything like the contract system on famine relief work in His Highness's territory, but on any future occasion I would certainly advocate its being tried.

**Question 12.**—It was only in a few cases that the system of hutting was adopted on famine relief work in His Highness's territory. Labourers employed generally found shelter in the neighbouring villages, though undoubtedly it would have been much better for the health of the labourers, as also of the inhabitants of the villages, had hutting been more generally adopted on the works themselves. Where hutting was adopted the system was to grant a day's holiday on full pay to labourers and allow them to cut down the leaves of palm trees. With these they built their own huts, the supervising officers choosing the site for the camp and regulating the huts in lines, &c. The site was selected with due regard to the prevailing winds, &c., and at a certain distance (say 300 to 400 yards) from the actual work. In districts where palm trees did not grow it would have been extremely difficult to provide huts for the labourers, as there was great scarcity of grass to make chuppers with, and timber was most difficult to get. Latrines were constructed, where huts were erected, at a suitable distance : they consisted merely of open trenches, which were filled up from time to time with the soil from the excavation, new trenches being dug as required. Latrines were not usually constructed on works where huts were not built, but regulations were put in force to compel labourers to go beyond certain limits to satisfy the calls of nature. I am unable to state accurately what establishment was necessary to look after the hutting and sanitary arrangements. No extra charge on this account was made, but a certain number of head coolies were told off to assist the police when required. The police force ordered for duty on each famine relief work consisted of thirteen men under a jemadar.

**Question 13.**—I think any traders who wish to do so should be allowed to open shops on famine works. I think this is preferable to making arrangements with only one man. If the supply of traders is insufficient, I see no other course than for Government to purchase grain itself and retail it to the coolies, or sell it wholesale to any one willing to retail it to the coolies ; or to pay wages in grain ; but I think the contingency of insufficiency of traders is seldom likely to occur, the profits realised by Bunniahs in famine times are too attractive. The best location for a bazaar is in the neighbourhood of the place of payment, not too near to interfere with the paying arrangements. I see no reason why the traders

should not erect their own huts. Certainly a supervision should be exercised over what they sell, not so much to guard against luxuries as against unwholesome food. I am not prepared to say whether any control can be exercised over the prices unless when the prices become unreasonable, Government buys its own grain and undersells the traders. I think the shops should be kept open all day. Frequently after payments had been made there was not time for all the labourers to purchase their supplies till a very late hour, and this often resulted in their eating the grain they purchased, raw, for want of time to cook it.

**Question 14.**—I think that in all cases a hospital or dispensary should be attached to a relief work. The only system of sanitary inspection of labourers that was adopted in His Highness's territory was, when coolies were observed to be sick they were sent at once to the dispensary, where they were either treated by the medical officer in charge or sent by him to the nearest civil hospital or relief house. It was laid down in the rules that all details connected with the medical officers and their arrangements should be left entirely to the Superintendent of the Medical School, Hyderabad ; but beyond these, the dressers attached to the camps should act under the instructions of the officer (Public Works) in charge. A rule was also provided that in case of the outbreak of an epidemic, a shed should be constructed for the reception of patients, with mud walls and a chupper roof, to leeward of the works and camp, and at a distance of not less than 200 yards. Coolies from the works were allowed to attend on the sick in the porportion of one coolie to every two patients, when the number of sick exceeded three. These coolies were paid double the pay of those employed on the works. Cholera medicines were supplied to all supervisors and overseers, with orders to administer them at once to persons attacked, in accordance with printed instructions furnished. In case of death the rule was that the bodies should be immediately interred at the cost of Government, in graves $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, at a distance of not less than 100 yards from the works and camp. The clothes of persons who may have died of cholera were to be burnt immediately.

**Question 15.**—The system adopted in admitting applicants to relief works in His Highness's territory has already been described. I know of no means of preventing hindrances to their coming, or bribes for admission beyond the severe punishment of officials found guilty of such offences. The system of making up gangs I have already described. The number of new applicants entering daily, and the irregularity of attendance of many of the others, as well as the difficulty of making advances to new applicants till the first wage day came round, induced the officers in charge of famine relief works to adopt the system of

daily payments. There is, however, no doubt that weekly payments would be much more convenient if these difficulties could be got over. Those coming on during the day and working for a broken period can easily be dealt with by their only having a portion of a day entered on their payment forms. The muccadums could see to this.

**Question 16.**—The system adopted on famine relief works in His Highness's territory worked very well. Weekly statements were compiled from the daily payment forms, showing the numbers at work at each day, and the amounts paid to them. The labourers were classified as cultivators, non-cultivators, British or Nizam's subjects. These returns for each work were forwarded weekly by District Engineers to the Superintending Engineer, who checked the figures and totals, and submitted them in one return to the Sudder Committee. No special reports were made of the number of new applicants daily admitted or of those who daily left the works. The daily increase or decrease in the numbers could easily be seen from the returns. No special reports either were made as to the number punished by fines, unless complaints or petitions on this score reached the Sudder Committee. In the weekly reports by District Engineers, the quantity and description of work done were given as correctly as possible.

**Question 17.**—I have said all I can on this subject in replies to the last and other previous questions.

**Question 18.**—The system adopted in His Highness's territory was to gradually increase the task work. The numbers of labourers rapidly decreased when work was to be found in the fields. I do not know of any case in which money was given to persons discharged.* Orders were issued to complete all useful famine relief works as ordinary public works at ordinary rates and according to Public Works Department rules, and to employ all labourers who still required relief on them. As for those who were still physically unfit, I do not know of any special arrangement having been made for them, as the relief houses were closed much about the same time as the relief works. I am inclined to be-

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* Batta was given to labourers when discharged to enable them to reach their homes. The Central Famine Committee made it a rule that if persons had no means to reach the relief works at a distance, they should get batta to enable them to do so. In the same manner, when labourers were discharged, and if they had no means of their own, batta was granted to them to enable them to reach their homes. It may be mentioned here that on the Talukdar of Gulburga telegraphing for orders in this matter, this reply was sent him by the Committee, "Give batta at usual rates for the days required to join villages." In the poor houses the same system was adopted, *vide* Superintendent Poor House's Report, para. 39.—MAHDI ALI.

lieve that most of them were supported by their more physically fit relatives, or by private charity, and that many of them wandered about the country begging.

**Question 19.**—There was no special record of the number of desertions, but they did exist to some extent. I do not think they were ever caused by excessive severity in the application of tests or by insufficiency of food or other improper treatment. They would always go when any work was to be had in the fields, and generally returned when such work was over. I think moving bodies of men to works over considerable distances only advisable for the sake of transferring them from less useful to more useful work, or to admit of their being more easily fed or supervised, or to prevent sickness, &c. Arrangements for hutting them for the night would, I think, be extremely difficult unless previously provided for. I think it would be more convenient to move them in small parties, say 100 at a time, and allow them to find shelter for the night in the villages on the route ; two or more different routes might be adopted. I am unable to reply to the last para. of the question.

**Question 20.**—I have already in previous answers described the connection civil authorities had with relief works in His Highness's territory. Briefly summarised, it was as follows :—The initiation of famine relief works in each district rested with the civil authorities, who were responsible for ascertaining what amount of distress existed in the district and what amount of relief was required, also for providing the necessary funds for carrying out relief works, and for making suitable arrangements for the supply of sufficient grain to the labourers employed. Every applicant for employment on famine relief works had first to go to the office of the Taluqdar or other Revenue Officer not under the rank of a Tahsildar especially selected by the Taluqdar, and who had an office on the work, where his or her circumstances were enquired into. If found deserving of relief, the applicant's name, father's name, village, age, and other particulars were registered, and a metal ticket with a number on it was given him. This ticket on presentation to the Public Works officer in charge of the work ensured the applicant's employment. The daily payments were made to the labourers in the manner already described by the Revenue Officers. By the adoption of this scheme much time and unpleasantness was saved, as there were no grounds for the Revenue authorities interfering with the Public Works Department officials, the former having full information in their own offices as regarded the number of coolies and the amounts paid. The quantity of work executed, the quality of the same, and the organization of the works, being matters solely connected with the Public Works Department. The duties mentioned in the latter part of the question can only be deputed to a

civil officer by placing him in entire charge of a famine relief work in the place of the Public Works officer.

**Question 21.**—Very little skilled labour was employed on famine relief works in His Highness's territory beyond wudders or excavators in distressed circumstances, who merely worked as famine labourers and under the same conditions. In tank works there was always a certain amount of masonry work required in sluices and calingulahs, and if there were no skilled masons amongst the famine labourers, they were obtained in the usual way and paid at the ordinary rates. The proportion of skilled labour required was so very small that no necessity for any rules on the subject existed.

**Question 22.**—No kind of relief work other than earth work or road work, with the small amount of masonry referred to in the reply to the last question, was carried on in His Highness's territory.

Section 2 refers entirely to relief houses. Although as a member of the Sudder Committee, I visited several relief houses in His Highness's territory, I consider the questions can be much more fully and satisfactorily replied to by the member of the Committee under whose charge the relief houses were placed than by myself, and therefore I have not attempted to reply to any of them.

G. PALMER,

*Superintending Engineer and Secretary to*

*Sudder-ool-Maham, P. W. D., and Municipality.*

HYDERABAD, 8*th November* 1878.

# APPENDIX IV

# Replies to Questions contained in the 2nd Chapter of the Famine Commission Circular.

By MOULVIE MUSHTAK HUSSEIN, *Secretary to Sadr-ul-Maham, Judicial Department, and Superintendent of Poor Houses.*

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I will confine myself for the present to such portions of His Highness' territory as suffered from the famine of 1877, and my observations will have reference chiefly to the working of Poor Houses, or such other matter as bears upon it. The Poor Houses were in my charge, and were conducted from beginning to end under my direction and supervision.

This is the third time of my connection with Famine Relief operations. During the Famine of 1861-62 in the North-West Provinces, I was at Moradabad, where the Honourable Sir John Strachey was Collector and Magistrate. Sir John (then Mr.) Strachey opened a Poor House in the management of which he associated with himself two native officers of the district, namely, the Honourable Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadoor, C.S.I., the Principal Sadr Amin, and Munshi Imamuddin, the Tehsildar of the District. I had the privilege of working with the latter gentleman, and subsequently when smaller Poor Houses were opened in other towns at Sir John's suggestion, I had to take charge of the one at my native place Amroha.

During the Famine in Bengal in 1874, when some conterminous districts of the North-West Provinces were also affected, Sir John Strachey, who had very recently taken charge of the Government of those provinces, appointed Syed Ahmed Khan to superintend Famine Relief in the districts of Gorukhpur and Basti. I was then a Tehsildar at Aligurh. Syed Ahmed Khan applied for and obtained my services, and I worked under him for about two months, returning to my substantive appointment on the breaking up of the Relief establishment.

I entered His Highness' service in 1875.

In 1877 when famine broke out in some districts of this State, a Central Committee was appointed at Hyderabad for the organization of relief. Of this Committee I had the honour of being a member, and subsequently, when the time

came to open Poor Houses, I was appointed to take charge of them at my own request, and I continued in charge down to the time when they had to be broken up and dissolved.

Such are the opportunities I have had of studying the working of Poor Houses in connection with Famine Relief. A full report of my work in connection with the last famine is already before the Central Committee.

In that paper I have entered into full details. I hope it will be laid before the Famine Commission along with this Memorandum.

## CHAPTER 2.—QUESTION 7.

Poor Houses should not be opened as a measure of relief until the State is satisfied—

1, of the existence of a class of men who cannot earn their daily bread by ordinary labour ; and

2, that their number is in excess of what private charity can cover.

Private charity is no doubt the best vehicle of conveying relief to this class of sufferers. But since in our country a large gathering of men, seeking charity, is by no means a proof conclusive of their belonging to the class really in need of charitable relief, it follows that some Work of public utility must be started by the side of such Charity on which ordinary labour should receive no more than its ordinary wages. Should the State succeed in persuading wealthy and well-to-do residents of the district to undertakes some little Works on their own estates on their own account, such Works would in the beginning of a Famine prove of greater utility than Public Works carried on by Government, inasmuch as the State would in that case be relieved from the necessity of plunging hurriedly into Works of relief, and would have time to organise its measures with greater coolness and circumspection, and without trepidation.

Whether undertaken by private individuals, however, or by the State, there can be no question as to the necessity for Relief Works. They are the only safe means of distinguishing those who cannot earn their daily bread by ordinary labour from those that can. Without Relief Works able-bodied men would be thrown upon the public for want of work, and would get mixed up with such as are really unable to do a full day's work, to the utter confusion of those in charge of State or private Relief.

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QUESTION 8.

I am unable to think of any special case in which Government would be justified in interfering with private charity, specially a foreign Government, whose highest and most trusted officers are all foreigners to the country. With the best of motives and the most merciful intentions, no good is likely to result from interference. On the contrary, interference in this case would be a grave error in my opinion, and fraught with evil results.

**Section 2.**—QUESTION 23.

A Poor House ought to be situated on the outskirts of, and at a little distance from the town, where orchards, mangoe topes and wells abound. Such positions have all the advantages mentioned in the question.

The Poor House compound ought to be walled in, or otherwise securely fenced : deficiency in this respect entails much trouble in the management within.

The material of which walls or fences are made will depend on the locality of the Poor House. If earth cannot be used without difficulty or expense, whatever stuff tatties are usually made of in that locality will do just as well. Thorny plants and shrubs might be extensively utilised.

During the last Famine, that of 1877, the following sheds were found necessary in each Poor House :—

1. Office shed.
2. Store room, godown for implements, godown for articles turned out in the Poor House.
3. Shed for the Police.
4. Dispensary.
5. General Sick Hospital.
6. Hospital for Contagious Diseases. } These sheds are always at some
7. Do. for Epidemic Diseases. } distance from the others.
8. Shed for dead bodies before removal. The bodies of ticket-holders dying in the Poor House are immediately removed to this shed out of the sight of the living.
9. Shed for Orphan Children and Servants.
10. Shed for lying-in women.
11. Cook room.
12. Shed for feeding Mussulmans.
13. Do. Hindoos.
14. Do. for low-castes and Pariahs.
15. Sheds for the Poor to work in.

I never insisted on the applicants stopping altogether in the Poor Houses at which they sought relief, and when the time came when it was found necessary to do so, they stopped away altogether and the Poor Houses had to be closed. Some of the poor, however, did sometimes avail themselves of the option which was at all times given them of becoming permanent inmates of the Poor Houses. They were accommodated in the sheds set apart for feeding the applicants for relief, and as Mussulmans, Hindoos, and other caste people had separate sheds, it was in our power to provide them with separate accommodation.

At one place where a large proportion of the applicants for relief seemed anxious to be taken on as permanent inmates of the Poor House, a site was assigned to them in a line with the Poor House, on which they erected little triangular, delta-shaped sheds out of date leaves and sticks, and bamboo provided by the Poor House. A shed of this description 7 ft. by 4½ ft. was found sufficient to accommodate a couple of men. Protection from sun and rain was secured by the addition of tatties round the sheds.

In this way perfect liberty of action is secured to the poor, while the management has its hands entirely unhampered, and everything works well. Care, however, should be taken to house women, without their natural protectors, separately and by themselves.

The fifteen several sheds enumerated above may well be constructed of thatching, supported by walls, or strong tatties and pillars.

The sheds for lying-in women and for orphan children, the Sick Hospital, and the Cook-house ought to be walled for greater security. These details, however, will necesarily be modified by the character of the locality in which the Poor House is situated. Thus, for instance, at the place where it is proposed to establish a Poor House, houses may be already in existence which may be utilized. This has happened in my own experience here, and I have not failed to take full advantage of it, thus saving a great deal of time, trouble and expense.

QUESTION 24.

The three tests mentioned in the question are no doubt those which must ordinarily be applied to all applicants for admission, though it may sometimes be necessary to waive one or other of the three.

Permanent residence within the walls of the Poor House is a condition neither easy to observe nor expedient to impose. When a whole province is in distress, and the ordinary channels of gaining a livelihood are altogether dried up

when large numbers flock to the centres of public or private charity, often at such times carrying the germs of epidemic diseases, I should be loth to run the risk and responsibility of camping them together in large groups. At this stage, therefore, residence was never insisted on. As soon, however, as times improved and means of livelihood outside the Poor Houses began to be available, and it became a question whether some of the ticket-holders, receiving grub from the public fund, did not go out and earn their day's wages elsewhere, the test of residence was enforced with this result, that such of the applicants as were able to earn a livelihood elsewhere, one and all refused to accept our conditions and went away, leaving only those on our hands who were really destitute and could not do a day's work to earn their bread.

Uncooked victuals, in my opinion, should never be given at a Poor House. It has sometimes happened that the people in charge, finding it inconvenient and troublesome to dole out cooked food, have taken it for granted that the distribution of uncooked victuals must be more convenient to the poor on the ground that it saves time. My experience, however, leads me to quite a contrary conclusion. I have taken pains to question a great number of the poor themselves at different Poor Houses, and have invariably found them unwilling to accept uncooked victuals. The reason is not far to seek. They are generally in that condition of moral and physical prostration and wretchedness, that the process of cooking their food is too much for them, and if compelled to resort to it, the chances are that they would eat their meals in a half-cooked state, most detrimental to their health.

A time for admission ought to be fixed. From early morning to eight or nine o'clock is most convenient. Admissions should be made before a Committee composed of the Medical Officer in charge, the Superintendent of the Poor House, and one or two members of the local committee entrusted with the management of the Poor House by rotation. The Superintendent should be authorized to admit any applicant after that hour whose case may seem to him to be in need of immediate attention.

QUESTION 25.

In my opinion no fresh legislation is necessary. On the establishment of Poor Houses in His Highness' Dominions orders were sent round to all Patels and Patwaries of villages to seek out such of the people as were starving, and provide them with food, and also with the means of conveyance if necessary, and forward them to the nearest Poor House. Some of the Talukdars, however, reported that many of the village people preferred dying at their homes to being removed to a

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distant Poor House. They were told thereupon that, as such cases of obstinacy were liable to be taken up under the charge of attempting to commit suicide, the District Authorities would be justified in making resort to a Poor House compulsory. When once brought to a Poor House in the sight of a large number of men like themselves, their reluctance would no doubt be overcome by the effect of sympathy and the actual experience of relief.

QUESTION 26.

Before answering this question I must premise that food has two distinct functions, since it may either be given simply to preserve life, or it may be given to maintain the subject in his normal state of robustness. In the query the former use of food is evidently contemplated, while in my opinion it is the other use of food that we are concerned with.

In His Highness' territory the staple food-grain of the region affected by the last famine is jowari. Experience shows that a pound and a half of jowari swells into a little over five pounds on being cooked.

Hence the following standard of food was adopted after mature consideration at the Poor Houses in my charge :—

| Description of Recipients. | Those doing some work. | Those doing no work at all. |
|---|---|---|
| Males over 15 years ..... | 1½ lb. | 1 lb. |
| Females do. ..... | 1¼ „ | 1 „ |
| Children under 3 years ..... | ..... | ¼ „ |
| Do. 6 years ..... | ..... | ½ „ |
| Do. 12 years ..... | ..... | ¾ „ |
| Do. 15 years ..... | 1 lb. | ¾ „ |

Women with children at the breast were given ¼ lb. extra per child. These weights are to be understood as having reference to uncooked grain only.

In addition to the above, the following proportion of ingredients were allowed to each seer or two pounds of grain, and frequent changes were made in the material of the diet :—

Salt 1 tola, chillies 2 tolas, tamarind 2 tolas, onions 1 tola—total 6 tolas.

The above standard of food was considered sufficient to preserve men in their normal state of strength and robustness, and the expectation was fully borne out by the results. Such of the sufferers as were taken on when weakened and reduced by starvation, soon picked up sufficient strength under the regimen to be handed over to the Relief Works in progress at the time, and even those that

sought relief only in the last stage of emaciation were brought round in time, and enlisted among the class of poor that did some light work in the Poor House.

The experience of a few weeks was sufficient to prove that the digestive functions of those who sought relief in the very lowest state of emaciation were in such a state of suspension from long disuse that they were unable to assimilate ordinary food. To meet this difficulty, it was resolved, in consultation with the Medical Officers in charge of Poor Houses, to recognise a class of semi-invalids in the Hospitals so as to take in the description of sufferers indicated above, who were thus enabled to recover some of their vitality under medical care before they were taken on the general list of the recipients of relief.

QUESTION 27.

I have entered upon this subject most fully in my report. Suffice it here to say, with reference to the purchase of victuals, that in my opinion advances should be given to trustworthy saokars and dealers, and a slightly advantageous rate compared to the ruling prices should be held out to them as an inducement to procure grain for the use of the Poor Houses. Once this system has been put into full and unimpeded action, it is enough to have a week's supply always in hand. But, if such an arrangement is not practicable, grain should be procured from the handiest market, and a month or two months' supply should always be kept in hand.

The Store Register ought to show daily the quantity of grain in hand, the quantity of fresh supply, the quantity weighed out, and the quantity left in hand. The figures showing daily consumption of grain ought to be checked by the actual number of rations given out. This Register is to be kept by the Superintendent of the Poor House or his clerks, and checked by some members of the committee in rotation, whose signatures should be affixed.

The work of grinding the corn given to the poor should, as far as possible, be carried on within the Poor House. Numbers of women can be found who, although strong enough themselves to do the work, are yet unable to earn wages at the Relief Works from having little children to take care of. These ought to be employed to turn the hand mills, so many hand mills having, besides, an Overseer to look after the women, and to be responsible for the quantity and quality of the work done. Having this work going within the limits of the Poor House has the advantage of enabling a general supervision to be exercised over it, in addition to the facility of giving out grain and receiving the ground meal.

It is the duty of the Poor House officials daily to determine the quantity of corn to be given out for cooking. The estimates for this would of course be based upon the quantity of food actually distributed the day preceding, and the admissions and dismissals for the day.

The Cook-house servants are only concerned with the proper cooking of the quantity of grain given out to them, they have nothing to do with the relative proportion to be distributed to the children, the adults, &c.

The diet to be allowed to the invalids should be regulated entirely by the Medical Officer in charge.

Tinned copper vessels are good for cooking, and 1½ lb. of jowar ought to weigh over five pounds when cooked. The Superintendent and the members of the committee, whose turn it may be, should be able to check the daily mass of cooked food upon this calculation.

The distribution of food can only be properly managed if all the other matters that demand attention, from the time that the applicants begin to be admitted, have been properly looked after.

In our Poor Houses applicants were admitted according to the following classification, *viz.* :—those entirely unfit for work ; and those that were only weakened a little from want of sufficient nutriment. A third class consisted of the actual invalids, and those who, though free from disease, were in such an extremely low vital state as to be unable to digest ordinary food.

The first two classes were again sub-divided, the first into Hindoos, Mussulmans and Pariahs, and the second, who were known in His Highness' Poor Houses as "light-workers," were divided into groups according to the description of work they were fit for. Thus, there were the corn grinders employed on the handmills, the rope makers, the attendants of Sick Hospitals, and of orphan children, &c., &c.

Thus, every new admission was relegated to the group to which he belonged, each group having a separate Register of its own, in which the names of the poor admitted in that group were entered in a consecutive series, the register number of each individual being inscribed in a placard and hung round his neck. Besides the register number, the placard bore full particulars showing the group and class to which the individual belonged. The food Register was kept so as to allow of the daily entry of the rations doled out for one calendar month, and contained the names of the recipients, with their age, parentage and place of residence.

The people were ranged in lines during feeding time, according to the groups to which they belonged, and in the order of the numerals borne by the tickets suspended from their necks. And since each group had a fixed place to feed in, and a certain number of them had a waiter, and a certain number of waiters had an Overseer to look after them, the preservation of the order above described was seldom attended with any difficulty. In time, the ticket-holders themselves became so familiar with their position at feeding time, that they fell into their proper places with great precision, and left little to be done in the way of arrangement by the Overseers. I have seen four thousand poor thus ranged at a time, and having their food without the slightest disorder or confusion. A similar order was observed in arranging the light-working poor when at work.

When this order is once established among the ticket-holders, the work of serving them becomes one of comparative ease. The meal already cooked is ladled out in shares according to standard, and each group has its shares told off according to the number of men, women, and children of which it is composed.

A guard was always placed at the entrance of the Poor House enclosure into which no one was admitted who could not show a ticket of admission from the Poor House authorities. This scrutiny was still more strictly observed at feeding time. Each group had its food brought over to the place allotted to it where the Overseers went round along the lines of ticket-holders, Day-Book in hand, checking the number present by putting a dot against their names under the day column, and marking absentees with an A. Strict silence was enforced along the lines of ticket-holders seated in order while this examination went on. Food was then served to each according to the quantity entered against his name in the Overseer's Day-Book. The Overseers, who kept the Day-Book and superintended the distribution of food, were assisted each by a number of waiters. Each Overseer was, moreover, accompanied when engaged on duty by a member of the Local Committee to see that the work was properly done. When all were served, the Overseer and the Member on duty sat down at once to draw up an abstract of the number of men served and the quantity of food doled out, to which they and the Superintendent and the members of the Local Committee affixed their signatures.

The system here described works well in every respect and leaves nothing to be desired. Whether the food served is actually consumed, and whether in some cases it is not carried away and sold or bartered for something else by the recipients, are questions not deserving of serious consideration. Water was

supplied to the ticket-holders at feeding time with the necessary number of earthern vessels to drink out of, and the majority of them consumed all or the greater part of their share of food, and if any ticket-holder saved any portion of his food he was at liberty either to eat it himself at another time, or give it to a relative or friend, or sell or barter it if he pleased. Instead of giving ourselves the trouble to watch cases of sale or barter of food, it is of much greater importance to be careful when admitting the poor that none who does not answer the established tests is taken on. If admissions have been made in strict accordance with these tests, and those to whom tickets have been granted are really deserving of gratuitous relief, we need give ourselves no further concern about their private affairs and their personal inclinations. Thus, for example, when those classed as light-workers, have worked for us seven or eight hours during the day, we are not called upon to be too curious as to how they spend the rest of their time. If the selections have been properly made, it is to be presumed that they are not likely to be able to earn anything extra outside the Poor House. As for those unable to do any work at all, it would be strange if they should discover such inability only in the Poor House, and should be able to earn their bread like other men elsewhere.

Undoubtedly large gangs of the people in distress are seen going about in villages at such times, begging alms from door to door, and causing much annoyance to the inhabitants. This may have led officers concerned with the management of Relief to imagine, that wherever a Poor House is established drawing together the distressed of the entire neighbourhood, these latter are not likely to be contented with the relief afforded them at the Poor House, but would doubtless go about begging all over the place, and would thus obtain their day's food twice over, and would naturally sell or barter the superfluous portion. It must, however, be remembered that of the gangs of beggars seen in villages more than one-half are probably such as are perfectly able-bodied, and fit to be taken on the Relief Works, and a large proportion belong to the class which we have designated by the name of light-workers, and who according to the rules in force in our Poor Houses, are obliged to give seven or eight hours work in return for the relief given them. Setting aside these two classes, the gangs of beggars will be reduced to some few men too weak and worn to do any work, and too insignificant numerically to deserve any special attention.

In short, should the principles on which the working of Poor Houses is based be strictly adhered to, the misappropriation of victuals supplied to the poor by their sale or barter would be reduced to a bare possibility. I do not by any means wish to deny that in some cases a portion of the food served is not actually

consumed by the receivers and appropriated to other uses. In fact I am sure that this does happen, only I do not look upon it as misappropriation and would not go out of my way to put it down.

From my experience of the Poor Houses in His Highness' dominions, I feel satisfied that the victuals given to members of the more respectable classes thrown upon public charity from sheer pressure of famine, and taken on at the Poor House either as "no work" people or as "half-workers," went to feed entire families. Although pressed by want, the better classes of people were unable to bring the female portion of their families with them to receive their share of relief. This, however, did not prevent their bringing their infant children, to whom a share of the Poor House grub was given, because they fell under the category of destitute poor unable to work for their bread.

Under these circumstances, when it is quite clear that any portion of their grub which the recipients can spare goes in most cases to feed others as needy as themselves, we may rest assured the best course is to leave things well alone.

I have treated this subject at great length in para. 23 of my General Report, from which I take the liberty of inserting a short extract here :—

"There is no doubt that some of them, who carry away their share of the Poor House grub, sell such portions of it as they can spare from their own food. At Shorapur I have witnessed some of the Poor House ticket-holders drinking sendhi at the sendhi shop ; and other instances perhaps are not wanting. But as at the outside, such delinquents do not number more than one or two per cent. of the total number, I do not see that we need go out of our way to prevent or punish such a very venial offence. Moreover, when the quantity of food served to each individual is regulated according to certain strict rules based upon our experience of the food requirements of the poor, we need not grudge any one an enjoyment procured by the exercise of a self-denial presumably proportionate to his relish for the enjoyment."

The apprehension that adults might under certain circumstances take forcible possession of the share of food given to their own or to other children and appropriate it to their own use, may be dismissed as uncalled for, since every ticket-holder has the option, whenever he likes, of consuming the grub served him at the Poor House premises, where drinking-water and the necessary utensils are always available for his use. The natural guardians of the infants in the Poor Houses are, moreover, in most cases close at hand, either in the Poor Houses themselves or on the Relief Works in that proximity, and are able thus to see that they are not despoiled of their food.

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It must unhappily be admitted, however, that where the natural guardians of such children are not employed on Relief Works, or otherwise able to procure their daily bread, the ties of kinship often give way before the demands of hunger and the instinct of self-preservation, and parents are found to appease their hunger with the food given to their children. This, however, was provided against by the institution of some Relief Work in the close neighbourhood of every Poor House. This work had no sort of connection with the Poor House, except that it served as a safety valve to prevent poor and starving people of all kinds attracted by the Poor House becoming a source of embarrassment to the Poor House authorities, since it was an easy matter to refuse admission to those who were able to work, and pass them on to the Relief Work. Children whose parents or natural guardians were not forthcoming, were classed as orphans, and were specially taken care of, as will be mentioned a little further on in answer to question 32 of this section.

With regard to clothing, I think they ought to be given blankets in the cold weather, and the ordinary clothing to which the poor are accustomed in other seasons of the year. The sick and the weakly among them might require warmer clothing, which should be provided in consultation with the Medical Attendant. The value of the Poor House cloths will of course depend on the market value of the material out of which they are made, but on an average, I think, two rupees per head ought to suffice for clothing for one season. Those who are already provided need not be supplied from the Poor House, and the males need not receive as much attention in this respect as the females, for whom decent covering is essential.

It would be out of place, in my opinion, to enforce any strict rules with regard to the daily life of the ticket-holders, such as their time of getting up, washing themselves, or going to bed. The enforcement of any kind of discipline in these matters would only entail hardship on the poor sufferers, and serve no useful purpose that I can see. It is enough to regulate their time of doing work and of having their meals.

With reference to these, I am of opinion that the working ticket-holders should have one-half their allowance of food served them before going to work, and the other half when their day's work is over, while those who do no work should be served only once in twenty-four hours.

In the case of the former, the twice a day meals would prevent their doing work on an empty stomach, or shirking their work, as they very probably would

if food were served only once, after or before working hours. In the case of the latter, time and trouble would be saved, both to them and to the officials who have them in charge, by the arrangement indicated above.

I think nine o'clock in the morning is the most convenient hour for serving these, *viz.*, the non-working ticket-holders. But the feeding time and the working hours of the working class will have to be regulated according to the season and the time of the year.

One day in the week should be set apart for washing. On that day the working ticket-holders should be given a holiday to join the non-workers, and a place should be assigned them where plenty of water might be available, and where they might wash and dry their clothes, and also wash themselves. Women should have a separate place to bathe in and wash their clothes. The Poor House authorities might avail themselves of the general washing day to find out which of the ticket-holders is in need of new clothes.

The Medical Officer attached to the Poor House ought to be present when admissions to the Poor House are made. It is his duty to separate from the rest those who seem to him to stand in need of medical treatment, and to have them removed to the Poor House Hospital. Their diet and treatment are entirely under his control. He must also inspect the ranks of the general ticket-holders when they come to receive their grub, with the view of ascertaining their state of health. The more sickly, if any, should at once be removed to the Hospital, and those suffering from slight indisposition should be treated on the spot. The Medical Officer must also be ready at all times to attend any of the ticket-holders who may be taken ill at any hour of the day or night.

With regard to the employment of the ticket-holders, I am of opinion that, so far as practicable, they should be put to work they have been used to, or to such handicraft as they can easily learn and work at with the help of others. The work they are thus put to should be such as can be performed while seated, or which, at any rate, does not require much locomotion. This will enable us to find occupation for a large class of sufferers, who, though incapable of much exertion requiring frequent locomotion, are yet able to do some work in a sitting posture. The following are some of such works:—

Cotton-carding, cotton-spinning, weaving, rope-making, mat-manufacturing, basket-making.

Ticket-holders who are incapable of being employed at any particular trade or profession ought to be, so far as possible, assigned some other

sort of work within the Poor House—for instance, ministering to the wants of the sick, attendance on orphan children, and on women in and after confinement, the cleaning of the Poor House in and out, grinding wheat for flour, lending a hand in the operations of the kitchen, giving the ticket-holders a drink of water during the distribution of food, and at other times lending a hand in serving out food, and such like work as referred to in the question.

It is unnecessary, however, to lay down any rule as to the number of persons who are thus to wait upon the ticket-holders : such trivial matters ought to be left to the discretion of the Managers of the Poor House, to be dealt with by them as they think proper ; if a special rule were to be framed for everything, and the Managers of the Poor Houses were made to abide by it, serious difficulties would arise.

Again, those that are incapable of performing even such light duties, or those in excess of the number required for such duties, ought to be employed on some easy earthwork outside the Poor House. As already adverted to, it is necessary to open Relief Works in connection with the Poor Houses during the duration of the latter.

The Managers of the Poor Houses should have some portion of the Relief Works farmed out to them, in order to find work for the unemployed hands. But, as this will be a class of enfeebled persons, much labour should not be exacted from them, nor any task work assigned to them. They should receive their cash wages at the rate of half the wages of able-bodied men, and the value represented by the work done by them should be realized from the officer in charge of the Relief Work, and credited in the accounts as profit accruing from the work of half-working ticket-holders. Or they may be put to such other work as may be available.

The industrial works and duties in connection with the Poor Houses enumerated in this reply are those that were in practice in the Poor Houses in His Highness's territory. It was a principle distinctly laid down before ever the Poor Houses were opened that the works on which the paupers were to be put was not intended in any way with a view to profit, or as a help to the Government Relief Fund, but only as a means of impressing upon the people that Government was not going to render any assistance to any one so long as the quantity of work he was able to do was not exacted from him. It is needless to dwell on the importance of starting with this understanding ; suffice it to say that it effectually discourages people resorting to the Poor Houses, so long as they can earn a livelihood elsewhere, unhampered by the rules and observances enforced in a Poor House.

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Another important advantage contemplated by this arrangement was that the poor of the more respectable classes, who are ashamed to beg in ordinary times, might, when involved in the common calamity, be able to accept relief at the Poor Houses, without detriment to their self-respect, as a return for work done by them, however disproportionate the assistance accorded might be to their work.

I must also take this opportunity of stating that for services connected with the Poor House that can be rendered by the ticket-holders no paid servants should be entertained. On this principle I even went so far as to permit able-bodied men, who were not, under the ordinary rules of the Poor House, entitled to relief, to be taken on as ticket-holders to be employed in the kind of work here referred to, and such of them as satisfied the Poor House officers by their diligence were allowed eight annas or one rupee per month in cash in addition to the usual grub. I did this with the view to prevent the employment of petty servants in an establishment where thousands are fed daily, and where they have ample opportunities of helping themselves to what would serve them for a half or full daily meal. So far as possible, therefore, those only should be employed to do such offices whose services are in great part paid by the grub they get. Specimens of various Registers kept in the Government Poor Houses are herewith annexed. They are brief and contain all the information that need be recorded. Registers connected with the Hospitals were in charge of the Medical Department, and are therefore omitted in the present Memorandum.

QUESTION 28.

The rules observed in the Relief Work Hospitals should, so far as practicable, be made applicable to the Hospitals attached to Poor Houses. The matters connected with the management of Poor Houses have been treated at length in answering the preceding question. As to the wages to be paid to the sick, reference to which is made in para. 9, I can only add that the diet and other necessaries given under medical advice are sufficient for the sick immates of Poor Houses, and that no other allowance of any kind need be granted. With reference to question 14 it is needless to mention that a Hospital is a necessary appendage of a Poor House, and no Poor House should be without one.

QUESTION 29.

Care should be taken (and with this view the ticket-holders should be subjected to a weekly inspection) that whenever a ticket-holder on the sick, convalescent, or incapable list has recovered sufficiently to be able

to do any work, he is immediately put to that work; and similarly those on the half-work list, when they gradually recover full working power, should be put to full work. Changes such as these constantly occur, and if a corresponding adjustment in the internal affairs of the Poor House is not effected it suffers in efficiency in the same manner as in the case of a contravention of the regular routine and procedure.

Here I beg once again to draw attention to a subject already adverted to, *viz.*, that the allowance of food to the ticket-holders should be such as to restore and maintain their former strength, and not merely sufficient to keep body and soul together. When the full allowance of food is given, the famished ticket-holders very soon pass from the incapable to the semi-capable, and from that to the full working condition. When they have attained to this last stage of recovery, they ought always to be transferred to the Relief Work.

QUESTION 30.

It is very difficult to ascertain the reality of any alleged distress amongst women who do not appear in public. Yet when the time arrives for opening Poor Houses for males, and females who do appear in public, we should be prepared to accept it as a fact that the *pardanashin* women are in need of such assistance to a greater degree. In my opinion Government has no right to use coercion towards the relatives of such females, unless they are legally bound to maintain them. When a person withdraws his protection from his wife or minor child, Government is certainly entitled to compel him to maintain his wife and children. No instance of this nature, however, it is satisfactory to observe, came under my cognizance during my connection with relief work.

I shall now say a few words on the various modes of relief. One method is to remunerate actual work done, such as mill-turning, cotton-carding, &c. So long as this remuneration is equal to the rate prevailing at the time, we need not stop to inquire whether or not the women to whom or in whose behalf the sums of money constituting the remuneration are paid are entitled to relief, and whether or not these sums really come to their hands. The very fact of the remuneration being in accordance with the prevailing rates is a guarantee that none but those entitled shall be benefited by it. But the fact is that the customary remuneration for labour of this kind is not sufficient for a living. Even in ordinary times the women used to this kind of labour earn what they can by this means in the expectation that the deficiency will be made up by the earnings of the male members of their family, or, maybe, they get helped by other relations, or perhaps

neighbours. At any rate they make shift to make both ends meet. On the occurrence of a famine, not only is the wages for personal labour diminished, but the other sources of assistance which supplied its deficiencies in ordinary times are either wholly dried up or considerably contracted. At such times, therefore, the legitimate wages of the labour of purda women is wholly insufficient to support them. I am satisfied, in fact, that such females cannot eke out a fourth part of their maintenance from these means. It is necessary, therefore, to adopt some broad principle of relief in their favour, which should at the same time preclude the possibility of any portion of the relief being diverted to the benefit of undeserving persons. When the North-Western Provinces were afflicted with a famine in 1860-61, Mr. (now Sir John) Strachey, the then chief executive officer of the Moradabad district, got over the difficulty by selecting a few respectable and influential men in each village to draw up a list of such females, and find them work to do in their own houses. For instance, cotton was sent them to spin, and the quantity of cotton they were found able to spin in the course of a week was sent to them at the end of the week, and a sum equal to their expenses for a week was given them as remuneration, without reference to whatever might be the rate of wages then prevailing. This system answered very well. The respectable character of those charged with the duty, and their knowledge of the circumstances of every family in their village, could be relied on to exclude undeserving persons from the benefit of the relief. At any rate the circumstances did not admit of a stronger guarantee. When in 1877 I undertook the management of the Poor Houses in His Highness's Dominions, I thought of adopting this method of relieving distress among purdah women, having personally witnessed its efficacy in Moradabad, but I was overruled by the members of the local Famine Relief Committees in the districts, who resolved, by a large majority, to convey relief to this class of women without demanding an equivalent of labour at their hands. I had, therefore, to abandon the system, which, as I have said, I had seen adopted with much success during the famine of 1860-61, and had to trust, in the absence of any guarantee, to the general respectability of those charged with the duty, for not permitting public funds to be diverted to the relief of undeserving individuals. As, however, it was absolutely necessary to have some kind of check on the expenditure of public money, we resolved that a moiety of the funds spent on absolutely gratuitous relief should be found by subscription on the spot, the other half being supplied by Government. It was expected thus to give the contributors a personal interest in seeing the funds properly disbursed. Government, however, was prepared to adopt its own line of action in case the local public failed to come forward to take their share of the burden. I am glad to observe that the well-to-do classes of the

famine-stricken towns never failed to discover the generous liberality which was expected from them at such a time. The amount of general subscription and Government grant-in-aid was large enough, after debiting all expenditure, to leave a portion still in deposit in each district. And, when a reasonably large capital was thus brought together, inquiries were made through these same residents who had subscribed to the general fund, and a list was prepared of the females who were found deserving of relief. Every female thus admitted on the relief list was given enough at the commencement of each month to carry her through the month. These remittances were made through the same residents aforesaid, and all these arrangements were under the superintendence of Talukdars, Tehsildars, and other responsible officers of Government. The chances of wrongful defrayal of the funds were thus very much reduced. Each pay-sheet had to be signed by at least two of the residents charged with the duty of distribution, and they had further to attest that the amount entered was actually paid to the women whose names were borne on the sheet, and that they were deserving objects of relief.

The sums granted in relief differed. In districts where the greatest scarcity prevailed Rs. 2-8 per mensem were allowed, and where there was less scarcity only Rs. 2 were given, His Highness the Nizam's Halli Sicca Rupees, Rs. 100 of the present currency, being equivalent to Government Rs. 85.

The sum thus given was not supposed to be sufficient to cover all expenses. It was taken into consideration that the younger and more industrious females, who had in many cases to support their children, and whose wants were comparatively greater than those of older women, would supplement the amount they received in relief from what they would earn in their own way, and the aggregate sum would suffice for all their wants.

Since latterly the grant of relief was not contingent on any service rendered, it also became easy to provide for old and sickly women incapable of any exertion or work.

QUESTION 31.

This question is concerned with another description of paupers, *viz.*, the sickly, feeble, and cripple, who are unable to leave their beds or repair to the Poor House. Of these, the females living in retirement were provided for as mentioned above, but as regards the males no complaint was ever brought to me, and I was therefore never called upon to institute any special inquiries into their circumstances. It is more than probable that such persons are provided for by their well-to-do relations, or by the generosity of the wealthier residents of the town

or village in which they live, since in ordinary times they are thus provided for. Were it not so, cases of this kind would surely come to my notice, because I had frequent occasion to go into the affected districts, and to converse freely with the people in public meetings and private interviews. With all this there is no doubt that in granting relief such cases should always be kept in mind, and, where necessary, provided for.

But there is another class of persons for whose support application was made to me—I mean the *Mashaikh* and fakirs (mendicants). It is admitted that, on religious grounds, this class of men occupy a position of much popular esteem, and generally subsist, in ordinary times, on the gifts and offerings of their disciples, who are mostly people earning their livelihood by labour or cultivation. In times of distress, therefore, when the disciples are themselves helpless and unable to spare anything to their spiritual guides, these latter naturally fall back upon State relief. It was represented to me by some that these mendicants could neither, by reason of the respectability of their position, adopt any trade or profession as a means of providing for their wants, nor, like ordinary paupers, go begging to the Poor House. It was therefore urged that they should be assisted in the same way as purda women—in other words, that the respectability of their position should be maintained, and relief conveyed to them as in ordinary times. This proposition, however, was rejected by a majority of voices in the committees in which the question was mooted, and it was resolved that they should take their chance with ordinary paupers. The argument used by those who came to this resolution was that it was not their duty, at such a time, to squander funds in support of absurd notions of respectability, and they cited the example of former elders of their class, from whom the present generation of mendicants derived their spiritual light, showing how they earned their bread by the sweat of their brow, as the only lawful means of living. I fully concurred with this view of the case, which I think ought to be adhered to on future occasions. The system of invoking private use for the relief of purda women is such a sure remedy against misdirection of charity in times of distress that I should not hesitate to recommend its adoption on every such occasion. The charitable feelings of people in all parts of India, whether Hindus or Mussulmans, are ever prompt to sympathise with distress among purda women of the respectable classes, and on their behalf they are never appealed to in vain.

### Question 32.

This question relates to orphan children or those abandoned by their parents. An account of the way in which this class of children were treated in

the territories of His Highness the Nizam is given in the 25th para. of my Report on the management of Poor Houses in His Highness's Dominions, and I therefore think it sufficient to subjoin the para. here. The arrangements mentioned therein can easily be brought into operation whenever necessary :—

" The arrangement made for orphans and other little children is in every way satisfactory. Women confined at the Poor Houses were taken care of by the managers of the Poor Houses, and all their wants and requirements were supplied in accordance with medical advice. Provision was made, under medical advice, for newborn infants whose mothers' breasts were dried up from hunger. I recollect that the Poor House at Gulburga was supplied with a number of feeding-bottles. Due provision was also made for the maintenance of orphan children, under which designation came also those that were abandoned by their parents or natural guardians. Every infant child was placed under the care of a steady female as nurse, and to every two grown-up children one female was allowed as an attendant. Medicine, food, clothes, and all other requisites for these children were provided in accordance with medical advice. The dresses of the orphans in Poor Houses were nearly all alike, and all wore red caps. It was an interesting sight to see these little children, whom a similarity of misfortune had thrown together, taking their recreation thus arrayed on a morning or evening on the open ground before a Poor House, and to think of the strange vicissitude which had separated them from their parents, and put them under the care of guardians who would have found it difficult to tell where their young charges were born or reared. The courtyard of the Poor House at Gulburga where these children were housed was planted over with trees and shrubs, and embellished as well as the circumstances would permit, and on one of my visits I remember with pleasure seeing these children playing about, as happy as possible, in their little garden. Their personal comforts, and their nursing and medical treatment when sick, were conducted on a generous scale, without regard to expense. These orphans (including children abandoned by their natural guardians) were brought to the Poor House, either when found unattended by their parents, or were sent in by the police when rescued from the hands of those who at such times carry on a traffic in children, the kidnappers being awarded such punishment as appeared expedient, having regard to the exigencies of the time. So long as the pressure of famine lasted, no disposition was made of these orphan children except when chance brought the parents or other relations of any of them to the Poor House, and they recognised and claimed their children, in which case they were made over to them on sufficient security being given. When, by the grace of God, however, famine was over, and the Poor Houses ceased to have any inmates,

attention was turned towards the proper disposal of these children—the only harvest spared by that dread calamity. It was then ascertained that these children were of two descriptions, *viz.*, those who preserved some recollection of their place of residence and could tell the names of their parents, and the mere infants who knew nothing at all. Of these two classes some were found to belong to British territory, and were reported to the British Resident at Hyderabad by the Central Famine Relief Committee, and were, under orders from the officer aforesaid, made over to the Mission at Hyderabad. And of the children belonging to the dominions of His Highness the Nizam, those who could tell where they came from were sent home with every care and under proper escort, to rejoin their parents and guardians, and many were thus enabled to return to the bosoms of their families in health and comfort. The remaining children, of whose parentage or place of birth no trace could be found, were made over to people who expressed a desire to bring them up, on their entering into an agreement, before a judicial tribunal, binding themselves to the following among other terms :—They had to agree that whenever the rightful guardian of the child shall be found and shall express a wish to take him or her away, the child shall be delivered to him without any demur, or demand being made for the cost of his bringing up. Another stipulation was that these children shall at all times be considered free, and on attaining years of discretion shall be at liberty to reside where they choose, and to go whither they list, without any claim on the score of the money spent on them being put forward to prevent or prejudice their liberty of choice. As regards the girls it was further stipulated that they were not to be married before attaining the age of fourteen years. A last condition was that the Government should at all times have power, if any better mode of bringing them up offered, to act accordingly, and the person having charge of the children should give them up without demur. These remarks apply to the children who had come to the Poor Houses under my control, as also the children who came under the care of His Highness the Nizam's Government in the districts and in Hyderabad as orphans. Children of this description continued to come in for a long time during and after the famine. Nor have they ceased to come even now. Some are every now and then rescued or come flying from the clutches of the kidnappers and child-lifters who had kidnapped them during the famine, and kept possession of them without the knowledge of Government, and who are still being prosecuted and punished in the Criminal Courts. These children are in charge of Government, and are being brought up in Hyderabad under the care of a medical officer. Their exact number I do not know.

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QUESTION 33.

The mode of relief mentioned in this question, *viz.*, that grain should be purchased at the market rate, and then sold to the poor at a slightly reduced rate, was never practised in any district in His Highness's Dominions, nor is the State in any case, in my opinion, entitled to constitute itself a trading body, and thus interfere with the freedom of private traffic. On the contrary, freedom of traffic is, I believe, the best guarantee the State can seek for a healthy flow of export and import, and a proper play of the principles of supply and demand. In consideration of fostering this freedom of trade, and protecting it from undue interference, the State is certainly entitled to levy customs duties on merchandise.

The mode of relief suggested in the question under reply, irrespective of its being practicable or not, is calculated to strike a fatal blow at the trade of the country. If the State were to step in as the finder of grain for some consumers, private dealers would give up the trade altogether in alarm, and the State would soon find itself committed to supply grain to all consumers, paupers or not paupers.

As to the question whether or not under certain exceptional circumstances such a course may be adopted by the State with advantage, I should say that in my opinion so long as private individuals are forthcoming to carry on trade in grain, and the freedom of trade is unconstrained, no circumstances can arise to warrant the practice of this principle. It is said that on the occurrence of a famine in the reign of the Emperor Aurungzeb such a course was beneficially followed. I receive the information with due deference, and I admire the proverbial thrift and economy of that monarch, but I am rather sceptical as to the extent the effects of his sagacity have been stretched by his historians. Not a hundredth part of the facilities for transport from distant places now offered under the British Government existed in the time of Aurungzeb, and it is not improbable that the number of zealous, able, humane, and trustworthy officers serving under that monarch was not so large as now in Her Majesty's service. Yet experience shows us that, with all the facilities of transport which the Imperial Government can now command in the way of roads and railways, it becomes a matter of grave and embarrassing difficulty in famine times to throw enough grain into an affected district to mitigate the pressure of scarcity and meet the heightened demand. I am not therefore prepared to give credence to the statement that the imperial efforts of Aurungzeb were, unaided, sufficient to carry grain to every part of the country suffering from famine. This much is possible, that, rather than

suffer money from the public treasury to be distributed broadcast without any return in labour, this thrifty and in some respects sagacious monarch had devised such a scheme of relief, which was probably carried into effect, to some extent, in the capital or one or two large cities, and which at this great distance of time is looked upon by his admirers as a great feat of statesmanship and sagacity.

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# REPORT

ON

# FAMINE RELIEF WORKS

IN

# H. H. NIZAM'S DOMINIONS,

## 1876-1877.

BY

GEORGE PALMER, ASSOC. M. INST. C.E., A.K.C., LONDON,
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
AND SECRETARY TO THE SUDDER-OOL-MAHAM, IN THE P. W. DEPARTMENT AND MUNICIPALITY.

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1879.

# GENERAL REPORT

ON

# FAMINE RELIEF WORKS

IN

# His Highness the Nizam's Territory.

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THIS report is intended only to deal with such matters connected with the operations for relief carried on by His Highness' Government during the famine of 1876-77 as were placed under the control of His Highness' Public Works Department, but in dealing with these matters, it is impossible to avoid occasional reference to subjects more immediately connected with other departments, but it rests with members of those departments to report in detail on their own share of the duties connected with relief operations, and the object of this report is to give a description of the proceedings of the Public Works Department during the famine, bringing to notice all systems and undertakings that met with success, and pointing out all those that failed, whether owing to faults in themselves, or to the method in which they were carried out.

As the registry of rainfall and meteorological observations are parts of the duty of the Public Works Department, and as the physical features and conditions of the country are brought prominently to the notice of officers of that department, it will not be out of place here to give a short description of the country itself, and to refer briefly to the causes which led to the famine.

Extent of His Highness' Territory.

His Highness the Nizam's territory occupies the greater portion of the table-land of the Deccan. It lies between the Central Provinces and Berar on the north, and the Madras Presidency on the south. The same Presidency also bounds it on the east side, and the Presidency of Bombay bounds it on the west. The total area is 70,362 square miles.

Rivers.

The rivers Godavery, Kistna, and Tungabudra traverse it from west to east, the country sloping gently from the Western Ghauts, which attain an altitude of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, down to the east coast. The Godavery has several great tributaries, amongst them the Sivenna, the Manjera and the Manair, all of which drain large tracks of His Highness' country. The Kistna with its tributary the Beema, and the Tungabudra rising in the western hills, some 300 miles apart, meet near Kurnul, flowing on as the

Kistna to the sea. The Tungabudra, till it joins the Kistna, forms the southern boundary of the territory, which is continued by the Kistna till the Madras Presidency is reached. The Godavery and its tributaries drain some 45,000 square miles of country, and the Tungabudra and Kistna 4,500 and 19,000 square miles, respectively. Enormous volumes of water therefore are carried off by these rivers during the rainy season.

Divisions and Districts.

The territory is divided into six divisions and 17 districts, as follows :—

1. The Central Division, comprising only the district of Hyderabad, which consists merely of the City of Hyderabad and its immediate neighbourhood.

2. The Eastern Division, comprising the districts of Kummum, Nulgunda, and Nagur-Kurnul, lying to the east and south-east of Hyderabad.

3. The Southern Division, containing the districts of East Raichur, West Raichur, Shorapur, and Gulburga, and comprising the south-west corner of the territory.

4. The Northern Division, consisting of the districts of Mayduk, Indur, and Yelgundul, surrounding the Hyderabad Division on the west and north.

5. The Western Division, consisting of the Beedur, Nandair and Nuldrug districts.

6. And the North-Western Division, comprising Aurungabad, Purbhani, and Bheer.

The districts and divisions are clearly shown in the general map of the territory accompanying this Report.

Districts of Wet and Dry Cultivation.

The City of Hyderabad itself lies about midway between the eastern and western limits, and one-third from the south between the southern and northern limits of the territory. A line drawn on the map due north and south through the City of Hyderabad would pretty well divide the country where wet cultivation mostly abounds, from that in which dry cultivation chiefly prevails. To the east of the line would be the greater part of the district of Indur, the districts of Yelgundul, Kummum, Nulgunda and Nagur-Kurnul, and in all of these tanks are very numerous, many being fed by channels from neighbouring rivers and large streams, but most of them depending for their supply upon the small streams that collect the water from the areas the drainage of which the tanks impound. To the west of the line, all the districts, with the exception of Mayduk, have dry cultivation far in excess of wet. Mayduk may be said to belong to the wet cultivation districts.

Irrigation Works.

The general map accompanying this Report is drawn to too small a scale to enable any idea to be given of the number of tanks and irrigation works that are scattered about the country, but the ordnance maps, on a scale of one-fourth inch to the mile, show nearly all the tanks that exist or of which traces remain. In the Kummum district 3,000 tanks are shown, in Yelgundul 1,500, in Nulgunda 2,500, and in Indur 2,000. These are the four districts in which there is most wet cultivation, but all the tanks shown in the ordnance maps are not in a state of repair, nor even capable of holding water, most of them were in all probability constructed when that part of the country belonged to the kingdom of

Telingana; subsequent wars and changes of government have caused them to be neglected, heavy floods have breached their bunds, the breaches have not been refilled, and it must be the work of years, under a peaceful and steadily advancing Government, before even a majority of them can be restored to their former state of utility and value as a means of prosperity to the country.

The dry districts on the western side are traversed by the same rivers as those on the eastern, and it is sometimes difficult to understand, when travelling through the western part of the country, why these rivers have not been more availed of for irrigation, the average rainfall here is lower than that on the eastern side, and in any year when the fall is below the average, much of the country is parched up, and in fact seldom a year passes, without reports being received of partial failure of crops for want of rain in one or more of the districts in the western or Mahratta side of the country. There are a few tanks in the districts of Shorapur and Gulburga, but hardly any in West Raichur, Nuldrug, Bheer, Purbhani, and Aurungabad. Fine sites for tanks and convenient formation of country for large irrigation channels exist in many places, but they have not been made use of. This important subject should meet with deep consideration on the part of Government, as affording a means of avoiding or mitigating future famines.

Geological features.

A few words are necessary concerning geological features. From the boundary north of Aurungabad, southwards to the Tungabudra, the country is bold and undulating, the hills are principally basaltic trap, the broad valley of the Godavery is deep in alluvial soil, and the land is productive in dry crops. The rivers Seena, Beemah, Kistna, and Tungabudra, run sometimes through narrow passes between hills of hard rock, and sometimes through wide plains of rich alluvial deposit. Masses of granite, split up into boulders of fantastic form and piled on one another in huge hills, appear here and there, increasing in number as one travels further south, and forming long continuous ridges at Shorapur and the Kistna, and again on both sides of the Tungabudra. On the west of the Shorapur district are large tracts of lime-stone, belonging to what is known as the Kurnul series, and these extend eastwards in a band averaging about fifty miles wide, through the Shorapur and Gulburga districts to within eighty miles of Hyderabad. This stone is extremely useful for building purposes, and many villages in the districts of Shorapur and Gulburga are built entirely of it. Decomposed it forms a fertile soil. In the centre of the country, with Beedur as its northern limit, is a table-land of laterite, which extends in a range of hills southwards, running out before reaching the valley of the Kistna. The laterite soil is fertile and in places capable of high cultivation. At Hyderabad and in the eastern part of the country are ranges of hills and isolated masses of granite split up into boulders. The disintegrated granite, moorum, or red soil, is very fertile and suited for wet cultivation. In the extreme east of the country sand-stones are met with, and the country towards the Godavery abounds in iron-stone and coal. The above very meagre outline will perhaps give an idea of the different kinds of soil in the districts affected by the scarcity of rain. On the western side black cotton soil, the result of disintegration of basalt and limestone, with here and there red earth produced from granite, on the eastern side chiefly red earth.

Roads and Communications.

A brief description of the principal roads and communications throughout the country will not be out of place as showing the facilities that exist for the transport of grain and other commodities. Reference to the accompanying map will show the routes here mentioned :—

*The G. I. P. Railway* from Bombay enters His Highness' territory at Doodneh, proceeding in an easterly direction to Gulburga, whence it continues southward to Raichur, here it joins the Madras line which leaves His Highness' territory at the Tungabudra.

*H. H. the Nizam's State Railway*, which leaves the G. I. P. line at Wadi, can convey grain and goods to Hyderabad as a central depôt, whence fair-weather roads, and in some cases made roads, communicate with the head-quarters of each district. From the stations on the State Railway also the following roads have been constructed :—

*Tandoor to Seedashypett*, 40 miles, traversing the Mayduk district and leading towards the district of Indur ; this road is maintained but is difficult to pass over in the rainy season.

*Puttapur to Kundi*, 8 miles, leading to the head-quarters of the Mayduk district, a fair-weather road at present, but about to be bridged.

The north-western portion of the territory is in communication with the G. I. P. Railway by the road from *Nandgaum to Aurungabad*, 54 miles, continued on to *Jàulna*, a further distance of 40 miles. This road is bridged and passable at all seasons. A similar road leads from *Aurungabad to Toka*, a branch station on the Dhond and Munmar line, and from Toka the road through British territory leads to Ahmednuggur and other towns in the Bombay Presidency.

*From the Sholapur Station* on the G. I. P. Railway, a bridged road leads direct *to Hyderabad*, 180 miles, traversing the districts of Nuldrug, Beedur and Mayduk. Previous to the extension of the railway beyond Sholapur this was the main road to Hyderabad from the Bombay side. The traffic on it is still very great, having rather increased than diminished since the opening of the State line. The road is maintained in fair order.

*From the Gulburga Station* a road 40 miles long joins the last named at *Hominabad*, traversing the Gulburga district. This road is also maintained and is passable at all seasons.

*From Gulburga* a fair-weather road leads *to Shorapur*, 60 miles, traversing the Gulburga and Shorapur districts, but it is not passable in the rains.

*From the Railway at Yadgherry* there is a made road *to Shorapur*, 30 miles, passable at all seasons, except when the river Beema, usually crossed in a boat, is in high flood. It traverses the Shorapur districts.

*From the Raichur Station* there is a made road *to Lingsugur*, 56 miles, maintained, and passable at all seasons, traversing East Raichur and a small portion of the West Raichur districts.

*From Shorapur* a road leads south, crossing the Kistna, 30 miles, *to Lingsugur*, and thence on to the *Tungabudra river*, 58 miles, in the direction of Bellary, traversing

the Shorapur and West Raichur districts. This is a made road, and passable at most seasons.

*From Nagpur* there is a made road to *Hyderabad*, entering His Highness' territory at Puttara, whence it is 195 miles to the capital. The road is partly bridged, is maintained, and is passable at all seasons : it crosses the district of Indur and a portion of Mayduk. A fair-weather road leads off from this road to the town of *Mayduk*, 21 miles.

*From Mayduk to Hyderabad*, 54 miles, there is a road partly bridged, and passable at all seasons. A great deal of grain traffic passes over the Nagpur and Mayduk roads to Hyderabad.

*From Hyderabad* a road leads direct *to Hingoolee*, 197 miles, but it is only a jungle road, and is not passable in the rains: it traverses the districts of Mayduck, Nandair, and part of Purbani.

A similar road runs *from Hyderabad, viâ Beedur, Oodgheer,* and *Mominabad,* to *Aurungabad,* 293 miles in all, crossing the districts of Mayduk, Beedur, Bheer and Aurungabad, and communicating also with the town of Bheer. On these two last-named roads there is a considerable amount of traffic.

*From Hyderabad to Warrungul*, 91 miles, and thence on to *Mumgumpett* on the Godavery, 72 miles, is a made road partly bridged, passable at all seasons, and maintained. A large amount of grain and timber traffic to Hyderabad passes over this road, which traverses the Kummum district.

*From Hyderabad to Masulipatam*, 116 miles, in His Highness' territory, is a made road partly bridged, and maintained, passable at all seasons. It crosses the Nulgunda district, and a great deal of traffic in grain as well as general merchandise passes over it to Hyderabad.

From the 60th mile on this road the old main road to Madras branches off : it is not now maintained.

*From Hyderabad to Kurnul*, 105 miles, is a made road partly bridged and maintained, traversing the Nagur-Kurnul district. It is passable at all seasons and there is a considerable amount of traffic on it. From the 69th mile on this road a made road leads *to Raichur*, 55 miles, and another *to the Kistna Station of the G. I. P. Railway*, 42 miles, both passable with difficulty in wet weather.

The chief towns in the districts are connected with the above principal routes by jungle tracks.

Famine-stricken districts.

Out of the 17 districts in His Highness the Nizam's territory, eight were more or less affected by actual famine, that is to say, the crops in these districts so far failed as to cause, (1) scarcity in the local supply of grain, (2) a great reduction in the usual demand for labour in the fields, (3) scarcity of forage and consequent death of a very large proportion of the cattle employed in agricultural work. The increase in the price of grain of all kinds was felt universally through the territory, though of course more severely in the districts

where the crops failed. In these districts the ordinary labourers, failing to obtain their usual employment, were unable to earn their customary wages, those who in previous years had not been able to save money and to accumulate property convertible into money, were reduced to utter helplessness, and those who could still manage to obtain employment of some kind were reduced to great distress, owing to the small quantity of food they could obtain for their ordinary daily wages. The eight districts referred to were the following, which are given in the order in which they suffered, the worst being placed first :—

1. West Raichur.
2. East Raichur.
3. Shorapur.
4. Gulburga.
5. Nuldrug.
6. Bheer.
7. Nulgunda.
8. Nagur-Kurnul.

Besides these a great deal of distress existed in the Kummum district, though it never reached such a point as to render the institution of relief houses or relief works by the Government necessary.

Their locality.

From the map it will be seen that the famine districts extended chiefly along the western and south-western boundaries of the country, from Bheer towards the north, to West Raichur towards the south, and round eastward to East Raichur and Nagur-Kurnul. All these districts lie next to districts of the British territory, those on the west to the Bombay, and those on the south to the Madras Presidency. The Bombay famine, therefore, may be said to have spread into His Highness' country on the one side, and the Madras famine on the other. More favourable monsoons towards the centre of His Highness' country prevented its further spread, and confined the worst part of the famine to the districts on the border.

Cause of famine.

The cause of the famine can be at once attributed to two successive bad monsoons. The following Table gives all the information I am able to afford as regards the rainfall in the districts from 1869 to 1877 :—

TABLE No. 1.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Districts. | Average of 8 years by Revenue authorities 1280 to 1287 Fusli. | Rainfall in 1876 and 1877 by P. W. D. | | Supposed Average. | REMARKS. |
| | | 1876 | 1877 | | |
| Hyderabad | W D | 17·68 | 36·91 | 26 00 | Districts marked W are those in which wet cultivation prevails. |
| Kummum | W 15·31 | 19·29 | 22·61 | 25 00 | D " dry " |
| *Nulgunda | W D 16·75 | 14·25 | 24·38 | 24·00 | " " W D have both wet and dry |
| *Nagur-Kurnul | W D 5·50 | 13·74 | 30·28 | 24·00 | " " * are those in which famine |
| *East Raichur | D 15·83 | 13·13 | 26·68 | 18·00 | " " was most severely felt in 1876-77. |
| *West Raichur | D 6·44 | 5·45 | 31·18 | 18·00 | |
| *Shorapur | D 7·57 | 7·55 | 20·18 | 18·00 | |
| *Gulburga | D 13·60 | 12·38 | 30·81 | 20·00 | |
| Mayduk | W 15·93 | 21·45 | 27·21 | 25·00 | |
| Indur | W 11·92 | 25·65 | 28·16 | 25·00 | |
| Yelgundul | W 6·62 | 18·31 | 24·76 | 25·00 | |
| Beedur | D 20·26 | 21·37 | 33·84 | 26·00 | |
| *Nuldrug | D 11·80 | 14·06 | 30·70 | 22 00 | |
| Nandair | D 13·80 | 23·03 | 33·65 | 25·00 | |
| Aurungabad | D 12·35 | 18·37 | 22·32 | 20·00 | |
| Purbhani | D 16·81 | 23·46 | 16·26 | 18·00 | |
| *Bheer | D 9·37 | 17 94 | 26·24 | 22·00 | |

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Rainfall registers.

Previous to August 1875, the only rainfall registers in the districts were those kept by the Revenue officials at the head-quarters of each district. These were commenced in 1279 Fusli or 1869 English. They were not however at all reliable. In many cases probably the officers who had charge of the rain gauges did not thoroughly understand their use, or if they did, were obliged when absent from head-quarters to leave them in charge of those who did not. The gauges themselves were also of a rough inaccurate form, not suitable for registering any but large falls of rain, and consequently the Returns sent in by the Revenue officials generally show totals for the years below what is now considered to be the fair average.

Rain gauges.

Since July 1875, rain gauges have been supplied to the Public Works officers in each district. The registers are now kept carefully and copies sent in monthly to the Central Office with great regularity. There is, however, only one gauge in each district, nor would it be possible for Public Works officers to look after any more. At the head-quarters in the district the District Engineer can attend to the gauge himself, or during his absence depute the duty to some trustworthy person, whereas no officers are resident for any length of time together in any other part of the district, and other gauges would therefore be useless. Though of course in gauging rain correctly it is desirable to have as many gauges as possible, scattered about the country, still those that are kept constantly at head-quarters and carefully used may be considered, taking one year with another, to give good indications of the average fall in each district. In the accompanying map blue dots show the spots where the Public Works rain-gauges are kept.

Average rainfalls.

The figures given in the fourth column of the above Table are what may be considered fair averages in each district; that is to say, any rainfall much in excess of these figures would be considered heavy, and anything much below scanty, though so far as the crops are concerned, everything depends upon which month the greater part of the rain falls in, and whether it comes in good falls extending over short periods or is scattered more uniformly over the whole season. A rainfall below the average may in the former case be more beneficial than one above the average, but of the latter description.

In districts where wet cultivation prevails heavy falls in short periods are the best, as the tanks then fill quickly, but in dry cultivation districts, a rainfall extending more uniformly over the monsoon months is no doubt more useful.

In 1874 (even by the Revenue Department's register) the rainfall was universally good. In 1875 also most of the districts appear to have had a fair average supply, but by looking into the detailed reports for that year it is seen that the rain did not in all the districts fall at the most seasonable time. This matter is more fully entered into in the detailed reports for each district that follow this general report. In 1876 the fall was universally bad, and in this year again what rain did fall, fell early in the season, and was not carried on to the latter months of the monsoon.

Rainfall in districts of dry cultivation.

In districts where dry cultivation prevails there is no doubt that one good year's rain, unless very much in excess, and falling in large quantities late in the year, will not suffice to carry over the next year's bad rain, and the crops in each year, except in a few favoured

spots, must depend for their success solely upon the rain of that year. This explains the remark that has been made above that hardly a year passes without one district or another complaining of scanty crops through failure of rain, but then in ordinary years though the fall in one district may be bad, the evil is local, and other surrounding districts are better off. It is in those exceptional years when all suffer alike that real famine is felt, and the famine of 1876-77 was one of the worst ever experienced in India, on account of the very large area of country over which the rains failed.

Rainfall in districts of wet cultivation.

A good year's rain has a much more lasting effect on a district where wet cultivation prevails. A large quantity of the rainfall is stored in tanks, some of these tanks hold sufficient water to last over two seasons irrigation with only very little accession to their supply in the second year, and in the smaller tanks where one season's cultivation exhausts the store of water, so much water has soaked into the beds of the tanks themselves, and into the irrigated land below, that this ground becomes very suitable for dry crops, without requiring much rain. In a dry district, therefore, one bad year is sufficient to cause a famine, whilst in a wet district it requires a succession of two or three.

Distribution of rainfall.

Of the total rainfall, it may be taken that on an average three to four inches fall from November to May, inclusive, the rest during the monsoon months of June to October inclusive. The monsoon is supposed to begin soon after the 5th June, and it may be generally said, that throughout the country there are two seasons when the heaviest rains may be expected, the first from towards the end of June to the middle of August, and the second from early in September to the middle of October. It is not often that heavy rains fall in both these seasons. Usually if the rains are good in the first season, they are moderate or scanty in the second, whilst if the first season is a failure, the second may be expected as a rule to be good.

Direction of monsoon.

The first setting in of the monsoon is always from the south-west, changing generally in the first half of September to the north-east. Though the south-west monsoon is usually considered the heaviest, it frequently happens that very heavy rains come in with that from the north-east. For wet cultivation perhaps the most favourable rains are those of the second or later season, as these fill the tanks and leave them full at the end of the monsoon, ready for the second crops. For dry cultivation early rains are better, so that the ground may be moist and the young crops well nourished; an excess of rain in the first season is however bad.

Distribution of rain as to months.

For a district chiefly under dry cultivation I should say the following would be a favourable distribution of rain :—

| | Inches. |
|---|---|
| November to May (inclusive) | 4·00 |
| June | 4·00 |
| July | 5·00 |
| August | 3·00 |
| September | 4·00 |
| October | 2·00 |
| | 22·00 |

And for a district chiefly under wet cultivation the following :—

| | Inches. |
|---|---|
| November to May (inclusive) | 4·00 |
| June | 3·00 |
| July | 4·00 |
| August | 6·00 |
| September | 8·00 |
| October | 3·00 |
| | 28·00 |

The following Table is drawn up to illustrate as far as possible, with the data available, the limits of rainfall within which partial or total failure of crops may be expected :— Limits within which failure may be expected.

TABLE No. 2.

| Districts suffering from Famine in 1876 and 1877. | Rainfall in 1876. | Supposed average. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nulgunda | 14·25 | 24·00 | Partial failure of crops. |
| Nagur-Kurnul | 13·74 | 24·00 | Do. |
| East Raichur | 13·13 | 18·00 | Nearly total failure of crops. |
| West Raichur | 5·45 | 18·00 | There may be said to have been total failure. |
| Shorapur | 7·55 | 18·00 | Partial failure, worse than Nulgunda and Nagur-Kurnul. |
| Gulburga | 12·38 | 20·00 | Partial failure. |
| Nuldrug | 14·06 | 22·00 | Do. |
| Bheer | 17·94 | 22·00 | Do. but worse in west portion of district. |

It is difficult to give any figure for a district below which entire failure may be expected. The late famine was caused more by the occurrence of two bad seasons in succession than by the effects of one only. Limits beyond which injurious excess may be expected.

From the above Table it will be seen that in the district of West Raichur the rainfall in 1876 was about one-third of the supposed average, and here there was a total failure of the crops; but in East Raichur the failure was nearly as complete though the rainfall was nearly three-fourths the supposed average. Again in Shorapur the rainfall was only about two-fifths of the average, and three-fifths of the fall in East Richur, yet the distress was not so great as in that district.

As to the limit beyond which injurious excess may be expected, I am unable to give it. I have no record of any year in which the country in general or any district in particular suffered injury from excessive rainfall. Very heavy downpours may of course damage crops, but these are usually very local. In the case of dry crops, too much rain early in the monsoon may delay the sowing or rot the seed in the ground. Such reports may often be received from different localities, but I am not aware that such occurrences have for some years at least seriously affected a whole district.

Effects on prices grain.

The question of rainfall is a very interesting one, and might be entered into at considerable length, but this is unnecessary here. Too much importance however cannot be attached to the correctness with which rainfall registers are kept as well as other meteorological observations, gauging of rivers, measurements of floods, &c. The data thus gained are absolutely necessary to the success of large engineering undertakings, and when they can be relied on often prevent useless outlay of capital.

Having briefly noticed the causes which led to the famine, we come to its effects, the chief of which, and the one through which it most affected the people, was the great rise in the price of grain. The following Tables show what may be considered the average prices of late, in averagely good years, of the commoner kind of grain, and the prices that were reached during the famine season. They are all given in seers per Halli Sicca Rupee.

Some columns are added showing the prices that prevailed at the same time in districts of the Bombay Presidency, bordering on His Highness' territory, for comparison :—

TABLE No. 3.

ORDINARY PRICES.

| Description of Grain. | Bheer. | Nuldrug. | Gulburga. | Shorapur. | W. Raichur. | E. Raichur. | Nagur-Kurnul. | Nulgunda. | Bombay Presidency. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Ahmednuggur. | Sholapur. |
| Rice ..... | 11¼ | 9⅜ | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12½ | 16 | 14⅛ | ... | ... |
| White Jowari ..... | 37 | 30 | 26 | 28 | 28 | 25 | 28 | 32 | 33½ | 29 |

TABLE No. 4.

PRICES DURING THE FAMINE.

| Description of Grain. | Bheer. | Nuldrug. | Gulburga. | Shorapur. | W. Raichur. | E. Raichur. | Nagur-Kurnul. | Nulgunda. | Bombay Presidency. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Ahmednuggur. | Sholapur. |
| Rice ..... | 6 to 4 5/16 | 6 7/16 to 4 3/16 | 6 15/16 to 3¾ | 6 to 3 | 5⅞ to 3 7/8 | 7⅝ to 4 | 8 to 7 | 7⅞ to 4⅝ | ... | ... |
| White Jowari ..... | 7 3/16 to 6½ | 9 15/16 to 5 15/16 | 10¼ to 3¼ | 7¾ to 3 7/8 | 7 to 4¼ | 8 to 4 15/16 | 8¾ to 7⅜ | 12 | 6 | 5¼ |
| Yellow Jowari ..... | ..... | 10 7/16 to 6¾ | 10⅜ to 6 | 8¼ to 3¾ | 7¼ to 4⅝ | 8¾ | 9¼ to 7¾ | 10⅜ to 5⅞ | ... | ... |
| Millet..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 to 5 9/16 | 6 | 5¼ |

Famine wages.

In the dry cultivation districts, or those on the western side, jowari is the principal food of the lower classes, and in the eastern or Telingana districts, rice. The famine was most severely felt in the West Raichur district, and here we find the price of the commonest jowari rising at one time to 4⅝ seers, or 9¼ lbs. per Halli Sicca Rupee, or 1 anna 8¾ pies per lb. A man coolie therefore, earning 2 annas a day on relief works, could do very little more than buy a pound of grain with his wages. A woman coolie on 1¼ anna could not purchase quite ¾ lb., and a child coolie on nine pies barely ½ lb. These wages were sufficient so long as grain did not get below five seers to the rupee, and assuming 1 lb. of grain per day to be sufficient for an able-bodied man, (but it has not been found by experience to be sufficient,) and therefore when grain was selling at anything under six seers to the rupee, it was always found advisable to raise the scale of wages. The margin then left for the purchase of other necessaries of life besides grain, and for the support perhaps of other members of the family who were unable to work and who had not sought relief in the relief houses, was small enough.

In the relief houses, where the work done by the most able-bodied inmates was of the most nominal kind, the full allowance per day to a man was 1½ lb. of uncooked grain.

Supply of grain.

It is not the object of this Report to enter deeply into the question of the supply of grain, or the causes other than those directly attributable to the famine that tended to keep up the price. There is no doubt that the bunnias made the best thing they could out of the famine. They hoarded up grain to keep up the rates, and they disposed of all the bad grain accumulated in their stores to coolies engaged on famine works, who had no choice but to purchase that which was offered them either on the works or in the nearest bazaar. The best efforts were made by the officers of the Revenue Department and other officers of Government to check the sale of bad grain, but there is no doubt that it existed to a great extent. I myself while travelling through the Southern Division saw quantities of it on the works and in the bazaars, notably in the southern part of the West Raichur district, where a short time previously a quantity of grain that had been rejected by the Relief Officers on the British side, had been brought across the Tungabudra. It is difficult to arrive at the proportion of the mortality that was caused by bad grain, but it must have been great. In the event of another famine unfortunately occurring, a stronger hold should be kept on the bunnias in this respect, and surely it could be done without infringing the principles of free trade. As regards the quantity of grain no case came under my notice where, on Famine Relief Works, the supply was not equal to the demand, and that a sufficient supply was always kept up is due in great measure to the officers of the Revenue Department. As the price of grain rose a sliding scale of wages was adopted on Famine Relief Works as follows:—

Sliding scale of wages.

TABLE No. 5.

| | Ordinary rate of Wages. | | | Increased rate of Wages. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| Man..... | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| Woman ..... | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Child ..... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |

Commencement of famine relief works.

Towards the end of the monsoon season of 1876, it became apparent that in many of the districts a famine was imminent unless heavy rains fell during the last three months of the year, and in October, orders were received from Government in the Central or Superintending Engineer's Office, Public Works Department, to arrange for the commencement of Famine Relief Works in those districts that were suffering from a scarcity of rain, and to discontinue wherever possible those public works that were going on in other districts where such scarcity was not felt, in order that the saving effected on the latter might help to meet the extra expense incurred on the former. Plans and estimates for all such works as could be carried out as relief works were to be prepared and submitted as soon as possible for the sanction of Government. Officers from non-famine districts whose services could be spared were to be specially employed in the preparation of these plans and estimates. All work in the famine districts that had been already sanctioned, or for which plans and estimates had been submitted for sanction, were to be started at once. It was intimated that His Excellency the Minister trusted that all Executive Officers would use every effort to afford relief and to carry on work with every regard to economy. The Central Office thereupon issued a Circular (No. 29 of 17th October 1876) to all Divisional and District Engineers, conveying the above instructions.

As this Circular is frequently referred to in the detailed reports on each district a copy of it is here given:—

Circular on commencement of famine relief works.

"His Excellency the Minister has issued instructions that famine works should be "taken in hand at once in those districts that are suffering from scarcity of rain, Divisional "Engineers are therefore requested, in conjunction with the Sudder Talukdars, at once to "communicate with the Talukdars and District Engineers of their divisions, and ascertain in "what districts and in what particular localities in those districts, distress is likely to be felt; "also to cause plans and estimates to be prepared for all works that it would be most "advantageous to take in hand as relief works. In the famine districts those works which "have been already returned sanctioned, or for which estimates have been submitted to this "office for sanction, may be taken in hand at once, and the undersigned will apply to "Government for permission to commence pending sanction all works for which estimates "are hereafter received in this office; but no works must be commenced without the previous "submission of plans and estimate, and receipt of permission to commence them, from this "office, as such a course usually entails needless expenditure. As the cost of famine works "in those districts where distress prevails is likely to be very great, every effort must be "made to save money towards meeting this extra expenditure in districts where it does "not prevail, and for this reason all works except those of the greatest importance in the "latter districts must be stopped at once. Public Works officers now employed in the non-"famine districts may be transferred to the famine districts to assist, first in preparing the "necessary plans and estimates, and afterwards in superintending the works, or they may "be reported to this office as available for similar duty in other divisions. It must be borne "in mind that the work required is chiefly for agricultural labourers, and to this end all kinds "of earth-work, such as the repairs of tanks and channels, the construction of useful roads, "&c., will be most beneficial.

" His Excellency particularly desires that special attention should be paid to the digging " of wells in all likely places.

" A full report should be submitted with the least possible delay by each Divisional " Engineer on this important subject, and the undersigned trusts that each Divisional Officer " will carefully consider it in all its branches. Such questions as the collection and organisa- " tion of labour, so that those suffering most should be the first relieved, the best means of " paying for labour whether in coin or grain, and if the latter, the best means of importing it, " should be carefully considered.

" In conclusion the undersigned is directed to state that His Excellency trusts that all " Executive Officers of the Department will try their utmost to carry out his instructions in full, " and afford such relief to the people as may be in their power, by exercising economy in " expenditure, so that the money thus laid out by Government on famine works may be brought " to the best possible use.

" The undersigned will not fail to bring to the favourable notice of Government " all officers of the department who show energy and zeal in carrying out these " instructions.

" By order,

" G. PALMER,

" Secretary to Sudder-ool-Maham in P.W.D. and Municipality."

Circular from Revenue Department.

A Circular was shortly afterwards issued by the Secretary to Government Revenue Department, and a translation sent through the Central Office to Divisional and District Public Works officers, that gave fuller details as to the way in which relief was to be afforded, and pointed out the duties that Government assigned to the officers of the two departments (*i.e.* Revenue and Public Works). The actual carrying out and control of the works themselves rested with the Public Works officials, and the decision as to what persons required relief, the necessity of opening relief works, &c., the localities in which they should be situated, was left to those of the Revenue Department. The quickest and most urgent replies to these circulars came from the Southern Division, where the state of affairs was described as very bad in all the four districts of East Raichur, West Raichur, Shorapur and Gulburga, more especially at that time in East Raichur. The means taken to meet the distress in these districts is given in detail in the district reports, and it is not therefore necessary to enter into them fully here.

The Sudder Committee.

In November 1876, Government issued orders for the appointment of a Committee to sit at Hyderabad, and exercise control over all famine relief operations, and sanction all details of expenditure on the same. Nawab Mookurrum-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor was appointed

President of the Committee, and Moulvie Mahdi Ali, Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, was appointed Secretary. The other members of the committee were—

M. H. Wilkinson, Esq.
Rai Munnoolal, Esq.
G. Palmer, Esq.
Dustoor Ruttunjee Jamaspjee, Esq.
Moulvie Mustak Hussein, Esq.
Moulvie Syed Hussein Belgrami, Esq.
Syed Mohideen Ulvie, Esq.
Moulvie Sheik Ahmad, Esq.
Dorabjee, Esq.
P. J. Charles, Esq.
Girdarepershad, Esq.
Yenkoba Nayek, Esq.
Govindram Muthradass, Esq.
Ramdeen, Esq.
Haridass Bagwandass, Esq.
Hanumuntrow Sadasuk, Esq.
Bunselal Abeer Chund, Esq.

Special Commissioners.

At the same time Government directed that Special Commissioners should be sent to the famine districts, fully to enquire into their condition, to inaugurate the measures necessary to meet the distress, and generally to superintend the operations. It was directed that to each division two Commissioners should be sent, one an officer of the Revenue Department, and the other an officer of the Public Works Department. To the Southern Division Mr. Syed Mohideen Ulvie (Nazim Madakel-i-Surfikhas) and Mr. Mills (Executive Engineer, Chandah Railway Survey) were deputed, whilst Mr. Hussein bin Abdoolah (1st Talukdar of Nagur-Kurnul) and Mr. Gauntlett (Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, and Divisional Engineer Eastern Division) were directed to proceed to the Eastern Division, comprising the districts of Nagur-Kurnul, Nulgunda, and Kummum.

The Commissioners reported frequently to the Committee at Hyderabad, and afforded a great deal of valuable information, especially at the commencement of the famine. Bringing experience and sound judgment to bear, they were able in a great measure to counteract the tendency that district officials naturally had to exaggerate the amount of distress in their districts, and having the opportunity of travelling through several districts, they were able to compare one with another, and decide upon the most favourable localities for large relief works.

Shortly after the appointment of the above-named gentlemen, Government also appointed Mr. Fitch (Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, and Divisional Engineer North-Western Division) and Mr. Syud Seraj-ool-Hussein (acting Talukdar Nulgunda district) to act in similar capacities in the North-Western Division.

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Early reports.

It is not to be wondered at that the reports that were at first received from the district, as to the amount of distress existing should have turned out afterwards to have been exaggerated. A district official with the interests of his particular district at heart, is liable to be led away by the sights he sees and the reports and complaints constantly brought to him by subordinate officers and individual inhabitants. The lower classes also, finding that hard times are before them and that they will be deprived of almost all their usual occupation and means of earning a livelihood, are unwilling to break in upon the slender stores that they have saved in money or accumulated in property sooner than they are actually obliged to, and they are only too anxious to come forward and claim assistance when they see any prospect of Government offering it to them. It is only when relief works are opened, and a strict standard of qualification for admission to them fixed and adhered to, and a task imposed to be performed in return for the money given, that the amount of extreme distress is ascertained, and those really suffering from it are separated from those who, though put to great loss and suffering the troubles and inconveniences of great poverty, are able by some means or other to support themselves till times improve. Thus, had the earlier reports from the districts been acted upon, and money sanctioned to the extent that District Officers deemed would have been necessary, an expenditure of five or six times the amount that actually was expended during the whole year in relief operations, would have been incurred.

Early difficulties.

In the early circulars that were issued to the districts, the particular duties of the officials of the two departments had not clearly been defined, and it was therefore but natural that a certain amount of difficulty and confusion should exist in first starting the works. The Public Works officers had received orders to start the works, and the Revenue authorities had been informed that with them lay the responsibility of ascertaining the amount of distress, providing works to meet it, and organising and supervising those works. Complaints were therefore made on both sides, on the part of the Revenue authorities they took the form of finding fault with the quality of the work done under the Public Works officials, and of accusations of dishonesty against overseers and other subordinate officers, whilst the Public Works officers complained chiefly of the interference of the Revenue authorities in what they considered to be as their own legitimate duties, and their inability therefore to carry on the works economically and efficiently.

Emigration coolies.

In December 1876, correspondence was received from the Political Office concerning a large number of persons (about 10,000) who, attracted by the opening out of relief works on the Kurnul side of the Tungabudra, had migrated thither from His Highness' territory. They were rejected from the relief works on the British side, and employment had to be found for them on relief works on their return to their own country. This tended to increase the amount of distress in East Raichur, and early in January 1877, Messrs. Moulvie Mahdi Ali (Secretary Famine Relief Committee), Mr. Rai Munnoo Lal, and myself, as members of the Famine Committee, visited Raichur and enquired fully into all matters connected with relief operations.

Enquiry at Raichnr.

Assisted by the Sudder Talukdar Southern Division, Messrs. Syed Mohideen and Mills (the Special Commissioners), and the principal officers of the district, the above-named members of the Sudder Committee were able to put famine relief operations on a proper footing. A code of rules was drawn up and ordered to be enforced. The rules provided for the division of the coolies on relief works into gangs under maistries and overseers, with karkoons to keep muster rolls and accounts ; they were found to do away with most of the disputes and misunderstandings that had taken place previously between the two departments, and they were afterwards enlarged and improved upon by the Sudder Committee and issued for observance on all the famine works throughout the territory.

Rules for conducting famine relief works.

The rules issued by the Sudder Committee were as follows, and it would be as well, for the guidance in future cases, briefly to record how, from experience, each rule was found to work, and what modifications would be advisable in the event of the Government at some future time being unfortunately compelled to again open famine works :—

## RULES FOR CARRYING OUT FAMINE RELIEF WORKS IN H. H. THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

The initiation of famine relief works in each district rests with the Talukdar, who is the officer responsible for ascertaining what amount of distress exists in his district, and what amount of relief is required. The duties will also devolve upon the Talukdar of providing the necessary funds for the carrying out of *sanctioned* relief works, and of making suitable arrangements for the supply of sufficient grain to the labourers employed.

1. Every applicant for employment on famine relief works should go first to the office of the Talukdar, or other Revenue officer, not under the rank of a Tehsildar, especially selected by the Talukdar, and deputed for the work (and who shall have an office on the work), where his or her circumstances will be enquired into.

2. If found deserving of relief, the name of the applicant, father's name, village, age, and other particulars, will be entered in a book kept for that purpose.

3. The applicant will be given a metal ticket with a number on it corresponding to the number against his or her name in the register mentioned in para. 2, and the applicant will be known upon the work by the number so given.

4. The numbers given to the coolies will alone be entered in the books of the District Engineer or other Public Works Department officer in charge of the work.

5. On the conclusion of each day's work a ticket bearing the number of the coolie and the amount of wages due will be given to each coolie.

6. The coolie will take the ticket to the Revenue Office, where the amount due will be paid, the same being entered in an account book kept for that purpose, and the Revenue officials will be held responsible for prompt payment. A cashier on Rs. 25 per month,

furnishing good security to the extent of Rs. 1,000, may be employed under the Revenue Officer for every 1,000 coolies employed on the work.

7. A memo. of the amount paid on account of the work should be furnished weekly to the Public Works Department officer in charge of the work, so as to enable him to enter the same in his departmental accounts.

8. By adopting the foregoing rules much time and unpleasantness will be saved, as there will be no grounds for the Revenue authorities interfering with the Public Works Department officials, as the Revenue officers will have full information as regards number of coolies and amounts paid, in their own offices. The quantity of work executed and the quality of the same being a matter *solely* connected with the Public Works Department,

9. All coolies should be numbered consecutively, and if a coolie should die or leave the work, his or her number should not be given to another coolie, but be left blank. In this way the total number of coolies employed upon a work will be seen at once on reference to the register.

10. Great discretion must be exercised by the Revenue authorities in forwarding for employment only those who really require relief, as the funds sanctioned by Government for expenditure on relief works must be economised as much as possible, as they will have to extend over the whole period that the distress lasts.

The Revenue officer should, in forming his opinion as to whether applicants are deserving of relief, be guided by his personal knowledge of them or of the district whence they came, their appearance, &c.; in the event of their being possessed of jewels, ornaments or superfluous property of any kind, they should not be admitted on the relief works.

11. The District Engineer in carrying out famine relief works will do so in accordance with the Public Works Code, and with the instructions already issued on the subject from time to time by the Central Office.

12. By the Public Works Code, supplemented by Circular No. 45, dated 30th November 1876, from the Central Office, Sudder Talukdars are empowered to sanction estimates for works amounting to a total of Rs. 7,500 in the year, each estimate not to exceed Rs. 1,000, and Talukdars are empowered to sanction estimates for works amounting to a total of Rs. 4,000 in the year, each estimate not to exceed Rs. 200. As many of these works as possible should be carried out as famine relief works, but as they will probably be very numerous and scattered, and it will be impossible for the Public Works officials to superintend all of them, they should be carried out in the following manner. The nearest Public Works official should be called upon to frame an estimate, this he will forward to the Talukdar or Sudder Talukdar, who will direct Tehsildars, Patels or other Revenue authorities to carry out the work. The officer thus placed in charge of the works will keep the accounts of the money expended and labour employed, forwarding them weekly to the Talukdar. On the work being completed the Talukdar will call upon the nearest Public Works official to inspect it and measure it up, giving him at the same time a copy of the

original estimate, and if the said Public Works official finds it has been carried out in accordance with the estimate, and in a satisfactory manner, he will certify to the same, and the estimate will then be forwarded for sanction through the Public Works Department as a bill of costs in the usual manner. Should he see any reason for not certifying to the work having been properly carried out, he will at once report the same to the Talukdar, who will direct the officer placed in charge of the work to complete it properly, and hold him responsible for any extra expense incurred.

13. The works carried out in the manner described in the last para. should be chiefly wells, channels, village roads, drains, &c., and they should be arranged so as to, as much as possible, provide relief to villagers in their own villages, and afford means of support to those who are not sufficiently able-bodied to proceed to a distance in search of work.

14. The wages paid to labourers on famine relief works should not exceed 2 annas per man, 1½ anna per woman, and 1 anna per child per day. An extra 1 pie per day should be allowed each man, woman, or child bringing their own tools. The full amounts stated above need not be paid if it is found that labourers can obtain sufficient grain for their healthy support on less.

15. These rules are not intended to cancel any rules, or circulars, or orders, that have been previously issued through the Revenue or Public Works Departments, as regards famine relief works, except where they may be found to be at variance with them, in which cases, the present rules will be acted upon, and the former ones considered void. All other rules, circulars, or orders, previously issued, will still remain in force.

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## RULES FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOUR ON FAMINE RELIEF WORKS, TO BE ADOPTED BY PUBLIC WORKS OFFICIALS WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE REVENUE, POLICE, MEDICAL, AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

I. Every 1,000 coolies should be divided into 25 gangs, of 40 coolies in each.

II. One muccadum should be in charge of each gang, on the pay of 3 annas per day, the duties of each muccadum being to collect the coolies belonging to his gang in the morning, marshal them for payment in the evening, and see that they keep at work during the day.

III. To every five gangs one maistry should be appointed, who is able to read and write, and measure up work, his pay will be Rs. 12 per month, and his duty to mark out the daily work for each of his gangs, and see that it is properly carried out by them. The maistry will mark out the quantity of work to be done by each gang during the day in accordance with instructions he receives from the officer in charge of the works, through the overseers, to whom he will be responsible that the full quantity of work is done. Should any gang under his charge fail to do the full quantity of work required from it, he will report

that gang (giving their numbers) to the overseer, in the evening, who will issue to them tickets for payment of ¾, ½, &c., of the full amount, according to the proportion of the task set that has been done. Should any coolie refuse to produce his number ticket, when called upon, the maistry will hand him over to the police, who will keep him in custody till all the payment tickets have been issued for that day.

IV. To every 1,000 coolies two carkoons, to keep muster rolls and act as time-keepers, should be appointed; their pay will be Rs. 15 per month each, and they will keep daily correct muster rolls of the coolies employed, (giving names and numbers of tickets received by them from the Revenue Officer), and see that each muccadum and maistry has his proper number of people at work. They will carry out their duties throughout the day whilst the people are at work. The carkoons will submit their daily muster rolls to the officer in charge of the work each evening.

V. To every 1,000 coolies one overseer should be appointed on Rs. 50 per month; he will act as assistant to the Public Works officer in charge of the work, and generally superintend the works throughout the day. The overseer assisted by the carkoons will, on the coolies being mustered in the evening after work, issue tickets to them, writing on each ticket the number of the coolie and the amount to be paid him. He will keep a list of the numbers and the accounts, and submit it each evening to the officer in charge of the work.

The overseer will measure as often as he can the quantity of work done by the gangs under each maistry, and if he finds the work done to be less than the task allotted, he will direct the maistry to report the gangs in accordance with the rule.

If the overseer is unable to measure the work daily, and finds that the result of two or three days has been insufficient, he will order deductions on the payment tickets to be made daily until the deficiency is made good.

If the maistry in charge of any gang failing to do its allotted task cannot satisfy the overseer that he has taken proper steps to obtain the proper quantity of work, the overseer shall fine the maistry in the same proportion as the coolies.

VI. To each work on which 2,000 or more coolies are employed, a supervisor of the Public Works Department should be appointed, who should have control over the whole work, under the District Engineer. The supervisor, on receiving the muster rolls from the carkoons, and the lists from the overseers each evening, will check them one with the other, and he will prepare a complete list in accordance with Form No. I. of the coolies employed and the amounts paid, and submit it weekly to the District Engineer. This list must be prepared on the last evening of the week, and sent at once to the District Engineer.

VII. The District Engineer will inspect each work as often as possible, and see that the above system is carried out.

For the guidance of officers in charge of works the following table is drawn up of the quantities of work that should be expected from each gang of 40 coolies, but the District

Engineer may modify this as circumstances may dictate, but he must bear in mind that the object is to obtain a fair amount of work for the money expended, and to prevent the cost of works carried out as famine relief works exceeding the estimates that have been made for them according to the ordinary Public Works Department rates.

A gang of 40 coolies consisting of about 15 men, 15 women, and 10 children should excavate, and bank, or spread, with an average lead of 30 yards, 13⅓ cubic yards of moorum, per day of eight hours, by pit measurements. At the rate of wages of 9 Hyderabad dubs per man, 6 dubs per woman, and 4 dubs per child, this would equal about 3½ cubic yards per Halli Sicca Rupee.

A similar gang to the above should excavate and bank, with an average lead of 30 yards, 33⅓ cubic yards of black cotton soil per day of 8 hours, by pit measurements, at the rate of wages as above, this would equal about 8·8 cubic yards per Halli Sicca Rupee. The rate is taken at 70 dubs per Halli Sicca Rupee.

A similar gang should spread, water, and tamp moorum on a road, (the moorum being previously stacked at the side of the road, and the lead of water being about 250 yards) at the rate of 1,200 superficial feet per day of eight hours, costing Rs. 3-4 per 10 squares of 1,000 superficial feet, the moorum to be finished to an average thickness of 6 inches.

Including the cost of muccadums, maistries, carkoons, cashiers, and overseers, &c., the above rates will become about :—

Moorum 3 cubic yards per rupee.
Black cotton soil 7½ cubic yards per rupee.
Tamping and watering moorum Rs. 3-12-7 per 10 squares.

The above rates are open to variations on account of extra depth of excavations, or extra height of banks, &c., to be left to the discretion of District Engineers.

Forms of muster rolls, weekly and monthly returns of labour, &c., will be supplied to officers in charge of relief works, who will forward them as directed, through Divisional Engineers to the Secretary to Sudder-ool-Maham Public Works Department and Municipalities. Their regular submission is to be insisted upon.

### CAMPS.

Coolies employed on famine works should, if it is necessary on account of the distance of the works from their villages, be formed into camps, and sheltered as much as possible by chuppers, &c.; this they will probably do for themselves, but the officer in charge should regulate as far as possible the arrangements of huts, locality of camp, &c., with the view of preventing overcrowding, and with due regard to sanitation. In this he will no doubt receive much assistance from the medical officers. In each camp, a police guard, dresser's quarters, and grain shop, will be provided, built with mud walls and chupper roofs, their construction forming a portion of the relief work.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

On every work employing 2,000 or more coolies, one dresser should reside, provided with a sufficient supply of medicines. It is proposed that two hakeems (in addition to the ordinary district doctor) be employed in each district where famine relief works are going on, specially to be in medical charge of such works. All details connected with the medical officers and their arrangements are left entirely to the Superintendent of the Medical School, Hyderabad, but beyond these the dressers attached to the camps should act under the instructions of the officer in charge.

In case of the outbreak of an epidemic, a shed will be constructed for the reception of patients, with mud walls and a chupper roof, the shed will be erected to leeward of the works and camp, at a distance of not less than 200 yards.

The medical officer will be allowed coolies to attend on the sick in the proportion of one coolie to every two patients when the number of sick exceeds three. These coolies will be placed at the disposal of the medical officer in charge of the works, and they will be paid double the pay of those employed upon the works, those on the sick list receiving half their ordinary day's pay and hospital diet.

Cholera medicines should be supplied to all supervisors and overseers, with orders to administer them at once to persons attacked, in accordance with printed instructions furnished.

In case of deaths the bodies are to be immediately interred at the cost of Government, in graves 6½ feet long by 4½ feet deep at least, at a distance of not less than 100 yards from the works and camp. The clothes of persons who may have died of cholera must be burnt immediately.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

A sufficient number of latrines will be provided in each camp, located as far as possible from the huts, and with due regard to the prevailing wind. The system will be that of trenches with the soil heaped alongside so that it may be thrown back into the trench when thought proper, and a fresh trench will then be dug. The walls to be of bamboo sticks and mats. Their construction will form part of the relief work, and sketches will be sent to District Officers.

The police should be instructed to take into custody any person found satisfying the calls of nature within a distance of 500 yards of any part of the camp or works, elsewhere than in the latrines, the offender being handed over to the overseer, to be fined a quarter day's pay.

POLICE.

One or more guards of police (consisting of 13 men each) should be provided for each camp. Their duty will be to keep order generally, guard the treasury, grain shop, dresser's quarters, &c., and in all such matters they will act under the instructions of the officer in charge of the works and camp, who will not however interfere in their departmental arrangements or discipline.

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WELLS.

In each camp one or more wells if necessary should be dug, and also along roads, or on other relief works. The work will be considered as part of the relief work, and the officer in charge will dig them at his discretion, but he will in each case first make a rough estimate of the cost, and if this is less than Rs. 200 he may at once commence the work. Should it exceed Rs. 200 he must apply to the District Engineer who has power to direct the carrying out of such work up to Rs. 1,000. If the cost exceeds this sum, the estimate must be referred to higher authority in the usual manner. In all cases of digging wells the officer in charge should before commencing the work consult the Talukdar or nearest Revenue authority, whose local knowledge may be valuable.

Water should be conveyed along the line of works in carts when necessary.

A guard will be put over each well used for drinking water. On no account are clothes to be washed at wells used for drinking purposes.

By Order,

MAURICE H. WILKINSON,

Secretary to Government P. W. D.

19*th February* 1877.

Rules 1 to 4.

From the commencement to Rule 4 the instructions laid down were good and not difficult to carry out. The supply of metal tickets however failed, owing to the very large number that were required, and card-board and paper tickets had to be substituted. This was however perhaps an advantage, as it was easier to write numbers or other marks in different languages on paper than on metal, the coolies kept them as carefully, and there were very few cases of forgery brought to light. Some limit however was required to the period for which the tickets issued by the Revenue authorities should hold good, as it was frequently found that coolies would work for some time on relief works, then leave them for periods of two or three weeks, and then return and claim re-admission to the works on the strength of their old tickets, whereas had they to undergo a second examination by the Revenue officers it might have been found that they did not require further relief. A good deal of desertion from, and return to, the works took place when the rains of 1877 set in, and there were alternate periods of rainy weather favourable for cultivation, and dry weather when the coolies again sought employment on the relief works.

Rules 5 and 6.

Rules 5 and 6 were found to be impracticable on large works. It was found to be impossible to provide a sufficient number of tickets, (upwards of one million would have been required), and their distribution with the necessary writing on them, the payments on each ticket separately, and the registration of the payment, would have taken by far too long a time each day, and would have necessitated a much larger number of clerks and carkoons on the works than were available. In the Southern Division, where the largest number of coolies were employed, the separate ticket system was altered into one in which 40 names (or numbers) were entered on one ticket, duplicates being made for registration by the civil authorities.

The coolies were mustered after each day's work in distinct lines and gangs, the Public Works officers went down the lines and prepared the tickets, the Revenue officers following them with the money, and paying the coolies themselves on the ground, in accordance with the tickets. On one work near Lingsugur 8,000 coolies were daily paid in this way, in from two to three hours by one Public Works officer (a supervisor) assisted by overseers, and one Revenue officer assisted by cash-keepers. A similar system adopted on the Bosgah project works is described in the detailed report on the Gulburga district.

Rule 10 was one a strict compliance with which was very difficult. The Revenue officers were of course those best qualified to carry it out, but even with the supervision they exercised, many people obtained employment on famine works who really were not in that state of distress that warranted relief being given them. On the Bosgah project work there were many people who possessed jewels and ornaments, and many of the women employed were said to be the wives of police jewans, sepoys, &c., in Government employ. Rule 10.

The entry of such people it must be always difficult to prevent, and if a proper task is imposed it is a question whether any real loss is entailed, as the people are relieved from the effects of the high prices of grain, are kept in better health, and are prevented from lapsing into the condition of the real " famine coolie."

Rule No. 12 was not availed of by the civil authorities to the extent that it might have been. The number of petty works in the way of clearing and deepening wells, clearing drains, and road repairs, that might have been carried out under this rule would have afforded much relief in villages at a distance from large relief works, and would have prevented a great deal of distress caused by people having to find their way from these villages to the relief works, and arriving there in such helpless condition as to be fit only for the relief houses. More works under this Rule ought to have been carried out in the Southern Division. In the district of Bheer in the North-Western Division, many small works of this kind were completed, but they were supervised as ordinary public works by Public Works officers, and the estimates for them were sanctioned through that department. Rule 12.

Rule 14 limits the wages to be paid to coolies. This subject and the sliding scale that it was necessary to adopt have already been referred to. Rule 14.

Of the rules for the organisation of labour on famine relief works, &c., Nos. I. to VII. with the slight exception as regards the payment tickets, mentioned above, were closely adhered to, and were found to act very well. The amount of superior supervision was however hardly sufficient, District Engineers had frequently famine works to inspect from 50 to 100 miles apart, and their visits to each work could not therefore be so frequent as they ought to have been, the consequence being that important details had often to be left too much to subordinate officers, and good results as regards the quality and usefulness of the work done were not obtained. Rules I. to VII.

Estimated rates for work.

A table of rates that it was expected work could be done for by famine coolies follows Rule VII., they are as follows :—

Excavating moorum for road metalling from close to the roadside, 3½ cubic yards per Halli Sicca Rupee.

Excavating and banking black cotton soil, with an average lead of 30 yards 8·8 cubic yards per rupee.

Spreading, watering, and tamping moorum on a road, the moorum being previously stacked on the side of the road, and the average lead of water being 250 yards, Rs. 3-4 per 10 squares (1,000 superficial feet) the moorum being finished to a thickness of 6 inches.

These were the actual rates at which the coolies themselves should do the work, and it was calculated that, including the wages of muccadums, maistries, carkoons, cashiers, overseers, &c., the different kinds of work should cost to Government—

Moorum 3 cubic yards per rupee.

Black cotton soil 7½ ,,

Tamping and watering moorum Rs. 3-7-10 per 10 squares.

Causes for exceeding rates.

Work however was never found to be done so cheaply as this, no doubt individual gangs could do it and frequently did, but the exigencies of famine works, such as shifting gangs to different parts of the work, time taken up in registration, time-keeping and payment, giving coolies unnecessary work to do for the want of tools or want of space to work in, keeping many coolies idle for similar reasons, want of sufficient skilled supervision, and many other causes, prevented these rates from being attained throughout a work. The numerous tables in which the cost of work is shown, given in the detailed reports, and the tables that follow in this report, will show the actual cost that was really incurred.

Rules regarding camps.

The rules as regards camps were only to a very small extent carried out. All the large famine relief works were either roads passing near villages, or tanks situated near villages of importance, and in these villages the coolies usually found shelter. It would however have been much better if in many cases camps had been formed. Owing to the influx of coolies caused by the relief works the villages near them were over-crowded, sanitary arrangements and cleanliness were not looked after, and much disease was the result. In the West Raichur district, where the relief works were the largest, and where these evils chiefly existed, there was great difficulty in obtaining material for the construction of camps. No timber is procurable in the district, and the only materials available were date-palm leaves and stems; these often could only be found miles away from the works. At Gungawutti, where a camp was much needed, orders were given that a day's holiday on full pay should be granted coolies to enable them to go and obtain date leaves for themselves for the purpose of erecting their own huts, but I do not think that camps were formed on anything like a large scale, as shortly afterwards the bulk of the coolies were transferred some miles away to Kanackgherry, a much larger village, where probably more accommodation was available and the camps not much needed. In future famine operations this subject should receive a great deal more attention.

Rules as to medical arrangements.

As regards the rules for medical arrangements, they were generally found to work very well, but in future operations they should be extended, so as to embrace sanitary arrangements in villages and the inspection of grain offered for sale. Much of the illness that prevailed was due to unwholesome food, and visits in company with officers of the Police Department to enforce the carrying out of his instructions, to the bunniahs' stalls in the bazaars frequented by the coolies, should be part of the duty of every medical officer attached to famine relief works. The rule as regards the construction of hospital sheds was carried out in the larger famine works, and these sheds, when inspected, were always found to be kept clean and in good order. The rule as regards burials was also adhered to, and the grave-yards will for many years form a sad memento of the Famine of 1876-77.

Rules as to sanitary arrangements.

The rules referring to sanitary arrangements were not so carefully adhered to as they should have been. On the works themselves, especially on road work, the construction of latrines was perhaps not always necessary, the space round the works being large and the ground open and exposed to the sun, but generally near the villages where the coolies lived, filth accumulated in corners and out-of-the-way places, to an extent that was exceedingly detrimental to health.

Police arrangements.

Complaints were generally made by officers in charge of relief works that the police force at their disposal was insufficient. This difficulty could not be avoided unless the Government had increased the police force generally throughout the country. It was impossible to transfer many men from non-famine districts, as in those districts robberies had greatly increased in number owing to the high prices of necessaries, in fact it is a question whether the non-famine districts were not worse than the famine districts in this respect. On famine relief works, however, it was found that the muccadums, with a few coolies told off to assist them, managed to keep very good order, and acted as a good temporary police.

Wells and water.

The regulations as regards wells and water were carried out where necessary.

General observations.

I will close this report with a few general observations connected with famine relief works, pointing out experiences that have been gained likely to be useful on future occasions.

First appearance of distress.

When distress first makes itself apparent but does not with certainty indicate approaching famine, it is best met by employing applicants on ordinary works in progress.

Ordinary works.

No hands already employed should on any account be dismissed to make room for the new applicants, and if the works are thereby overcrowded with labourers they must be extended or new ones opened out. The works on which the early applicants are employed should be those under the Public Works or Municipal Departments where there is professional supervision. No change should be made by the Public Works Department or Municipal officers in the rates paid by them for work, that is to say, the same number of cubic yards of earth-work per rupee should be got from the work-people, as were got before the new applicants arrived. No change should be made in the system of carrying on the work. If it is being carried on by contract, terms should if possible be made with the contractor to employ only the people sent to him by the civil officers, through the Public Works or Municipal officers. If it is being

carried on by petty contract, the system should be continued as it will generally be found to be the most advantageous. Small contractors will always get the greatest amount of work out of the labourers. It is of course necessary to guard against acts of oppression, these can be punished by the dismissal of the petty contractors thus offending. Departmental work, when distress prevails, is carried on at a heavy loss, as officers of the Public Works Department or Municipal Department have then great difficulties in dealing with the labourers direct and in getting a fair amount of work from them.

Employing early applicants in the above manner meets the first stage of the distress. Work is offered every one who applies for it, and I would not impose any test for admission. Those unaccustomed to work would not seek for it unless they were in distress; having got work they are not able to do so much or earn so much as skilled labourers, but they can earn enough to live upon, when they become unable to do this they are fit objects for the relief house or for relief works of another kind.

When the first symptoms of distress appear, encouragement should be given to people to seek employment on ordinary works rather than that they should be discouraged to do so, by this the number of those ultimately obliged to go to the relief house or to relief works that are more burdensome to the State may be considerably reduced.

Special relief works.

If the distress turns out to be really due to famine and not merely temporary, the ordinary works as described above would not be found to suffice, and applicants would soon begin to come in such a miserable and starved condition as to be unable to earn a living on the ordinary rates. It will then be necessary to open out special relief works. No labourers who have hitherto been able to earn a living on the ordinary works should be transferred or allowed to go to the special works, and the ordinary works should be still carried on. The applicants who now come to the special works should be sorted and only those who appear capable of doing work should be set to work on the special works, the rest with the aged and infirm should be consigned to the relief houses. The special works should be entirely under the control of Public Works officers, task-work should be strictly imposed upon them, the task being regulated so that the labourers can without difficulty, but with ordinary diligence, earn sufficient to buy food, with necessary condiments, sufficient to keep them in health. The task and payment must therefore be regulated by the price of grain, and a sliding scale would come into force.

Supervision.

Such special works as I describe would, in my opinion, certainly be better placed under the supervision of Public Works officers than of civil officers, from the superior skill and experience the former can bring to bear in organising bodies of labourers and setting them to work in the manner most economical to the State, as well as in looking after constructive details, which are highly important even in the most simple earthwork. Civil authorities should have that amount of connection with these special works as the rules adopted in His Highness' territory allowed them, but not in the way of supervision,

organisation, or constructive details. The relation of civil officers to these special works should be as follows :—

Duties of civil authorities as regards special works.

The civil officers should be best aware of the amount of distress existing in their districts, and ought to be best able to decide when it is necessary to throw open ordinary works to all applicants and when to open special relief works. All applications for work or relief should be made to the civil officer, who should enquire into the case of every applicant, and on satisfying himself that they have no means of their own left to enable them to secure a livelihood, he should forward them for employment on ordinary works or special relief work, or for admission to the relief houses, as their cases and condition appear to him to warrant. He should grant tickets to the applicants, keeping a register of those he sends. Public Works officers should be bound to employ all persons bringing these tickets to them, keeping of course their own register also of those they employ.

Re-admission of labourers.

Labourers holding tickets from the civil officer, but absenting themselves for more than a certain period from the works, should not be re-admitted without fresh tickets.

Duties of Public Works officers as regards special works.

The Public Works officer should have entire control over the works and the labourers, and to enable him to do so he must have control over the medical staff, the police, the grain stores, bazaars, treasury, &c.; he should not interfere with the internal arrangements or discipline of employés of other departments thus attached, but he should be the head and chief controller of everything connected with the works.

Question as to payments.

The question as to how payment should be made to labourers is a difficult one, large numbers have to be dealt with, and the time for payments, especially if made daily, must be limited. It is here where opportunities are frequent for fraud on the part of subordinate officials. Undoubtedly the payments ought to be made by the Public Works officer in charge of the work, or under his direction, for it is an undisputed fact, that the man who pays the money or has control of payments is the real master.

System of payments adopted.

The plan adopted throughout His Highness' territory in the late famine was to attach a civil officer to each famine work, who, besides having jurisdiction as to the admission of applicants on to the works, made the daily payments, but on the pay lists of the Public Works officers. As the civil officer, as well as the Public Works officer, had to submit his returns of payments made and numbers of labourers to whom they were made, &c., to his superior officers, a good check always existed, unless of course there was collusion between them, and this I do not think was often the case in His Highness' territory.

The chief difficulty in the above system was that the civil officer was sometimes a man drawing higher pay and holding a position in his own department higher than that held by the Public Works officer in his, in which case he often assumed authority higher than he ought to have had, and interfered in matters over which he should have had no control. He would perhaps encourage labourers in complaining against treatment they had received from Public Works officials regarding task-work, fines, &c. On some occasions delay in works and

corresponding loss to Government were caused by this. Arrangements for finding the money to meet the wages, whether paid daily or weekly, have to be made by the civil officer, and I think the system of the double check referred to above is a good one, and must tend to prevent fraud. I would not therefore, if famine works had to be opened out again, materially alter the system lately adopted, but I would modify it by having no high civil officer actually attached to the works. Applicants for employment on relief works should get their tickets from the nearest civil officer at his ordinary office, and the civil officer in whose district the relief work is situated should depute a clerk or cashier only to make the payment in accordance with the Public Works officer's muster rolls. The civil officers would exercise supervision over the cashier, and take steps to prevent the chance of embezzlement.

Difficulties between officers of different departments.

It must always be difficult to prevent any chance of officers of the two departments clashing in connection with relief works. Complaints made to high officials of either department against officers of the other department can hardly be avoided, but the best way of dealing with them I think is to refer them to the heads of the department in which the person complained against serves; if they are unable to settle the case satisfactorily, further reference becomes necessary to still higher authority, such as the Famine Committee, or Special Commissioners, or the Government itself.

Poor houses.

Poor houses should only be opened when it is found that people are wandering about in such a distressed and starved condition that it would be useless attempting to employ them on ordinary works or special relief works; these should be relieved in the poor houses. Persons also who are sent by the civil officers with tickets to the Public Works officer to be employed on works, and whom the Public Works officer may find unfit or unable thus to be employed, should be sent back to the civil officer with intimation to that effect, and they should then be received in the relief house. I would not however advocate a relief house being opened without a labour test, those admitted should be divided into classes, those capable of working, and those not. The former should be sent daily to work on the neighbouring roads or such petty works as they can do. Their work would probably not be remunerative or economical, but removing them from the relief house for some hours during each day would of itself be a proper and necessary sanitary measure. Works carried out by relief house coolies would be under the control of the relief house authorities, who should be under the control of the civil officer. A subordinate officer of the Public Works Department might be attached to the relief house for the purpose of supervising the work thus done, but he would be under the orders of the relief house authorities, and separated for the time from his own department.

Private charity.

From my personal observations on famine works, I think there are several ways in which private charity can do much good. There are always many poor starving children hanging about relief works deserted by their parents or not fed by them, women child-bearing, &c. Of course such cases might be taken to relief houses or hospitals, but many are liable to be overlooked, and the unavoidable rough and haphazard treatment that a relief house affords is not suitable for such cases. Private charity can do a great

deal in relieving them. On nearly all the relief works that I saw, children were adopted temporarily by officials of both the Public Works and Civil departments, and fed daily and decently clothed. Of course any private charity opened out in this way should be with the permission of the authorities, but so long as it does not interfere with the carrying on and management of the relief works or relief houses it should be encouraged in every way.

Works most suitable for famine relief works.

I consider the most suitable kind of famine works to be those that will employ 3,000 or 4,000 coolies for three or four months. Small works should only be carried on in connection with relief houses, their disadvantage lies in the necessity of shifting the coolies and camps from place to place more frequently, in the necessity of increased supervision unless several such works are close together, (in which case they might perhaps be treated as one large work) and in the extra number of forms, muster rolls, &c., entailed.

Famine tests.

In the circular issued by the Famine Commissioners asking for information on matters connected with the relief and prevention of famine, it is stated that the three main tests hitherto adopted to justify the admission of persons to relief works are—*the distance test*, *the wage test*, and *the labour test*. I consider the three tests given should be sufficient. The rejection of applicants should rest with the civil authorities, who should take all precautions and means of ascertaining the real condition of applicants before granting them tickets. Good appearance and clothing should not of themselves be considered sufficient ground for rejection. Applicants possessed of these might be able to work on the first kind of works thrown open to them, *i.e.*, on ordinary public works, on which Government receives full value for the outlay incurred. Their willingness to take this employment would be a proof of their requiring it. In the same way those possessed of ornamemts of small value need not be rejected. When the ornaments are of greater value, and it might be inferred that the proceeds of their sale would support the applicants for two or three weeks, I think they should be rejected.

Reasons for rejection of applicants.

Distance test.

Although the distance test was never regularly applied in His Highness' dominions, many persons requiring relief had to go a long distance to obtain employment on famine works. As a rule they were much averse to doing this, that is, to leaving their villages for a length of time. I should think that to establish a distance test properly, the distance should be two or three days' journey from the applicant's village, but I do not think such a test would work well in His Highness' territory. The common people do not travel much, and seemed during the late famine to have a strong objection to leaving their own neighbourhoods; even when pressure was put upon them to do so, and carts were provided for the conveyance of the more feeble, most of them would escape on the road, and seemed to prefer starving where they were to being taken away from their homes. The reason why it was desired thus to transfer coolies from their houses to works at a distance, was, the wish of Government to limit as much as possible the number of relief works, and to centralize them and not the direct establishment of a distance test. It was never *insisted* that the labourers should live away from their houses, and it was only those who lived at a distance from any relief work who had to do so when they obtained employment.

The only instance in His Highness' territory of pressure being put upon coolies to proceed to a long distance from their houses for employment on relief works, was at Raichur, when it was decided to open out as a famine work the extension of the Beechal irrigation channels, on the ground of its being a large and suitable work as a relief work, and one likely to prove remunerative to Government. Labourers were then dismissed from the road works near Raichur and told to seek further relief at Beechal (18 miles distant); arrangements were made to pay them during their journey thither, and that they should travel with an escort of police. Very few however actually went in this way, but when the works in Beechal were thoroughly commenced the labourers from Raichur dropped in gradually, though the numbers employed on the work were never so great as they had been expected to be. I do not think that very much pressure was put upon the Raichur labourers to go to Beechal, at it was only certain gangs that were dismissed, and I believe those that did not at once travel to Beechal got relief in the relief house or managed to get into other road gangs.

Moving labourers.

I think moving bodies of men to works over considerable distances only advisable for the sake of transferring them from less useful to more useful work, or to admit of their being more easily fed or supervised, or to prevent sickness, &c. Arrangements for hutting them at night during the journey would I think be attended with much difficulty, unless previous provision had been made. I think it would be more convenient to move them in small parties, say 100 at a time, and allow them to find shelter for the night in the villages on the route, and two or more different routes might be adopted.

Wage and labour tests.

I have in another part of this report referred to the wage and labour tests; the former was never applied on famine relief works in His Highness' territory as a test for destitution, but every applicant who was entertained was paid alike, according to the sliding scale regulated by the bazaar rates of grain, and on condition of his performing the task allotted to him.

Payments in money or grain.

The question whether payments should be made to labourers in money or in grain was settled, in spite of the difficulty concerning the sale of bad grain, decidedly in favour of the former. As the supply was always sufficient for the wants of the coolies no advantage would have been gained by Government buying grain on its own account, and distributing it as wages, the labour involved in so doing would have been considerable. Of course had there been an actual scarcity of grain, it would have been necessary for Government to have imported it at any cost, and to have given it as wages, but such a system should only be resorted to as a last resource.

Money payments.

Payments in money were however not unattended with difficulty. Payments were made every day, and large quantities of copper coin had to be got for the purpose. Very often the supply obtainable in the local bazaars failed, and applications had to be made to Hyderabad. It was found that the coin that was paid away did not find its way directly back to the bazaars. This may perhaps be taken as a proof that the coolies were often able to save money, though no doubt it was mainly due to their preferring to

buy larger quantities of grain at a time than would suffice merely for the day. As regards their being able to save, it was found at one time in the district of Bheer that labourers were endeavouring to buy rupees with dubs that they had earned; the famine was certainly not so bad in Bheer as in the districts of the southern division.

Tanks and channels most suitable works.

The works most suitable for famine relief works are decidedly the construction of, or repairs to, tanks and channels, or any similar work where large quantities of earth work have to be done. The work is simple and the gangs can be easily organised and overlooked. The differences in length of lead, height of lift, hardness of soil, &c., afford different kinds of labour for each class, the heavier work for the more able-bodied, and the lighter work for women, children, and old people. From the tables below it will be seen that all work of this kind compares in its results most favourably with road work. The Kaitur and Munslapur tanks and the Beechal channel in the East Raichur district, and the Bosgah project in the Gulburga district, may be cited as instances where a fair return was got in the way of useful work for the outlay.

Road work unsatisfactory.

Road work generally proved to be very unsatisfactory. It was generally the reconstruction or repair of old roads that was undertaken in His Highness' territory. Had new road work been carried out on a large scale, the results might have been more satisfactory, as embankments over low-lying ground or soft soil, cutting through hills, &c., would have found suitable relief work. As it was, the mere excavation and cleaning out of side drains did not allow of sufficient people working together in one place to be conveniently supervised, and the digging of moorum for spreading on the road was almost too hard work for the majority of the coolies. The collection of metal and breaking it small offered suitable work, but as a rule metal could only be found sufficiently near the road in places where, the soil being hard and gravelly already, metal was not required. Bringing metal from a distance by coolie labour was too expensive, and carts and bullocks to carry it were not to be had. Road work again extends over too long a distance to supervise properly, and famine labour requires a great deal of supervision; for it must be remembered that famine labourers are not accustomed to the work and possess no skill in it, nor have they energy enough to learn anything for themselves. The maistries and overseers also can seldom be trusted without constant inspection by professional officers, which cannot be given when a district officer has perhaps 100 miles to travel from one work under his charge to another. The scarcity of water also prevented road work being successfully carried out. The moorum after being placed on the road generally broke up into dust, and was blown away or remained loose and heavy, rendering the road more difficult for traffic than before. For similar reasons the construction of cheap fair-weather roads as famine work are very inadvisable. The construction of first class roads involving plenty of earth work is the only suitable road work in famine times.

The necessity for a larger amount of professional supervision than on ordinary public works also makes it a question whether comparatively small but compact works, employing

about 3,000 or 4,000 coolies, are not more suitable for famine relief than extensive projects, though of course it depends upon the amount of such supervision that is available. A great deal also depends upon the emergency with which famine relief works have to be commenced. Large projects require plans and estimates to be prepared beforehand, and the want of these prevented the views of the Sudder Committee being carried out as regarded closing all the smaller relief works, and transferring the coolies on to one large work in each divison.

Contract and departmental system.

At the commencement of famine operations in the end of 1876, the question was brought before the committee as to the advisability of carrying on famine works on a strictly departmental system, or letting them on contract. The Committee by a very large majority decided against the contract system, on the grounds that a contractor must make a certain amount of profit, or it would not be worth his while to undertake the work, and that the amount of profit he thus made would be better spent in relieving distress than by going into his (the contractor's) pockets. This seemed a very good reason to urge against the contract system, but many of the principal Public Works officers, taking a professional view of the question, were in favour of the contract over the departmental method. They considered one of the most important objects in famine relief works to be to obtain, as great a return as possible for the outlay incurred, and they judged from experience that they would be more likely to obtain this by employing contractors. In the system of carrying out work departmentally the officers in charge of it purchase (on behalf of Government) their own materials and tools, find their own labour, and organise and supervise it. In the contract system all this is undertaken by a contractor, who undertakes to carry out a certain work either in consideration of receiving a lump sum for the whole work when completed, or of being paid at certain rates for the different classes of work that he has performed, when it has been measured up and accepted as finished by the engineers. In this case the Government officers need not exercise minute and constant supervision, but simply watch the work as it progresses, setting it out according to the plans, and seeing that the contractor carries it on in a sound and workman-like manner, and with materials of the quality that has been specified, having, by an agreement that has previously been drawn up, power to reject all bad work and to enforce penalties on the contractor for non-compliance with the plans and specifications, to the extent of taking the work out of his hands altogether, and causing him to forfeit all claims to any money that would otherwise have been due to him.

A contractor by making this kind of work his special business, by keeping a trained staff of overseers and maistries, and by being able to purchase his materials and plant from time to time, as opportunity offers, in the cheapest markets, is always able to carry out work at cheaper rates than Public Works officers can do it departmentally, and at the same time realise a fair profit for himself, though he takes the risk of difficulties arising in his way, that sometimes turn his profit into a loss. District officers having many other duties to attend to than the constant supervision of works in progress find it advisable to carry out most public works by the contract system.

There is no reason why similar advantages should not be gained by contract over departmental work, as well in carrying out famine works as in ordinary public works. Extra clauses in the agreement would have to be made, binding the contractor to employ only local labour, and all persons sent to him for employment, but on this account of course the rates allowed him for the work would be proportionately increased.

Of course the success of such a system as this would depend greatly upon the supervision exercised over the contractors by the Public Works officials, who besides looking to the quality of the work would have to see that no oppression was used, that there were no grounds for complaint as regards regularity of payment of wages, and that the contractors did not import labour to do the work at a cheaper rate to themselves. If respectable and well-known contractors were employed, few such difficulties would be likely to arise, and there would be every prospect of a fair return in the shape of useful and remunerative works, for the money expended by Government.

Want of sufficient supervision.

A want that was greatly felt during the progress of relief works was that of more Public Works officers attached to them. The Government being anxious to keep the expenditure as low as possible, declined to sanction the employment of extra officials in either the Revenue or Public Works Departments, and therefore the extra hands that were sent to the famine districts were only those who could be spared from other districts. It would probably have been more economical in the end to have employed more officers. It was not in fact found possible to carry out the rules of the Committee appointing one supervisor to every 2,000 coolies, very frequently a supervisor had charge of 4,000 or 5,000 and in one case of over 8,000.

Task-work.

Allusion has already been made to the system of task-work, or demanding a certain quantity of work for each day's wages, when referring to the sliding scale of payments. It is hardly necessary to state how important it is that task-work should be imposed immediately a famine relief work is started. On the works that were started without this system, it was always very difficult to get the coolies to take to it afterwards, they seemed to consider that they were being imposed upon, and accordingly worked with a bad grace. On those works, however, where it was commenced with at once, the coolies took to it cheerfully enough, and generally had their tasks completed some time before the hour for mustering for payments. Different gangs would in fact often vie with each other in completing their task first.

In the detailed reports on the different districts the number of labourers and the expenditure on each work for each Fusli month is given, and attached to this Report is a return giving the same information week by week, it is therefore only necessary here to give a

summary of the whole, and the following Table shows the total results of famine relief works in each district :—

TABLE No. 6.

| District. | Total No. of Coolies employed. | Average No. working per day. | Total Expenditure. | Average Expenditure per day. | Average cost per Cooly per day. | Total No. of days over which F. R. W. extended deducting 1 day per week. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| Bheer ..... | 4,63,236½ | 2,602 | 62,130 14 1 | 349 0 9 | 0 1 11·38 | 178 | Column 2 is column 1, divided by column 6. |
| Nuldrug ..... | 2,90,874½ | 1,163 | 38,598 8 7 | 154 6 4 | 0 2 1·04 | 250 | |
| Gulburga ..... | 7,13,954 | 2,855 | 82,168 12 10 | 328 10 9 | 0 1 10·09 | 250 | Column 4 is column 3, divided by column 6. |
| Shorapur ..... | 9,77,015½ | 4,122 | 1,20,996 3 2 | 510 8 6 | 0 1 11·77 | 237 | |
| East Raichur... | 15,46,779 | 5,389 | 2,44,888 8 9 | 853 4 4 | 0 2 6·39 | 287 | Column 5 is column 3, divided by column 1. |
| West Raichur... | 18,44,697½ | 6,427 | 2,32 507 4 9 | 810 2 1 | 0 2 0·19 | 287 | |
| Nagur-Kurnul.. | 1,97,884 | 1,268 | 27,318 7 10 | 175 1 11 | 0 2 2·5 | 156 | |
| Nulgunda ..... | 1,83,280½ | 1,230 | 29,513 6 1 | 198 1 3 | 0 2 6·92 | 149 | |
| Total... | 62,17,721½ | 21,665 | 8,38,122 2 1 | 2,920 4 6 | 0 2 1·88 | 287 | |

The following Table shows the average cost of work in each district comparing the rates with those prevailing in ordinary times :—

TABLE No. 7.

| District. | Earth-work in cost per cubic yard. | | Road repairs per mile. | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ordinary rates. | Famine rates. | Ordinary | Famine. | |
| | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | |
| Bheer ..... | 0 2 0 | 0 4 4 | * 300 | 414 9 9 | * The rate of Rs. 300 per mile is what would generally be allowed in ordinary times for the kind of work that the famine coolies were expected to do. They, however, frequently did more than this, and re-constructed portions, the repairs only of which had been previously allowed for. |
| Nuldrug ..... | | 0 4 0 | | 991 0 1 | |
| Gulburga ..... | | 0 10 1 | | 743 0 0 | |
| Shorapur ..... | | 0 3 3 | | 2,768 3 1 | |
| West Raichur ..... | | 0 14 1 | | 2,873 3 2 | |
| East Raichur ..... | | 0 3 11 | | 2,370 13 8 | |
| Nagur-Kurnul ..... | | 0 2 5 | | ..... | |
| Nulgunda ..... | | 0 2 8 | | 256 8 7 | |

The following Table shows the area of each district affected by famine, the population, proportion of wet and dry cultivation, rainfall, proportion of persons relieved to population :—

TABLE No. 8.

| District. | Area in Square Miles. | Wet Cultivation in Square Miles. | Dry Cultivation in Square Miles. | Average rainfall. | Rainfall in 1876. | Population. | Greatest Number employed at one time on Relief Works. | Percentage of persons relieved to population of district. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| Bheer ..... | 4,094 | 37 | 2,315½ | 22·00 | 17·94 | 258,338 | 2,852 | 1·11 | Column 9 is column 7, divided by column 8, and therefore only represents percentage of the largest number of coolies ever at work to the population. |
| Nuldrug ..... | 3,420 | 30 | 1,495 | 22·00 | 14· 6 | 267,180 | 2,864 | 1·07 | |
| Gulburga..... | 3,456 | 15·8 | 263 | 20·00 | 12·38½ | 198,023 | 5,905 | 2·98 | |
| Shorapur..... | 2,112 | 11 | 891 | 18 00 | 7·55 | 272,345 | 9,730 | 3·2 | |
| West Raichur..... | 3,264 | 14 | 1,468 | 18·00 | 5·45 | 251,911 | 19,890 | 7·89 | |
| East Raichur ..... | 2,752 | 72 | 668 | 18·00 | 13·13 | 295,848 | 18,813 | 6·35 | |
| Nagur-Kurnul..... | 5,184 | 103 | 1,140 | 24·00 | 13·74 | 157,184 | 2,072 | 1·31 | |
| Nulgunda ..... | 7,424 | 72 | 668 | 24·00 | 14·24 | 226,619 | 2,633 | 1·14 | |

Reference to the tables given in the detailed reports will show how the famine increased in severity as the hot months of 1877 came on. It was a very providential circumstance that the hot weather was not so severe as is often the case. From time to time the heat was tempered by cooling showers, and through May, which is generally the hottest month, cloudy weather prevailed.

Commencement of rains of 1877.

The monsoons of 1877 did not at all commence favourably, and throughout the months of June, July and August the rain keeping off gave rise to great fears that the country was doomed to another year of famine. Had such an event occurred it is difficult to estimate the amount of distress that would have arisen ; many other districts would have been drawn into the list of those famine-stricken, and the utmost efforts of Government, combined with a large outlay of money, would have been required to meet the emergency. At the end of August, however, rain began to fall plentifully everywhere, and continued to do so through the remaining monsoon months. Though every drop of rain was doing incalculable good to the ground, the first downpours were far from improving the actual condition of the people on the works. Exposure to the weather was necessarily productive of much sickness, and it was naturally some time before agricultural operations, so long suspended, could be again renewed. It was not till about September that the numbers on famine relief works began generally to diminish. When, however, the diminution once set in it rapidly increased, and the Sudder Committee was able to direct the closing of all famine relief works in Daye 1287 (November 1877).

As regards any means that might be taken for the prevention or mitigation of famines in future no more can be said with reference to His Highness the Nizam's country than to any other part of India. There can be no doubt that large works for the storage of water and the distribution of it over the land would aid greatly in attaining this end. Throughout the whole area that was affected by famine, the districts in which wet cultivation is carried on always suffered the least. In His Highness' territory much could be done in the course of a very few years, if Government steadily aimed at the repairs and restoration of all existing tanks in the Telingana country, and at the construction of some important irrigation works connected with the large rivers on the Mahratta side.

In closing this General Report I consider it my duty to mention the names of those officers of the Public Works Department, who, having charge of the famine relief works, carried out their work with praiseworthy energy and zeal, and whom I had the pleasure of recommending to the favourable notice of Government in accordance with instructions received from the Sudder Committee in November 1877:—

*Southern Division.*

Mr. T. M. MACFARLAINE, Executive Engineer, superintended the relief works throughout the division in a satisfactory manner: his duties entailed much travelling and exposure, and he contributed in no small degree to the success of the relief operations.

Mr. C. C. DUNHILL, Assistant Engineer, had charge under the Executive Engineer of famine relief works in the Gulburga district, and carried them on satisfactorily.

Mr. CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Assistant Engineer, had charge under the Executive Engineer of famine relief works in the West Raichur district.

Mr. JAMES EAGAN, Assistant Engineer, had charge under the Executive Engineer of famine relief works in the East Raichur district, and showed much zeal in his work: his returns of labour and expenditure were particularly regular and correct.

Mr. A. C. DAVIS, Mr. J. J. OTTLEY, Mr. O'LEARY and Mr. MIRZA MOHOMED ALI KHAN, Assistant Engineers, were attached to the division, and were employed in surveying and setting out works for relief, and in the general duties of supervision.

Mr. J. C. HUDSON, Supervisor, was employed on the Lingsugur and Shorapur Road in the West Raichur District, and was very energetic and zealous.

Mr. C. BRANDT, Supervisor, was employed on the Allumpore Road works, East Raichur, and subsequently in the Gulburga district, and gave every satisfaction.

Mr. W. H. BUCHANAN, Supervisor, attached to the Shorapur District, was deserving of commendation.

Mr. A. KING, Supervisor, was employed in the West Raichur district, and gave satisfaction.

Mr. FITZGERALD, Supervisor, was employed on the Beechal relief works, East Raichur district: he worked well and gave thorough satisfaction.

*North-Western Division.*

Mr. B. FITCH, Executive Engineer, superintended the relief works in the Bheer district for nine months. Under his management they were carried out with economy and skill, and fully met the distress that necessitated them.

Mr. J. C. CONRAN, Assistant Engineer, was for three months on the relief works in the Ashteh Taluk of the Bheer district.

Mr. R. LUTCHMIAH, Assistant Engineer, worked under Mr. Fitch in the Bheer district, giving every satisfaction and carrying on his duties for most part of the time amidst much distress and sickness.

COTHUNDAPANY, Draftsman, did executive duty on the Bheer district famine relief works, and was highly spoken of by his superiors: he was particularly attentive to the sick and in arrangements with merchants for grain supplies.

Mr. VANHUIYSSEN, in his capacity as clerk and accountant, did the extra work entailed by the famine in a very satisfactory manner.

*Western Division.*

Mr. MUNCHERJEE BEYZENJEE for a short time superintended relief works in the Nuldrug district.

Mr. H. A. WRAY, Assistant Engineer, superintended the relief works in the Nuldrug district, and showed much energy in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. C. BRIANT, Supervisor, was employed on relief works in the Nuldrug district, worked very hard and gave entire satisfaction.

KISTNASWAMY MOODLIAR, as clerk and accountant, specially attached to the division: he carried on the work connected with accounts and returns very satisfactorily.

I am also glad to place on record the services of the following officers in my own office:—

Mr. A. P. MERGLER, General Manager, Mr. J. BERTIE, Manager of the English Correspondence Department, Mr. C. PANDOORUNGUM, Head Clerk, AHMED CULLEEM and ABDUL AZIZ of the Persian Department. The large amount of extra correspondence the numbers of returns that had to be

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compiled entailed a great deal of extra work for many months upon the office, and no extra assistance was granted. The above-named gentlemen are deserving of much commendation for the way in which they carried on this arduous work.

Mr. W. H. Y. MILLS, Executive Engineer, was in the early days of the famine appointed as a Special Commissioner, to examine and report upon the state of the districts in the Southern Division, from a famine point of view, and to organize the necessary famine relief works. Whilst in the execution of his duty in the West Raichur district he met an untimely death from cholera on 31st January 1877. He was an invaluable officer of the Public Works Department, and his kind and courteous manner to all with whom he had to deal caused his loss to be universally deplored by the servants of His Highness' Government.

G. PALMER,
Suptg. Engineer and Secretary,
to Sudder-ool-Maham in the P. W. D. and Municipality.

# The East Raichur District.

THE East Raichur district has an area of 2,752 square miles. It is situated in the south-west of His Highness' territory, lying between the rivers Kistna and Tungabudra, its east end being the angle formed by the junction of these two rivers, and its western boundary being an irregular line running from near Shorapur on the north-west in a southern direction to the Tungabudra, forming also the eastern boundary of the West Raichur district. The principal town and head-quarters of the district is Raichur, and the head-quarters of taluks are—

Alpur, Manvee, Deodrug, Yerragera and Raichur.

The number of square miles under cultivation in the district is 740, of which 668 are dry cultivation and 72 wet. The dry crops principally grown are—cotton, jowaree, kulthi, wheat, chenna and dhall.

The number of tanks in the district is inconsiderable, and those that exist are small, and fill only in exceptional seasons, or by exceptionally heavy local showers. Though bounded by two large rivers, there are few irrigation channels taking water therefrom that are now in a serviceable condition, though many old dams on the old native principle, running at an angle from the bank up the stream, and extending half-way across the river, still exist, and in some cases these are patched up year by year by the ryots and thus utilized. What wet cultivation there is in the district, is mainly derived from these dams and channels. The population of the district is estimated at 295,848, or 107·5 per square mile of cultivated land.

The area of the district affected by the famine may be taken as the whole of it. In the Alpur taluk, at the east end, the distress was the earliest felt and brought to the notice of Government, but almost at the same time it showed itself in the Raichur taluk and in the west and south-west portions of the district, and may therefore be said at once to have developed itself throughout.

As in all other districts, the rainfall registered previous to July 1875 cannot be con-

sidered as thoroughly trustworthy. However, from the registrations that were made the average rainfall in the district up to and including the year 1874, was 13·63.

The following Table shows the average up to 1874 and the falls in 1875 and 1876 :—

TABLE No. 9.

| Month. | Average to 1874. | 1875. | 1876. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 13·63 Average of 7 years by Civil Authorities gauges. | ..... | ..... | In the Civil authorities' register a rainfall of 22 inches is shown for the month of Azur 1285 (13th October to 13th November 1875, about). |
| February | | ..... | ..... | |
| March | | ..... | ..... | |
| April | | ..... | ..... | |
| May | | ..... | 0·42 | This is very far from corresponding with the P. W. D. gauge, as the table will show. |
| June | | ..... | 5·62 | |
| July | | 2·21 | 1·74 | |
| August | | 9·63 | 1·43 | |
| September | | 7·87 | 3·92 | |
| October | | 3·36 | ..... | |
| November | | ..... | ..... | |
| December | | ..... | ..... | |
| | | 23·07 | 13·13 | |

It will be seen that in 1875 the rainfall was about 25·00 or 11·37 above the supposed average. The heaviest falls were in August and September, but the rain appears to have continued in fair quantity through October, and the total fall may be considered to have been quite seasonable and sufficient. By the detailed returns, which it is not necessary to give here, it appears that there was nothing unusual in the proportion of heavy to light showers.

During the months of November and December 1875, and January, February, March and April 1876, no rain fell, and in May only 42 cents. In June there was a fair fall of 5·62 inches, but this was followed by three months, during which only 7·09 fell, and the last three months of the year were blank. To this slight fall during the proper monsoon months may be traced the famine in the district. From the detailed daily returns it is also seen that in June there were two falls of 3·28 and 1·21 respectively. In July there was only one fall equalling one inch, in August there were only light showers, not one of which exceeded 30 cents, and in September there was one fall of 3·56 inches.

After the drought that extended over seven months, it is probable that the rain that fell in June, fairly good though it was, did not suffice to moisten the ground sufficiently to ensure a full return of the kharif or the first dry crop, though it was sufficient to enable the crops to be sown under averagely favourable circumstances. During the next three months the crops did not receive more moisture than sufficient to produce a four-anna crop, and it

must be remembered that the heavy shower on September 19th was registered at Raichur and might not have been general throughout the district. Around Raichur itself, the cultivated land is chiefly sown with jowari, and the appearance of the country when visited by several members of the Famine Relief Committee in the early part of January 1877, may be thus described. From the railway between Shahabad and Raichur, the crops on each side of the line at first sight, and at some distance off, appeared green and flourishing, but on observing those closer to the line of railway it could be seen that the cholum stalks were short, the heads small, and the plants wide apart. This became more apparent around Raichur itself, where of course the crops could be closely examined. The railway line from Shahabad to Raichur runs down the valley of the Bheema, and it was no doubt due to the fact of the soil there being naturally richer and more productive, that the crops looked so well as they did. Travelling a few miles in any direction from Raichur sufficed to show the general barrenness of the country. The scanty crops near the town were soon replaced by barren wastes, extending as far as the eye could reach, of a brownish-black hue, relieved only by the conical masses of weather-worn granite rocks rising here and there above the plain, and an occasional small patch of green where the bed of a small tank afforded sufficient moisture for the cultivation of a dry crop.

Mr. Mills, one of the two officers specially deputed by Government to superintend famine relief operations in the Southern division, thus reported on the 29th December 1876 on the condition of the country east of Raichur. He stated that there had been no dry cultivation between Raichur and Allumpur, the crops that had been sown having yielded no grain, whilst such of the stalks that grew had been stored as fodder for cattle. All the tanks on that side of the district were dry, though a small extent of land had been brought under wet cultivation, irrigated by wells. He further reported that the wells seemed fairly supplied with water, and he did not apprehend any great scarcity of drinking-water for two or three months at least. This corroborated the report previously made by Mr. Mills' colleague, Mr. Syed Mohideen Ulvi.

These two officers then visited the country west of Raichur, and in a joint report, dated 1st January 1877, stated that for about five miles the ryots had been enabled to grow a small second crop, which, considering the season, looked healthy and well, and from which it was expected that a four or five-anna crop might be realised. Beyond this distance the ryots had not been able to raise even so poor a crop as the above. Near most of the villages, and in a few places between them, small patches of crops were observed that might return a trifling yield, but beyond this scarcely any attempt at sowing the land had been made, and where it had been attempted the crops had withered, or were then withering, for want of moisture. Many miles of land were quite bare, the worst portion being apparently from five to twelve miles from Raichur. As regards the state of the wells on this side, an important one at Kulmulla, which supplied many of the surrounding villages, was very brackish, and another from delapidation was nearly choked and yielded water in very small quantities. Wells in other villages, however, seemed in a better condition and capable of yielding fair supplies of drinking water. Messrs. Mills and Syed Mohideen were on the whole of opinion that the

country on the western side of Raichur was in a somewhat better condition than that on the eastern.

These gentlemen having returned to Raichur from their inspection of the western side of the district, proceeded afterwards (on 8th January) towards Manvee (Bhunur on map) and the south-western portion. Their report concerning this part of the country was very similar to their previous reports. As, however, famine works had been started on the Allumpur and Lingsugur roads, they did not recommend for the present any further work in this direction as far as the East Raichur district was concerned, but recommended the commencement of a road from Manvee towards Kanagheri, the greater part of which runs through the West Raichur district, but which would attract the famine-stricken of the surrounding neighbourhood from both districts alike.

The prices of grain that prevailed in the district about this time (early part of January 1877) also afforded an index to the amount of distress that existed :—

TABLE No. 10.

| | 1876. | | Commencement of 1877. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Common Rice. | Jowari. | Common Rice. | Jowari. | |
| Country East of Raichur ..... | 16 | 32 | 6 to 7 | 8 | Seers per Rupee H. S. |
| Country West of Raichur ..... | 16 | 40 | 6 | 8 | |

The bazaars in the different villages were fairly supplied with grain, and in Raichur itself, whence all the villages draw their supply, there was reported to be plenty of grain of all kinds.

It was therefore evident that the poorer classes of the people, who were accustomed in ordinary years to earn their daily living by working in the fields, in tilling and sowing the ground, watching the growing crops, and finally reaping them, and then again preparing the soil, were at this season without employment or means of procuring food, and there was no chance of their condition being bettered until the commencement of the monsoon of 1877 should again restore the country to its normal condition.

The necessity of opening out famine relief works on which these poorer classes could be employed and earn wages sufficient to maintain life, was therefore fully established.

On receipt of the Circular No. 29 of the 17th October 1876 from the Central Office, Mr. Eagan, the District Engineer of the East Raichur District, consulted the Talukdars and

reported to the Divisional Engineer their joint opinion, that famine relief works should be at once started in all parts of the district, and that the construction and repair of roads would be the kind of work most suitable to the purpose and advantageous to the Government.

They suggested roads leading to the principal taluks, amounting in all to a length of about 170 miles. Included in these were :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Repairs to road from Raichur to Lingsugur ..... | 56 miles. |
| „ to railway feeder at Raichur..... | 1 „ |
| Fair weather road from Raichur to Alpur..... | 61 „ |
| Branch road to join Raichur railway feeder ..... | 218 yards. |

They also highly approved of the repair of tanks, as affording easy earthwork for the people, and a subsequent benefit to the Government revenue, and amongst others mentioned those of Munslapur, Budur, Urlu Benchi, Kaitur and Kuttle Ootkur.

The importance of clearing out and improving wells was also referred to by these officers, but these small works were afterwards either carried out under the direct control of the civil authorities, or as portions of the larger famine relief works under the Public Works Department.

The Talukdar and the District Engineer both urged the necessity of at once commencing with the road from Raichur to Alpur. They suggested the reduction of ordinary labour wages to 2 annas per man and 1½ anna per woman as a criterion of distress.

They gave the following Table as the average rates of grain then prevailing throughout the district, and it will be seen that these rates are even higher than those given above from Messrs. Syed Mohideen Ulvi and Mills' reports :—

TABLE No. 11.

| | Seers per H. S. Rupee. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1st Sort. | 2nd Sort. |
| Rice..... | 5 | 5½ |
| Jowari..... | 6¾ | 7¼ |
| Wheat..... | 5½ | 6¼ |
| Chenna ..... | 6¾ | 7¾ |
| Green Gram..... | 7¾ | ... |
| Dhall ..... | 6¾ | ... |

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The Sudder Talukdar and the Divisional Engineer fully concurred in the above views,

and with the approval of the Famine Relief Committee the following works were at once ordered to be put in hand as famine relief works :—

| | Amount of Establishment. |
|---|---|
| Repairs to Munslapur tank | 7,416 |
| Branch road to Raichur railway feeder | 767 |
| Repairs to road from Raichur to Lingsugur | 64,493 |
| Do. do. Raichur to Allumpur | 15,250 |
| (provisional sanction of Rs. 250 per mile for 61 miles.) | |
| Repairs to Kaitur tank (afterwards sanctioned) about | 7,000 |

On the 12th December 1876, the District Engineer, East Raichur, telegraphed that he had commenced the Allumpur road. For a month or more previous to this date, great distress had been felt by the poorer classes in the district, and more especially so in the Alpur taluk, and much distress had also prevailed for some time on the British side of the Tungabudra in the Kurnul district. Famine relief works had been opened and in the neighbourhood of Kurnul and many of His Highness' subjects, attracted by these relief works, had crossed the river and sought employment on them. The authorities at Kurnul having addressed His Highness' Government on the subject, the latter issued orders that work was at once to be given to all persons returning from the Kurnul side regardless of numbers, condition, scarcity of tools, or fear of exceeding the estimate. The numbers who had thus crossed to Kurnul were stated by the Collector to be about 10,000, and, on intimation being afforded of relief works being opened on His Highness' side, these 10,000 were at once sent back; a severe strain was put upon the Allumpur road work, and the expenditure at once began to be far in excess of the value of the work done. The chief difficulty at first lay in providing the coolies with tools. Orders were sent to Bombay for large quantities of powrahs, pickaxes, crowbars, &c., but the firms there were unable to supply them in large numbers at once, heavy calls upon their stock and their manufacturing powers having been made by the demands from the various famine districts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Tools, however, arrived by small instalments, and at the expiration of about seven weeks from commencing the work, there were sufficient in hand to allow it to progress as favourably as could be expected under the circumstances.

Other difficulties that naturally arose at first were those of properly organising the coolies, instituting a safe and correct system of accounts, and making regular payments to all the coolies at the close of each day's work. On commencing the work the District Engineer had adopted a system of payments on tickets. A thick paste-board ticket, on which was printed the name of the district and the words "Man Coolie," "Woman Coolie," or "Child Coolie," was issued to each coolie every morning on the gangs being assembled and marched off to their respective tasks. When the gangs mustered in the evening for payment, each coolie was paid for the ticket he or she held, and the tickets were taken from them. This system was of course a crude one and taxed to the utmost the vigilance of the maistries and overseers to secure work being done, and to prevent the transfer of tickets, and other tricks, and of the supervisors and higher officials to guard against fraud on the part of the

maistries' and overseers. At this time too, rules defining the distinct and proper duties of the Revenue and Public Works officers in connection with famine relief work had not been issued by Government, and consequently collisions between the two departments on points of authority were not unfrequent, but this was shortly afterwards put right by the issuing of definite rules by the Famine Relief Committee. Seeing that the simple ticket system was unsatisfactory, the Revenue authorities introduced a system of accounts, by which muster rolls were kept in which the name of every coolie, his father's name and place of abode, were entered. A writer was appointed to each gang of 100. The preparation of the muster rolls each morning prevented the coolies getting to work till a very late hour. Cashiers were appointed to make payments, and the coolies assembled to be paid at 4 P.M. Checking the muster rolls and making payments in accordance with them took so long a time that it was generally found that not more than 1,000 coolies were paid by a very late hour of the night, and payments had to be continued the next morning. The establishment of other paying centres would have entailed the employment of a staff unnecessarily large and beyond what Government was disposed to sanction. Another evil of the muster roll system as it was worked was, that men possessing a slight knowledge of writing frequently brought gangs of people (chiefly women and children) to the works, with muster rolls ready prepared, and the Public Works officers having received orders to employ all applicants, had no power to reject them. It is highly probable that most of the people who thus came would not have come to the works at all had not the men who brought them with muster rolls ready prepared, wished to secure maistries' posts. The only work that could be found for the majority of these was collecting stones and stacking them along the roadside.

Though the system adopted by the Public Works officers was insufficient and did not admit of the exercise of a due check, it is evident that that of the Revenue authorities went too far in the other direction to be practicable in working. The District Engineer accordingly reported to the Central Office the difficulties that there were to contend against and asked for instructions.

About this time (6th January 1877) a committee had assembled at Raichur, composed of several members of the Sudder Famine Relief Committee deputed by the President, the two officers specially deputed to superintend relief operations in the Southern Division, and the principal Government officers of the district. At this Committee the questions of organization, payments and accounts, were discussed at length, and rules were drawn up. These rules formed the basis of the more complete code of rules issued afterwards by the Sudder Famine Relief Committee, the principal alteration made by the Sudder Committee being the transfer to the Revenue authorities of the task of selecting persons who were fit objects for relief, and sending them to the works, and of the daily payments to all the coolies employed.

It is unnecessary to give these Rules in detail here, as they are given in the General Report, nor would it have been necessary to refer at so great a length here to the early difficulties of organisation and accounts, were it not necessary to show reasons for the outlay on the Allumpur road as a famine relief work having been so far in excess of the value of

the work done. Moreover, the difficulties encountered here were only similar to those met with at first on all famine relief works throughout the districts in which they were started.

On the 27th December 1876, the District Engineer stated that, in accordance with the orders he has received, he was employing all applicants on the works. He had then 1,500, women and children predominating, and most of them in a very poor and emaciated condition; he was paying wages at the rate of 2 annas to a man, 1½ anna to a woman, and 1 anna or 9 pies to a child. He considered these rates were too low, but the Sudder Talukdar and the officers specially deputed were averse to raising them. The price of jowari was then 7 seers to the Government rupee, or 2 annas and 3 pies per seer. Much discontent was prevailing amongst the coolies, as most of them had been at work on the Kurnul side where they had received 3 annas, 2 annas, and 1 anna, respectively, and had been paid on Sundays (on which day there was no work), whilst very little work was exacted from them. They now grumbled very much at the lower rate of wages, and at a certain amount of work being expected from them. It does not appear, however, that any alteration was made in the wages, except so far as they were affected later on by the introduction of task work.

From the time of commencing up to the month of March, and in fact during nearly the whole time the work on this road was going on, great difficulties were experienced by the Public Works officers in dealing with the coolies. When, about the 9th March, the supervisor in charge of the work announced that task work at the rate of 4 cubic yards to the rupee for spreading and digging moorum would be imposed, and explained to them by marking on the ground the quantity they were to dig, only three gangs would consent to do it, and these when they had received tools from the overseers, walked off with them to the village, and when with difficulty induced to return, could not be made to do any work.

The difficulties attending daily payments also continued, payments were never over till 10 or 11 o'clock at night, and often later, the money at that time being of little use to the coolies, who were frequently obliged to purchase grain and eat it raw for want of time to cook it. They were naturally unfit for work the next morning. With the concurrence of the Divisional Engineer a system of bi-weekly payments was established and found to be very advantageous. It was reported also by the Public Works officers that the Bunniahs who brought grain to the works were in the habit of charging exorbitant prices and giving false measurements. This matter was referred to the civil authorities, who doubtless took the proper steps.

The supervisor reported on the 12th March 1877 on the condition of the people on the work. He says that in the villages between Koripad and Bhyrapur, out of the whole number of people attending the works, only from ten to twenty could be found actually in extreme distress, and those were in so emaciated a state that a task of two cubic yards of earthwork daily for the whole number was impossible for them to accomplish. At Allumpur itself most of the people on the works were Mahomedans, unaccustomed to hard work, and therefore incapable of accomplishing a task so great as those accustomed to work in the fields.

The Public Works officers, looking to the inadequacy of the work done to the large amount expended, were of opinion that it should be stopped, and that what farther relief was necessary on the Allumpur side should be afforded by repairing one or both of the two tanks situated about two miles from Allumpur. They were further led to recommend the stoppage of the work by the fact that the road, even if completed throughout, would not be of much use. There is very little traffic between Raichur and Allumpur, most of the grain grown in the taluk finds its way to Kurnul where there is a ready market for it.

The opinion of the civil authorities coincided with that of the Famine Works officials as to the uselessness of continuing the Allumpur road work. The Sudder Relief Committee decided that the enlargement and extension of the Beechal irrigation channels should be carried on as a relief work, and directed that the coolies on the Allumpur road should be transferred to Beechal. Instructions were sent to the Revenue and Public Works officers to effect this transfer, allowing coolies whilst travelling from one work to the other to be paid full daily wages and directing that proper arrangements should be made for gangs to travel under the charge of Revenue or police officials, who should see to the regular issue of pay and provision of grain at the various stages. It was further decided that the total expenditure on the Allumpur road should not be allowed to exceed Rs. 40,000, this amount leaving, at the time these orders were given, a balance of some Rs. 7,000 that could be expended in relieving serious cases of distress, or those few who could not immediately be provided for at Beechal.

The District Engineer intimated the final stoppage of the Allumpur road work on the 28th March 1877.

The following Table gives a brief summary of the number of persons employed on the work, the expenditure and amount of work done :—

TABLE No. 12.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English date. | No. of persons employed during month. | Average No. per day. | Expenditure by Public Works Department during month. | Expenditure by Revenue officer during month. | Grand Total. | Average Expenditure per day. | Quantity of work done. | Average cost of work. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Babman, 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876... | 40,364 | 1,345 | 4,818 4 9 | ... | 4,818 4 9 | 160 9 9 | 12 Miles. | Rs. 2,359. | Anna 1 Pies 7·66. |
| Isphundiar, 1286. | 17th Jan. 1877. | 1,14,092 | 3,803 | 11,730 1 7 | ... | 11,730 1 7 | 391 0 1 | | | |
| Furvurdi, 1286. | 7th Feb. 1877... | 1,07,831 | 3,478 | 10,495 5 5 | ... | 10,495 5 5 | 388 8 11 | | | |
| Ardibehest, 1286. | 10th Mar 1877 | 14,091 | 454 | 1,264 8 7 | ... | 1,264 8 7 | 40 12 8 | | | |
| | | 2,76,378 | 2,265 | 28,308 4 4 | ... | 28,308 4 4 | 232 0 6 | | | |

The charge for overseers, maistries, carkoons, muccadums, extra cashiers, &c., is included in columns 5 and 6.

The work was under the supervision of the District Engineer, Mr. James Eagan, one supervisor, Mr. Brandt, and Overseers Cornelius and Hopwood.

It was also inspected by Messrs. Mills and Syed Mohideen Ulvi, the officers deputed to the Southern Division by the Sudder Relief Committee.

Shortly after the commencement of the work on the Allumpur road, when, as has been stated above, large numbers of famine-stricken people were returning from Kurnul and had to be provided for on famine relief works, the District Engineer reported that it was impossible to find work for all hands that applied on the road, and he proposed to start at once the repairs to the Kaitur tank, an estimate for which had been prepared and submitted for sanction as an ordinary public work a few months previously. This was the only other work in the taluk that could be taken in hand. The officers specially deputed for superintending famine relief works in the Southern Division fully approved of this, and the Famine Relief Committee formally sanctioned the commencement of the work on the 25th December 1876, allowing a sum of Rs. 7,000 for it.

The District Engineer proceeded to Kaitur to put the work in hand on the 8th January 1877.

In the requisition from the civil authorities on which the estimate for this tank was originally prepared, it was stated that previous to the tank breaching some four years before, 143 acres 9 guntahs were cultivated under it, besides several gardens. It yielded a revenue to Government of Rs. 1,154. This revenue had ceased since the breach occurred. If the proposed repairs were carried out the former revenue would be regained, and 40 more acres could be brought under cultivation, yielding a further revenue of Rs. 322-8-0, or in all Rs. 1,476-8-0. The estimate amounted to Rs. 4,000, so even if by carrying out the repairs as a famine relief work this amount should be considerably exceeded, an advantage would be gained to Government in the restoration of the revenue.

The District Engineer reported, on the 10th January 1877, that he had commenced the work, some 600 coolies having been employed and that this number was daily increasing. The condition of the people he reported as being not very bad, the majority appearing to be well fed and not in very great distress. He wished to be allowed to exercise discretion in employing them. He described the tank as being in a very dilapidated state.

The urgent necessity of employing all applicants having now passed, the District Engineer was informed by the Central Office that he might use discretion, and that funds must be economised as much as possible.

The work appears to have progressed satisfactorily and without any hitch until the expenditure reached Rs. 7,250, which was Rs. 250 in excess of the amount that had been sanctioned. The District Engineer then stopped the work, and the coolies employed were drafted to the Allumpur road or the Beechal channel. The civil authorities, however, observing that this outlay had not sufficed to complete the work, very properly judged that sanction to a further outlay should be applied for, in order that Government might not lose the benefit to be derived by the repairs of the tank. Accordingly an additional Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned by the Sudder Committee. The chief work, however, that remained to be done consisted of masonry which was scarcely of any use for the purposes of famine relief,

Up to the stoppage of the work, 30,538 cubic yards of earthwork had been executed at a cost of 5 cubic yards per H. S. Rupee. This may be considered very satisfactory for famine work.

The following Table gives a summary of coolies, expenditure, &c :—

TABLE No. 13.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English Date. | No. of Persons employed during Month. | Average No. per day. | Expenditure by P. W. D. during Month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officer during Month. | GRAND TOTAL. | Average Expenditure per day. | Quantity of work done. | Average cost of work per cubic yard. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. | |
| Isphundiar 1286 | 8th Jan. 1877... | 28,139 | 938 | 2,842 13 6 | ... | 2,842 13 6 | 94 12 2 | | | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ ... | 23,123 | 745 | 2,092 14 0 | ... | 2,092 14 0 | 67 8 2 | | | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ ... | 9,578 | 309 | 880 0 8 | ... | 880 0 8 | 28 6 2 | 38,545 c. yds. earthwork. | 0 2 6 | 2 annas 0·84 pies. |
| Teer „ ... | 12th May „ ... | 1,705 | 55 | 179 7 6 | 472 15 6 | 652 7 0 | 21 0 9 | | | |
| Amardad „ ... | 12th June „ ... | 1,610 | 52 | 169 7 2 | 232 3 0 | 401 10 2 | 12 15 3 | 1,770 c. yds. revetment. | 1 0 0 | |
| Sherivur „ ... | 13th July „ ... | 2,812 | 91 | 564 5 10 | 404 1 6 | 968 7 4 | 31 3 10 | | | |
| Meher 1287... | 13th Aug. „ ... | 1,095 | 36 | 234 14 4 | 369 7 6 | 604 5 10 | 20 2 4 | 307 c. yds. masonry. | 5 0 0 | |
| Aban „ ... | 12th Sept. „ ... | 683 | 23 | 166 14 6 | 134 7 0 | 301 5 6 | 10 0 8 | | | |
| Azur „ ... | 12th Oct. „ ... | ... | ... | 121 9 10 | 29 0 0 | 150 9 10 | 5 3 1 | | | |
| | | 68,745 | 280 | 7,252 7 4 | 1,642 2 6 | 8,894 9 10 | 36 4 10 | | | |

The work was supervised by the District Engineer, Mr. Jas. Eagan, and Overseer Lazarus.

Lingsugur Road.

About the same time as the Allumpur road was commenced, work was started on the road from Raichur to Lingsugur as famine relief work. The total length of the road is 56 miles, of which 47½ miles are in the district of East Raichur, and 8½ miles in that of West Raichur. An estimate for the thorough repair of this road throughout, had been sanctioned by Government in November 1876, and it would have been carried out in the usual course as an ordinary public work. The amount of the estimate for the East Raichur portion was Rs. 64,493, but this included Rs. 11,232 for masonry works, such as bridges and culverts, which could not be used advantageously for famine relief. The road runs from Raichur to Lingsugur, and forms the only communication with the railway possessed by the latter place, which is a cantonment station of the Hyderabad Contingent, and it also opens communication with the railway to the whole district of West Raichur, and its ultimate continuation to the Kaladgi frontier will also make it a railway feeder for a large portion of that district. On first commencing the work the same difficulties were met with as regards paying coolies as were encountered on the Allumpur road. On January 5th, I, in company

with most of the members of the Committee that met at Raichur, visited the road. The gangs were collected early in the morning, provided with tools and sent to work under their respective maistries in an orderly manner ; the ticket system the same as that described as having been originally adopted on the Allumpur road, was adopted here also, with the same advantages as regarded starting the coolies to work punctually and paying them in good time in the evening, but with the same objection as to want of a proper check on the expenditure and on the amount of work done. At the time of the inspection above referred to the expenditure was already far exceeding the value of the work turned out. The coolies, though not actually insubordinate, were listless and idle, and the want of a sufficient number of Public Works officers to superintend this work was very apparent. At this time one supervisor of the Public Works Department was superintending the road work to a distance of five miles from Raichur, and the work on the Munslapur tank as well, which lay at a distance of three to four miles from the road; on the former work 3,000 coolies were employed at the time, and on the latter work 1,000. The appearance of the coolies at this time was not that of extreme distress, but there was sufficient evidence from the barren appearance of the country, and the distance of the villages from which many of the people came to work for low wages, that they were bordering on a state of helplessness, and that had this relief work not been started, severe distress would have been their lot. The progress of time showed this to be true, for on again visiting this work in June 1877, I observed a change much for the worse in the appearance of the people employed.

After the Committee meeting at Raichur, the system of organisation proposed there was put in force on this road, and on the 17th January the supervisor reported that he had introduced this system and found the arrangement much better than that formerly adopted. He had divided coolies into gangs of 25 each, consisting of 7 men, 12 women, and 6 children, each man coolie was receiving 2 annas, each woman 1½ anna, and each child ¾ anna per day; over each gang was one muccadum on 3 annas, and every 5 gangs were under a maistrie on Rs. 12 per month; to every 40 gangs (or 1,000 coolies) were attached two carkoons on Rs. 15 per month each. There was also an overseer over every 40 gangs. He, however, still reported that better arrangements were required for payments. The coolies were got to work early, an interval of one hour (11 to 12) was allowed them for meals, and they ceased work for the day at 4, but the payments, including counting of tickets, checking cash, &c., went on till 10 o'clock at night. Arrangements concerning the helpless coolies, (lame, blind, &c.,) and the sick, gave him much trouble, as he sent daily those he found on the works into Raichur for special relief or treatment in the dispensary, and almost invariably found them return to the work the next day. This latter difficulty was got over on the establishment of the relief house at Raichur, but the difficulty as regards payment appears to have continued until the code of rules drawn up by the Sudder Committee (see General Report) was issued. These rules were adopted about the beginning of March, and at first, as was the case on nearly all the large famine relief works, difficulties arose owing to misunderstandings between Revenue and Public Works officers. On reference to the Sudder Talukdar and Divisional Engineer for enquiry as to these misunderstandings, those officers held an investigation and arranged matters satisfactorily.

About 20th April 1877, in reply to enquiries, the Divisional Engineer reported the amount of work done on this road to have been as follows:—

52,391 cubic yards of moorum stacked and spread at a cost of Rs. 29,364, or at the rate of 1·78 cubic yard per rupee.

11,028 cubic yards of side drains excavated at a cost of Rs. 2,757, or 4 cubic yards per rupee.

11,100 cubic yards of earth embankment costing Rs. 2,220, or 5 cubic yards per rupee.

The total value of the work done was Rs. 34,341, and to complete the road in accordance with the quantities allowed in the estimate, but at the above rates, would cost Rs. 16,668. The Sudder Committee at once sanctioned this extra sum.

On the 3rd July, however, the whole of the above (which with the original sanction amounted to Rs. 69,923) had been expended, all but some Rs. 4,000, and the expenditure for seven days had still to be met from this balance. An average of close upon 5,000 coolies per day had been at work, but this number had lately been reduced by some 1,100 having been transferred to the works at Beechal. The District Engineer proposed to reduce the numbers on the road to 3,000, and he therefore required provision to be made for these 3,000 to the end of the month of Sherivur, or 12th August. He estimated an extra sum of Rs. 15,000 as sufficient for this. The Sudder Committee on the 27th August sanctioned the extra Rs. 15,000, and again in the following month sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 12,000. A total sum of Rs. 96,923 (exclusive of the amount for masonry) had therefore been sanctioned, but in the beginning of October, the number of coolies on the work had considerably decreased owing to many being able to return to their former avocations of cultivating the fields, and the transfer of many to the Beechal channels. Of these latter, however, very few were known to have found their way to Beechal, pressure was put on them to leave the Lingsugur road, but they were offered work at Beechal; they most of them found their way back to their own villages, where, owing to the rains that had by this time fallen most favourably, they now found employment and livelihood. Although the Civil and Public Works authorities were authorized to continue this famine relief work so long as there was the least fear of danger resulting to the coolies from its stoppage, it was not found necessary to carry it on after 9th November 1877.

As stated above, on visiting the work a second time in June, I found the appearance of the people to be much worse than it was six months before. In January they were idle and listless, but this did not arise altogether from the state of distress they were in, they appeared to consider that Government was bound to support them, and not to understand that any obligation lay upon them to give work in return for that support. In June they appeared to suffer to a much greater degree from the effects of famine, and to be really incapable of doing more than mere nominal tasks. I am surprised that even so much as $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards per rupee of moorum stacked and spread, 4 cubic yards of side drains excavated, and 5 cubic yards

of earth-work embankment per rupee (the rates obtained in April) were got from the gangs.

On the occasion of my inspection there were three camps along the East Raichur portion of this road, namely, at Mullet, at Civital and at Palum Kullur: the numbers were distributed as follows :—

TABLE No. 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mullet | 890 |
| Civital | 1,742 |
| Palum Kullur | 1,327 |
| Total... | 3,959 |

This total was made up of—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Men..... | 1,399 | Cultivators. | 803 | H. H. Nizam's subjects. | 3,839 |
| Women ... | 1,959 | Others ..... | 3,156 | British subjects..... | 120 |
| Children ... | 601 | | | | |
| | 3,959 | | 3,959 | | 3,959 |

Civil officers were stationed at Civital and Palum Kullur, the people from the Mullet camp having to proceed to Civital to be paid. This was a bad arrangement, as the two places are nearly ten miles apart, and nearly all the time of the Mullet coolies was therefore taken up in journeying backwards and forwards. The civil authorities should have spared another officer for the Mullet camp. With this exception the work seldom extended more than two or three miles on each side of the paying station. At Civital and at Palum Kullur there were sheds for cholera patients, and there was an apothecary in medical charge of the whole road. The people usually lived in the nearest villages to the places where work was going on.

As in the case of the Allumpur road, the expenditure far exceeded the value of the work done. Shortly after the closing of the work very heavy rains fell, and much of the new work was destroyed owing chiefly to the bridges and culverts not having been constructed. If the road is ever to be a first class one, these masonry works must be at once put in hand. A further outlay, which could be expended in the form of a monthly maintenance allowance, will have to be sanctioned for repairing and maintaining the road surface itself. The Government, therefore, cannot be said to have reaped much advantage from the money expended on this road, and had tank or channel work been available, it would have been far more remunerative as famine work, but it was necessary to find work suddenly for a large number of people on this side of the district, and the Lingsugur road was the only work that they could be put to without incurring great delay and an increase of the distress.

The following is a summary of the numbers of coolies, expenditure, &c. :—

TABLE No. 15.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English Date. | No. of Persons employed during month. | Average No. per day. | Expenditure by Public Works Department during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officer during month. | Grand Total. | Average Expenditure per day. | Miles of Road completed. | Average Cost per Mile. | Average Cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Bahmon 1286 ... | 9th December 1876. | 26,710 | 890 | 2,784 5 9 | ..... | 2,784 5 9 | 92 12 11 | | | |
| Isphundiar „ ... | 17th January 1877.. | 1,09,844 | 3,661 | 8,731 5 4 | ..... | 8,731 5 4 | 291 0 8 | | | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th February „ ... | 97,979 | 3,160 | 10,629 7 5 | .. ... | 10,629 7 5 | 342 14 2 | | | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 10th March „ ... | 80,891 | 2,609 | 7,277 14 1 | 447 11 8 | 7,725 9 9 | 249 3 5 | | | |
| Khurdad „ ... | 10th April „ ... | 68,960 | 2,155 | 7,320 12 3 | 7,033 5 4 | 14,354 1 7 | 448 9 0 | | | |
| Teer „ ... | 12th May „ ... | 1,30,827 | 4,220 | 13,550 0 10 | 12,658 8 2 | 26,208 9 0 | 845 7 0 | | | |
| Amardad „ ... | 12th June „ ... | 1,19,741 | 3,862 | 12,470 8 3 | 11,919 7 7 | 24,389 15 10 | 786 12 4 | 47·50 miles. | Rs. 3,146-0-0. | Rs. 0-2-10·31 |
| Sherivur „ ... | 13th July „ ... | 92,824 | 2,994 | 12,017 9 5 | 11,475 14 3 | 23,493 7 8 | 757 13 8 | | | |
| Meher 1287 ... | 13th August „ ... | 63,778 | 2,12[illegible] | 11,746 2 10 | 7,820 7 7 | 19,566 10 5 | 652 3 6 | | | |
| Aban „ ... | 12th Sept. „ ... | 44,652 | 1,488 | 5,718 14 9 | 5,755 5 8 | 11,474 4 5 | 382 7 7 | | | |
| Azur „ ... | 12th October „ ... | ... | ... | 104 12 7 | ..... | 104 12 7 | 3 9 10 | | | |
| | | 8,36,206 | 2,723 | 92,351 13 6 | 57,110 12 3 | 1,49,462 9 9 | 486 13 7 | | | |

Repairing the Munslapur tank was started as a famine relief work, at the same time as the Allumpur and Lingsugur roads. Munslapur tank.

Plans and estimates had already been submitted for the work as an ordinary public work, and urgent requests had been made by the civil authorities that the work should be commenced. The estimate allowed for strengthening and (in places) raising the bund, repairing the sluice, and constructing a new Calingulah, amounted to Rs. 7,416. The tank is a shallow one with a good large spread of water, and the drainage area is only four miles. In January 1877 the bed of the tank was under cholum cultivation.

This was in every respect an advantageous famine relief work. It afforded employment to an average of 1,000 people daily for two months and twenty daily for the following eight months, when chiefly masonry work was going on. The work was simple earthwork, the lift was not high, and large gangs of people could be employed together, working under the eye of a skilled official, who could prevent unnecessary or extra work being done, and at the same time detect idleness in the gangs. It also had the advantage of being only four miles from the town of Raichur, and therefore also of the frequent inspection of the District Engineer. The rates for the work done are very favourable, and the tank has been finally completed at a cost of about Rs. 10,500, or Rs. 3,084 in excess of the original estimate. The increase of revenue returnable is only Rs. 50, but considering the amount of relief it afforded, and the fact that it was necessary to repair the tank even to maintain the old revenue of Rs. 84, the carrying out of this work may be said to have been advantageous to Government.

TABLE No. 16.

SUMMARY OF COOLIES AND EXPENDITURE ON MUNSLAPUR TANK.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English Date. | Number of Persons employed during month. | Average number per day. | Expenditure by Public Works Department during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officer during month. | Grand Total. | Average Expenditure per day. | Quantity of work done. | Average Cost of work. | Average Cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Cubic Yard. | Rs. a. p. | |
| Bahmon 1286 .... | 9th Dec. 1876.. | 29,966 | 999 | 3,510 1 0 | .... | 3,510 1 0 | 117 0 0 | 31,526 earthwork. | 1 0 0 per 6 c. yd. | |
| Isphundiar „ .... | 8th Jan. 1877.. | 30,887 | 1,029 | 3,105 4 10 | .... | 3,105 4 10 | 108 8 2 | 1,341 revetment. | 1 0 0 for 1·50 c.yd. | |
| Furvurdi „ .... | 7th Feb. „ .. | 1,356 | 44 | 299 3 5 | .... | 299 3 5 | 9 10 5 | 125 excavating foundations. | 2 0 0 per 1 c. yd. | |
| Ardibehest „ .... | 10th March „ .. | 969 | 31 | 203 5 5 | .... | 203 5 5 | 6 8 11 | 120 excavating rock. | 2 0 0 per 1 c. yd. | |
| Khurdad „ .... | 10th April „ .. | 942 | 29 | 602 15 5 | .... | 602 15 5 | 18 13 5 | 23 pavement. | 7 0 0 per 1 c. yd. | |
| Teer „ ... | 12th May „ .. | 837 | 27 | 243 13 8 | .... | 243 13 8 | 7 13 10 | 4 concrete. | 5 0 0 per 1 c. yd. | Annas 2·8 |
| Amardad „ .... | 12th June „ .. | 432 | 14 | 438 4 1 | .... | 438 4 1 | 14 2 2 | 232½ foundation stone in chunam | 5 0 0 per 1 c. yd. | |
| Sherivur „ .... | 13th July „ .. | 254 | 8 | 234 11 11 | .... | 234 11 11 | 7 9 2 | ..... | .... | |
| Meher 1287 .... | 13th Aug. „ .. | 225 | 7 | 149 8 9 | .... | 149 8 9 | 4 15 9 | 156½ superstructure. | 7 0 0 per 1 c. yd. | |
| Aban „ .... | 12th Sept. „ .. | 94 | 3 | 63 1 0 | .... | 63 1 0 | 2 1 7 | 39 running ft. | 1 6 0 per 1 r. ft. | |
| Azur „ .... | 12th Oct. „ .. | 70 | 2 | 58 0 0 | .... | 58 0 0 | 2 0 0 | Covering slabs. | .... | |
| | | 66,023 | 196 | 8,909 5 6 | .... | 8,908 5 6 | 26 8 2 | | | |

In March 1877, the Sudder Famine Relief Committee resolved that it would be advisable to stop as far as possible the smaller famine relief works that were being carried on in the districts, substituting for them one large work in each district affected by famine, considering that thus large irrigation works might be constructed or important main roads opened out that would hereafter compensate Government for the outlay. The work of clearing and extending the Beechal channel was that allotted in accordance with the above decision, to the East Raichur district.

Beechal channel.

In 1875, the ryots of Beechal had complained to the Government that this channel had been allowed to silt up to such an extent, and the weirs and sluices along its length allowed to fall into such a state of disrepair, that they could not get a sufficient quantity of water from it, whereby to irrigate their fields. Government accordingly ordered the preparation of plans and estimates for restoring the channel.

On these being prepared and submitted for sanction, it was considered by the Secretary to Government that as the supply of water from the Tungabudra river was ample, the channel might with advantage be extended to a much greater length, bringing so much more land under cultivation. Provisional sanction was given to the clearing out of the channel to satisfy the ryots, and the Public Works officers were instructed to prepare the necessary plans for the extension. Besides the clearing out, the original estimate included repairs to the anicut which extends half-way across the Tungabudra, and to the Calingulahs and sluices along the channel, including a large Calingulah some one mile below the head-works at Kullur, where a large nullah crosses. The clearing out was accomplished in 1875, and Government ultimately sanctioned the masonry work, which was accordingly put into the hands of a contractor and is still in progress. All that remained available therefore for a famine relief work was the extension. To choose the proper line and to get it accurately laid

out was naturally a work that would occupy some time, more especially as it was necessary to examine the country for some miles down the Tungabudra in order to ascertain how far it would be worth while to extend the channel, and whether it should irrigate along its whole course, in which case the limit to its length would be soon found, or whether it would be better to carry it on for a longer distance in search of more suitable and profitable land. These questions not having been investigated at the time famine relief works were commenced in the district, there was no time to enquire into them afterwards, and when the expenditure on the Allumpur road was fast approaching the limit assigned to it, and the Sudder Committee ordered the commencement of work at Beechal, and the transfer thither of the coolies from the Allumpur road, the Divisional and District Engineers could only lay out in a somewhat hasty manner a line of extension. This line, however, was from time to time improved as the work proceeded.

The Beechal channel commences from the anicut in the Tungabudra at Jukur, about six miles above the spot where the Madras Railway bridge crosses that river, it passes under the railway and extends to a distance of four miles further, nearly parallel with the river. The old channel ending near the village of Beechal, it is proposed to carry the extension six miles further where the channel will run out into a large nullah, or can eventually be taken over the nullah if further extension seems advisable.

The Divisional Engineer on the 2nd April reported that he had inspected the ground, and had decided upon proposing a bottom width to the channel of fifteen feet at the head, (*i.e.* Jukur) reducing it to twelve feet at the end of the first ten miles, where the extension commenced. The width of fifteen feet would give a discharge of ninety cubic feet per second, which would give scope for extending the channel a distance of thirty miles. Having settled this the work had commenced on 28th March, when 100 coolies were employed; on the 31st this number had increased to over 200, and the daily increase was then about 50. As on other famine works, difficulties regarding payments arose at first, although the Sudder Committee's new rules had been put in force. It was found that the issuing of pay tickets and the distribution of cash in accordance with them, frequently occupied till ten o'clock at night. The rules laid down that work should be carried on for eight hours daily, so it was hardly possible to close work and assemble for distribution of pay tickets before 4 P.M. The civil authorities proposed to get over the difficulty by commencing work at 6 A.M., and closing at 2-30 P.M., leaving an hour and a half to distribute tickets before 4 o'clock, and the time after that hour for payments. It is, however, at all times extremely difficult to get coolies to work so early, and if the eight hours of work were to be maintained, the hours now proposed by the civil authorities would hardly suit. The difficulty was finally got over by establishing a system that afterwards prevailed in the Southern Division generally, and which is fully described in the general report. By this the issuing of separate tickets daily to each coolie was discontinued and forms introduced, in each of which the whole of one gang was entered according to the numbers of their relief work tickets.

After this to the closing of the works as famine relief work on $\frac{16\text{th Nov.}}{1\text{st Dal.}}$, everything

appears to have progressed favourably. I visited the channel on January 14th, and found the works proceeding in a very satisfactory manner. The task-work system had been carried on throughout, and 5 cubic yards of earthwork per rupee had been got from the coolies, and 2½ to 3 cubic yards when the excavation was in moorum. In very light earthwork, such as forming loose spoil into a regular bank, as much as 10 to 12 cubic yards per rupee had been got. The number of people at work on that day were 637 men, 690 women, and 278 children, total 1,605. They all appeared in good condition and there were few signs of real famine about them. There was a dispensary in the village and a hospital shed on the works, the number of patients in which only numbered four. Nearly all the coolies were living in the village of Beechal, which is small and dirty, and if bad weather had broken out there would have been little shelter for them.

The civil authorities were requested to grant permission to the coolies to cut semdee leaves wherewith to build themselves huts, and thus to form regular camps on the works. There is no report from the Divisional Engineer as to whether this was ever done. The works continued for three months longer, and in spite of the disadvantages above mentioned, no outbreak of sickness appears to have occurred. The payments on the works were very well conducted, they were made in British coin, but at the Hallee Sicca rates. On this particular day only one gang received less than the full wages, all the others having easily completed their tasks, and this one gang had done so itself on previous days. I consider that this work was one of the best conducted famine relief works that I visited whilst on my tour.

The extension of the Beechal channel may be said to have been a work that besides affording relief to a large number of famine-stricken people, will ultimately be of benefit to the Government revenue. When the extension is fully completed an increase of revenue of Rs. 50,000 may be looked for. The work will be completed as an ordinary public work by the Public Works Department.

The following is a summary of coolies and expenditure during the time the Beechal channel was a famine relief work :—

TABLE No. 17.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English date. | No. of Persons employed during month. | Average No. per day. | Expenditure by P. W. D. during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officer during month. | Grand Total. | Average Expenditure per day. | Quantity of work done. | Average cost of work. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | |
| Ardibehest 1286.. | 10th Mar. 1877 | 4,430 | 143 | 389 5 11 | ..... | 389 5 11 | 12 8 11 | | | |
| Khurdad „ ... | 10th April „ ... | 25,898 | 809 | 2,832 3 3 | ..... | 2,832 3 3 | 88 8 1 | | | |
| Teer „ ... | 12th May „ ... | 49,247 | 1,588 | 4,972 14 0 | ..... | 4,972 14 0 | 160 1 6 | 45,194 c. yds. earthwork. | 0 12 1 per c. yd. | |
| Amardad „ ... | 12th June „ ... | 37,354 | 1,205 | 3,949 2 3 | 2,898 14 2 | 6,848 0 5 | 220 14 5 | | | |
| Sherivur „ ... | 13th July „ ... | 43,700 | 1,409 | 5,930 12 8 | 5,426 12 4 | 11,357 9 0 | 366 5 11 | | | |
| Meher 1287... | 13th Aug. „ ... | 19,263 | 642 | 2,517 6 4 | 2,780 10 6 | 5,298 0 10 | 176 9 7 | | | 3 annas 6·57 pies. |
| Aban „ ... | 12th Sept. „ ... | 13,561 | 452 | 2,225 1 9 | 1,873 3 7 | 4,098 5 4 | 136 9 9 | 252 c. yds. rock blasting. | 5 0 0 per c. yd. | |
| Azur „ ... | 12th Oct. „ ... | 5,560 | 191 | 1,088 15 2 | 991 1 6 | 2,080 0 8 | 71 11 7 | | | |
| | | 1,99,013 | ... | 23,905 13 4 | 13,970 10 1 | 37,876 7 5 | 154 9 6 | | | |

The work was under the supervision of the Divisional and District Engineer, Supervisor Fitzgerald, Overseers Kingsley, Balachunder Row and Saminadum, Surveyors Young and Ramaswamy Pillay.

The above completes the list of what may be called famine relief works proper in the East Raichur district, that is to say, works on which able-bodied people seeking relief were employed and on which they received wages in return for a certain task performed.

In addition to these, other smaller works were started in the neighbourhood of the Raichur relief house for the employment of those who, although considered fit for relief in the house, were still able to do a certain amount of work, and from whom therefore a certain return for the food given them could reasonably be expected.

The following works of this class were accordingly taken in hand under the supervision of the Public Works officials :—

*Road from Mahbub Bazaar to the Fort.*—The Sudder Committee about the commencement of March sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for a famine relief work near to and in connection with the relief house. The Sudder Talukdar accordingly gave orders that this road as well as the clearing out of wells in the town should be at once taken in hand. His instructions were carried out by the District Engineer, and the summary of coolies and expenditure are included with those of the other works described below conducted under the same auspices.

*Road from the Jail joining the Fort and Mahbub Bazaar Road.*—On the 1st October the District Engineer reported that the Nazim of poor houses and the Sudder Talukdar having decided to dismiss a large number of those who were still seeking relief in the relief house, in order gradually to discontinue that institution, and not thinking it advisable to send some 2,000 or 3,000 persons adrift without some immediate means of support, had instructed him to commence work on a road leading from the jail into the road last mentioned. He proposed to limit the number employed on this road to 500, and to send gangs of able-bodied coolies to Beechal. Some 1,500 however of the 2,000 who were sent away from the relief house were women and children, most of whom would not be able to work on the task system.

The relief house registers showed that on 28th July there were 6,400 inmates, and on the 15th August this number was reduced to 2,608, but as the greatest number on the road on any day was only 1,116, and the average number per day then under 300, there remained 3,929 to account for. On the first three or four days of the people from the relief house coming to work on the road, no task was imposed, when, after that period, it was imposed, the daily numbers fell off at once from 1,000 to 300. The District Engineer had once selected 300 and ordered them off to Beechal, every arrangement having been made for their journey, but they refused to go. On another occasion also he selected 50 and sent them off, but no news ever reached him of their arrival at Beechal. From the District Engineer's report it was evident that extreme distress in that part of the district was then dying out, and in all probability the women and children, the District Engineer referred to in his first report, were the families of those men who were gradually obtaining employment in the fields, as the seasonable rains began to fall. In addition to the two works

above named, the three following roads were also repaired as works in connection with the relief house :—

*Road from Traveller's Bungalow to Raichur town.*

*Branch road to the Custom House road from Railway Station to Raichur by the Ulvi Tank.*

As there is nothing particular to mention with regard to the carrying out of the work on any of these five roads, which simply involved work of petty repairs, the summary of all five is given together.

TABLE No. 18.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English Date. | No. of persons employed during month. | Average No. per day. | Expenditure by Public Works Department during month. | Expenditure by Revenue officer during month. | Grand Total. | Average Expenditure per day. | Miles of Road completed. | Average Cost per day. | Average Cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ROAD FROM FORT TO MAHBUB BAZAAR.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Ardebehest 1286... | 10th March 1877 ... | ... | ... | ..... | 60 10 0 | 60 10 0 | 1 15 3 | | | |
| Khoordad „ ... | 10th April „ ... | 18,407 | 575 | 1,545 0 0 | 953 9 3 | 2,498 9 3 | 78 1 3 | | | |
| Teer „ ... | 12th May „ ... | 10,300 | 332 | 413 12 0 | 861 9 9 | 1,275 5 9 | 41 2 3 | 0·86 Miles. | Rs. 6,189-0-0. | Rs. 0 2-2·13. |
| Amardad „ ... | 12th June „ ... | 9,198 | 296 | 719 15 1 | 341 7 1 | 1,061 6 2 | 34 3 10 | | | |
| Sherivur „ ... | 13th July „ ... | 621 | 20 | 230 15 0 | ..... | 230 15 0 | 7 7 2 | | | |
| Meher 1287 ... | 13th August „ ... | 278 | 9 | 74 1 0 | ..... | 74 1 0 | 2 7 6 | | | |
| Aban „ ... | 12th Sept. „ ... | ... | ... | 80 0 0 | ..... | 80 0 0 | 2 10 8 | | | |
| | | 38,804 | ... | 3,063 11 1 | 2,217 4 1 | 5,280 15 2 | 34 1 1 | | | |
| **ROAD FROM JAIL TO JOIN MAHBUB BAZAAR ROAD.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sherivur 1286 ... | 13th July 1877 ... | 8,474 | 273 | 635 1 9 | ..... | 635 1 9 | 20 7 9 | 0·40 Miles. | Rs. 2,525-0-0. | Rs. 0 1-2·62. |
| Meher 1287 ... | 13th August „ ... | 4,784 | 159 | 375 0 6 | ..... | 375 0 6 | 12 8 0 | | | |
| | | 13,258 | 217 | 1,010 2 3 | ..... | 1,010 2 3 | 16 8 11 | | | |
| **ROAD FROM TRAVELLER'S BUNGALOW TO JOIN RAICHUR TOWN ROAD.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meher 1287... | 10th August 1877... | 3,466 | 115 | 252 14 1 | 226 4 9 | 479 2 10 | 15 15 7 | 0·53 Miles. | Rs. 2,862. | 2 annas 6·42 pies. |
| Aban „ ... | 12th Sept. „ ... | 6,090 | 203 | 538 5 1 | 481 2 10 | 1,019 7 11 | 33 15 9 | | | |
| Azur „ ... | 12th Oct. „ ... | ... | ... | 18 0 0 | ..... | 18 0 0 | 0 9 11 | | | |
| | | 9,556 | ... | 809 3 2 | 707 7 7 | 1,516 10 9 | ... | | | |
| **BRANCH ROAD TO CUSTOM HOUSE.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahman 1286... | 9th Dec. 1876... | 2,851 | 95 | 544 12 10 | ..... | 544 12 10 | 18 2 7 | 0·24 Miles. | Rs. 2,470. | 2 annas 11·77 pies. |
| Isphundiar „ ... | 17th Jan. 1877... | 335 | 11 | 46 14 8 | ..... | 46 14 8 | 1 9 0 | | | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ ... | ... | ... | 1 13 3 | ..... | 1 13 3 | 0 0 11 | | | |
| | | 3,186 | 53 | 593 8 9 | ..... | 593 8 9 | 9 14 3 | | | |
| **RAICHUR RAILWAY FEEDER.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sherivur 1286... | 13th July 1877... | 7,275 | 234 | 188 11 0 | 51 6 9 | 240 1 9 | 7 11 11 | 1 Mile. | Rs. 267. | 1 anna 7·05 pies. |
| Meher 1287... | 13th August „ ... | ... | ... | ..... | 26 15 2 | 26 15 2 | 0 14 4 | | | |
| | | 7,275 | 234 | 188 11 0 | 78 5 11 | 267 0 11 | 8 9 10 | | | |

The following is a general summary of the famine relief works carried out in the East Raichur district :—

TABLE No. 19.

| Names of Works. | Total number of Coolies employed. | Average per day. | Total Expenditure. | Average Expenditure per day. | Average cost per Coolie per day. | Number of days in progress. | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| Allumpur Road ..... | 2,76,378 | 2,265 | 28,308 3 4 | 232 0 6 | 0 1 7·66 | 122 | Relief Work in the East Raichur district were commenced on 9th December 1876, and closed on 9th November 1877. Total 287 days, deducting one day per week. |
| Lingsugur „ ..... | 8,36,206 | 2,723 | 1,49,462 9 9 | 486 13 7 | 0 2 10·31 | 307 | |
| Kaitur Tank . .. ..... | 68,745 | 280 | 8,894 9 10 | 36 4 10 | 0 2 0·84 | 245 | |
| Munslapur „ ..... | 66,023 | 196 | 8,908 5 6 | 26 8 2 | 0 2 1· 9 | 336 | |
| Beechal Channel..... | 1,99,013 | 812 | 37,876 7 5 | 154 9 6 | 0 3 6·57 | 245 | |
| Road from Fort to Mabub Bazar ..... | 38,804 | 250 | 5,280 15 2 | 34 1 1 | 0 2 2·13 | 155 | |
| Jail to join Mabub Bazar..... | 13,258 | 217 | 1,010 2 3 | 16 8 11 | 0 1 2·62 | 61 | |
| Traveller's bungalow to join Raichur town road..... | 9,556 | 159 | 1,516 10 9 | 25 4 5 | 0 2 6·47 | 60 | |
| Branch Road to Custom-house | 3,186 | 53 | 593 8 9 | 9 14 3 | 0 2 11·77 | 60 | |
| Raichur Railway Feeder ..... | 7,275 | 234 | 267 0 11 | 8 9 10 | 0 1 7·05 | 31 | |
| Kuttle Ootkur Tank (omitted in report) ..... | 28,335 | ... | 2,769 14 1 | ..... | 0 1 6·76 | 82 | |
| | 15,46,779 | 5,389 | 2,44,888 8 9 | 853 4 4 | 0 2 6·39 | 1,704 | |

# The West Raichur District.

THE West Raichur district occupies the south-west corner of His Highness' the Nizam's Dominions. Its northern boundary is the River Kistna, and its southern and south-eastern the River Tungabudra. It adjoins British territory (the district of Kaladgi) on the west, and the East Raichur District on the east. With East Raichur it forms the country known as the Raichur Doab, a portion of the Ceded Districts—given over to the management of the British in 1853, and restored by them to His Highness' Government in 1860. The area of the district is 3,264 square miles, of which 1,482 are cultivated. The proportion of wet cultivation to dry is very small, being only 14 square miles of the whole cultivated area. The population is stated at 251,911, giving 77 per square mile of area, and 170 per square mile of cultivated land. The crops are the usual dry crops, jowari, cotton, cumboo, bajri, &c.

The soil is black cotton interspersed with extensive tracts of granite formation, which are themselves crossed by numerous broad bands of trap.

There are very few tanks of any importance in the district. Nearly all the wet cultivation is derived from old channels taking water from the Tungabudra, but most of the anicuts at the heads of these channels are very much out of repair, and the yearly supply of water for the fields is only obtained by temporary repairs to the anicuts, such as filling the breaches with mud, stones, and boughs, and for this reason it is far from reliable, and may be said in all cases to be much less than what could with certainty be obtained each year were the anicuts to be restored to a sound and proper condition. It is impossible to give the actual number of these anicuts on His Highness' side of the river, but probably on an average one may be traced every five miles along the course of the river. By far the greater number of these are mere traces of former works, but probably throughout the whole distance that the Tungabudra borders the West Raichur District, there is not one anicut that can be said to be in thorough repair.

It cannot of course be urged that, were some or even all of these anicuts to be restored to their full state of utility, a recurrence of famine in the district could be avoided, as on the British side of the river, where anicuts and channels are kept in good order, the area commanded by them was insignificant compared with the whole of the Bellary District, where famine prevailed to so great an extent; but during the famine the belt of land bordering the river on the British side and under cultivation was wider and far more continuous than that on the West Raichur side, and consequently preserved a much larger area of country from distress, and from this point, as well as from that of the increase of revenue derivable, it would

be well worth the while of His Highness' Government to view the question, and to take steps for the restoration of the principal anicuts and channels.

Besides those on the Tungabudra, traces of several old anicuts exist on the Kistna, notably one near Nurrainpur, some four or five miles up the river above Juldrug. The restoration of this would give a large quantity of water available for irrigating large areas of the West Raichur and Shorapur Districts, and it is again referred to in the detailed report on the famine relief works in Shorapur.

The largest town in the West Raichur District is Mudgul, from whence the district formerly took its name, a strongly fortified place that played an important part in the numerous wars between the old Mahomedan kingdom of Beejapur and the much older Hindoo dynasty of Beejanugger.

The head-quarters of the Government officers are, however, now fixed at Lingsugur, where there is a cantonment of the Hyderabad Contingent, and where during the time the district was under British rule a large and commodious cutcherry, to accommodate all departments of the Government, was erected.

During the British rule, roads were also opened out communicating with Bellary to the south and Raichur to the east, and the repair of these roads, aggregating about 135 miles in all, found work suitable for famine relief.

The rainfall in West Raichur averages almost the lowest of all the districts in His Highness' territory. Previous to 1875 the average of seven years had been only 6·85 according to the register kept by the Revenue Authorities, but this is probably a good deal below the mark.

The following table shows the rainfall since July 1875, when the P. W. D. was first provided with rain-gauges :—

TABLE No. 20.

STATION LINGSUGUR.

| | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | Previous to August by Revenue Authorities gauge, 2 inches. | Nil. | Nil. |
| February | | " | " |
| March | | " | " |
| April | | " | 1·42½ |
| May | | " | ·75 |
| June | | 2·88 | 3·29 |
| July | | 1·00 | 1·88 |
| August | 4·42 | ·39 | 4·42 |
| September | 8·08 | 1·15 | 10·86 |
| October | 4·69 | ·03 | 6·55½ |
| November | Nil. | Nil. | ·07 |
| December | ·57 | " | 1·93 |
| Total | 19·76 | 5·45 | 31·18 |

In a district like West Raichur where dry cultivation prevails, the rainfall of one year, however good, will only suffice for the cultivation of that year, though an exceptionally good rainfall, such as that experienced in the latter part of 1877, may so soak the ground as to render a fall below the average in 1878 sufficient to yield a fair crop. From the above table it will be seen how poor a rainfall there was in 1876, following as it did a somewhat scanty fall in 1875. Out of the total of 5·45 inches, it will be seen that 2·88 fell in the first month of the monsoon, the ground having received no rain whatever for about seven months previously. In June only two showers of any magnitude fell, one of 1·28 inches, the other of 1·05 inches, and for the rest of this year we have 1 inch in July, which fell in sixteen small showers, never exceeding 20 cents, 39 cents in August divided into seven small showers, 1·15 inches in September made up of nine showers, the two largest of which were 34 cents on the 19th and 32 cents on the 25th respectively, only one shower of 3 cents in October, and no more during the rest of the year. There is surely sufficient cause here to which to attribute the prevalence of famine in the West Raichur district.

Owing to the parched state of the soil it was not till the heavier rainfalls of August and September 1877, that the country began to be again anything like fit for cultivation.

The price of grain during 1876 is shown by the following table, which is compiled from the prices as published in the Jareedah :—

TABLE No. 21.

| 1876. | | | | Seers per H. S. Rupee. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fusli Months. | | English Months. | | Rice. | Wheat. | White Jowari. | Yellow Jowari. |
| Furvurdi | 1286..... | Feb. | 1876... | 5⅛ | ... | 7 | 7¼ |
| Ardibehest | „ ..... | March | „ ... | 5¾ | ... | 6 7/16 | 6¾ |
| Khurdad | „ ..... | April | „ ... | 5¾ | ... | 6 5/16 | 6½ |
| Teer | „ ..... | May | „ ... | 5¼ | ... | 5 11/16 | 5 15/16 |
| Amardad | „ ..... | June | „ ... | 4⅛ | ... | 4 13/16 | 5 1/16 |
| Sherivur | „ ..... | July | „ ... | 3¾ | ... | 4½ | 4⅜ |
| Meher | 1287..... | August | „ ... | 3⅞ | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4⅝ |
| Aban | „ ..... | Sept. | „ ... | 3 15/16 | 4⅜ | 5 1/16 | 5⅛ |
| Azur | „ ..... | October | „ ... | 4⅛ | 4 13/16 | 6 3/16 | 5 9/16 |

The prices for subsequent months are not published in the Jareedah, but they gradually became higher, until in July 1877, jowari—the staple food of the working classes of the district—had risen to 4 and 3½ seers per rupee, and other grains in proportion.

None of the main roads either to Bellary, Raichur, or Shorapur are bridged, and they are consequently in many places quite impassable after heavy rains, and passable with difficulty

throughout all the rainy season. With the enormous mortality amongst the cattle also, the carriage of grain through the district during the famine time was a matter of much difficulty. Add to this the fact that West Raichur was surrounded by other districts, in almost if not quite as distressed a condition, and the high price of grain is accounted for.

Indeed, had heavy rains set in earlier in 1877 than they did, the sufferings of the famine-stricken from actual scarcity of grain in the market would have been greatly increased. In the end of June 1877 the members of the Sudder Committee who visited Raichur and Lingsugur sanctioned the hire of carts at Rs. 25 each per journey for conveying grain from Raichur to Lingsugur, the ordinary rates being Rs. 3 or 4 in fair weather, and Rs. 7 or 8 in the rains.

From the scanty rainfall, and the high price of grain from the very commencement of 1876, no doubt remained, when the first circulars were issued by Goverment on the subject in October 1876, that West Raichur would suffer as much if not more than other districts from the famine that must inevitably come. Events proved the distress in West Raichur to have been greater than in any other district of His Highness' territory.

On the 2nd November 1876, the District Engineer reported, in reply to Circular No. 29 from the Central Office, on the general condition of the district. From his own observations he described the condition of the country to be as follows:—From Lingsugur to the Tungabudra river, the crops had entirely failed, the smaller villages were deserted, the ryots and other inhabitants were emigrating to Bellary, where famine relief works had been opened out. Fodder for cattle had become exceedingly scarce, robberies were very prevalent, and several murders occurred almost daily. Provisions had reached very high prices, the poorer people resorting to roots and leaves as food. The District Engineer strongly urged the necessity of at once opening out relief works, and suggested that coolies should be employed in collecting stones for metalling the roads from Lingsugur towards Raichur and Bellary, respectively.

This report was confirmed by the Divisional Engineer, who, on the 27th November, stated that the repairs to the road from Lingsugur towards Raichur were to be commenced as famine work.

Messrs. Mills and Syed Mohideen, the Special Commissioners, after leaving the East Raichur district, had proceeded in a south-westerly direction from Raichur towards Kanagherry, and on the 14th January 1877 they forwarded a report to the Famine Relief Committee, in which they described the condition of the country as quite as bad as what they had seen in East Raichur. The crops had almost totally failed, and over a large tract of country no attempt had even been made to sow them, the poorer classes were unable to obtain work of any kind, and were already suffering great distress. They recommended that the construction of the road from Manvie to Kanagherry, fifty miles, should be opened out as a relief work. They stated that there were very few tanks in that part of the country, the repairs of which could be taken in hand as work likely to prove remunerative to Government.

The length of road the construction of which they recommended was fifty miles, the

greater portion of the distance being over black cotton soil, and requiring large side drains, and the roadway being well raised above the level of the surrounding country. This would have been very suitable for famine relief work. They considered the road when constructed would be of great advantage, as during fair seasons nearly the whole of the land for some miles on either side is cultivated, and a large amount of grain and cotton is produced. The present communication is simply a jungle track, many places of which are impassable during the rainy season. Messrs. Mills and Syed Mohideen also described the villages in that direction as being very badly off for drinking water, especially the villages of Russapur and Mylapur: in the latter place they found the water, in the only well in the village, salt and unfit for drinking. It was necessary at once to take steps for providing a new well at Mylapur, and for deepening that at Russapur. The works came under the head of petty works for the purposes of famine relief, that the civil authorities were empowered by the code rules issued by the Sudder Committee, to carry out.

On the 15th February 1877, the Talukdar of West Raichur addressed to the Central Office a reply to its Circular No. 29 concerning the starting of famine relief works: he fully corroborated the views of those who had already reported on the subject. The Talukdar also stated that up to the date of his letter, the number of helpless people thus requiring gratuitous relief amounted to 533.

The works that were finally sanctioned as famine relief works in the West Raichur District were :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Repairs to Raichur and Lingsugur road (portion in West Raichur district) | Rs. | 20,580 |
| Repairs to road from Lingsugur towards Bellary (as far as Tungabudra River) | ,, | 29,250 |
| Repairs to road from Lingsugur towards Shorapur (as far as Kistna River) | ,, | 38,763 |
| Repairs to Killoretty Tank | ,, | 5,018 |
| Clearing and extending the Gungawatti channels | ,, | 20,000 |
| Kurdicul Tank | ,, | 5,000 |

## CANTONMENT ROAD.

*Repairs to the Raichur and Lingsugur Road* was the first work started, but this was soon found to be so far insufficient to relieve the distress in the district, that the Divisional Engineer, writing on February 21st, 1877, stated that it had been found necessary to commence work on the road towards Bellary and on the Killoretty Tank.

In the same letter he reports the progress of the work on the Raichur road to be somewhat unsatisfactory. The same difficulties were encountered here as on all the earlier famine relief works in other districts. Coolies crowded in great numbers on to the work, a sufficient number of tools could not be provided for all at once. There was insufficiency of supervision over the coolies, who were listless and disinclined to work, and in consequence of these difficulties the cost of the work soon ran up to Rs. 1,600 per mile, whilst only Rs. 1,100 per mile had been sanctioned by Government. Mr. Syed Mohideen, who reported upon this road about the same time, gave also an unfavourable account, stating that

the work done was very insufficient for the money disbursed. It may be added, however, that but little could be done to this road towards making it a first class means of communication, unless bridges and culverts, which it had always been entirely without, were constructed along it. The Government had sanctioned these in the original estimate, but masonry work was unsuitable as relief work, and it was considered advisable to postpone building them till the famine was over, when they could be proceeded with as public works proper. The length of this road in the West Raichur district is only some nine miles, and after the commencement of other and larger works, the work on it appears for a while to have stopped. The repairs, however, in spite of the cost, had not been properly completed, and the work was resumed towards the end of August 1877, when proceeding to Lingsugur in the end of June 1877, I inspected this portion of the road, and reported thereon to the Sudder Committee. I found the work of similar quality to that executed on the East Raichur portion of the road, that is to say, where good moorum could be obtained a good road-way was formed, but the line ran mostly over black cotton soil, where only a kind of soft white moorum was available, which in wet weather became heavy and muddy. No tamping had been possible owing to the want of water, and dry rolling was out of the question, owing to the excessive cost of feeding bullocks. I feared the road would never be worth the money laid out upon it, but it had served its purpose as a famine relief work. The original amount sanctioned for earthwork to this portion was Rs. 14,511, and the Sudder Committee had granted an extra sanction of Rs. 7,688, making a total of Rs. 22,199. When the work stopped a balance of Rs. 9,186 was still available. Part of this was subsequently expended in repairing the damage done to the road in the heavy rains later on in the year, and the last reports concerning the road were, that it was in fair order and would become a good and safe means of communication for all traffic when bridges and culvets were constructed, a work which Government has lately given orders should be proceeded with.

The following table shows the expenditure, number of coolies, &c., on the road :—

TABLE No. 22.

LINGSUGUR ROAD.

| Fusli Months. | Corresponding English Date. | No. of persons employed during month. | Average No. per day. | Expenditure by P. W. D. during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officer during month. | Grand Total. | Average expenditure per day. | Miles of road completed. | Average cost per mile. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahman 1286 ..... | 9th Dec. 1876... | 80,488 | 2,682½ | 9,130 11 7 | ..... | 9,130 11 7 | 304 5 9 | 8 Miles 4,700 feet. | Rs. 1,761. | 1 anna 10·37 pies. |
| Isphundiar „ ..... | 17th Jan. 1877... | 8,626 | 287½ | 1,941 8 5 | ..... | 1,941 8 5 | 64 11 5 | | | |
| Furvurdi „ ..... | 7th Feb. „ ... | 15,695 | 506 | 1,713 4 6 | ..... | 1,713 4 6 | 55 4 4 | | | |
| Ardibehest „ ..... | 10th March „ ... | 3,844 | 124 | 497 7 4 | ..... | 497 7 4 | 16 0 9 | | | |
| Amardad „ ..... | 12th June „ ... | 292 | 9 | 33 8 0 | ..... | 33 8 0 | 1 1 4 | | | |
| Sherivur „ ..... | 13th July „ ... | 8,535 | 275 | 965 6 4 | ..... | 965 6 4 | 31 2 3 | | | |
| Meher 1287..... | 13th Aug. „ ... | 8,737 | 291 | 1,283 0 8 | ..... | 1,283 0 8 | 42 12 4 | | | |
| Azur „ ..... | 12th Oct. „ ... | 64 | 2 | 126 12 10 | ..... | 126 12 10 | 4 5 11 | | | |
| | | 1,26,281 | 519 | 15,691 11 8 | ..... | 15,691 11 8 | 64 9 2 | | | |

*Repairs to the Killoretty Tank.*—The Divisional Engineer, in his first report in reply to the Central Office Circular No. 9, urged the advisability of at once commencing this work as a famine work, the plans and estimates (amounting to Rs. 5,018) having some time previously been submitted for sanction. Sanction was at once granted to these, and instructions issued to the Divisional Engineer to commence the work in December 1876. He reported the commencement on the 20th of that month, but on the 25th February 1877, he wrote saying, that whereas the estimate provided for earthwork to the value of Rs. 1,078 the result of carrying out the work as a famine relief work was that an additional sum of Rs. 1,000 would be required for the earthwork alone, the cause of this being, that famine coolies could not do more than four cubic yards of earthwork to the rupee, whereas the original estimate had provided for seven. The Central Office empowered the Divisional Engineer to expend what extra amount was necessary, drawing his attention to the famine relief works rules, by strict compliance with which it was trusted that the cost would be kept as low as possible. Nothing particularly worthy of notice occurred during the rest of the time that this work was going on, and it was finally completed on Furvurdi 1286. The following table gives all particulars :—

TABLE No. 23.

KILLORETTY TANK.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English date. | No. of persons employed during month. | Average cost per day. | Expenditure by P.W.D. during month. | Expenditure by Revenue officers during month. | Grand Total. | Average expenditure per day. | Quantity of work done. | Average cost of work. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | Rs. a. p. | |
| Furvurdi 1286. | 7th February 1877. | 4,994 | 161 | 389 11 6 | ... | 389 11 6 | 12 9 2 | 1,456 c. yds. of embankment. | @ 3·73 c. yds. per rupee. | 0 1 2·98 | |

*Road from Lingsugur towards Bellary, as far as the bank of the Tungabudra River.*—This is one of the main roads through the district, and, as stated in the earlier part of this report, its construction dates from the time the district was under the management of the British authorities. The distance from Lingsugur to Bellary by this road is about 94 miles, and previous to the construction of the railway to Raichur it was the principal line of communication for supplies and provisions for the Lingsugur cantonment. When the railway came to the shorter distance of 56 miles at Raichur, the former road to a great extent lost its traffic, and no expenditure having since been incurred upon it, for maintenance, it has been allowed to fall into a state of disrepair. There is not, however, at any time a large

amount of traffic over it, and its principal use is that of a trunk road through the district, though portions of it, *i.e.* from Lingsugur to Mudgul (12 miles), and from the Tungabudra to Kanagherry (14 miles), are a good deal used by traffic passing from the Bellary district to that of Kaladgi, and from the latter by way of Mudgul and Lingsugur to the railway at Raichur. This led to the repairs of the road being proposed as a famine relief work. It was advantageously situated for such a purpose, traversing the district from north to south, through the centre of it; people requiring relief had no great distance to go to the road from the villages on either side, whilst there was room for the formation of any number of camps. It was at first intended that the whole length of the road should be repaired, eventually only the portions between Lingsugur and Mudgul and between Kanagherry and the Tungabudra were taken in hand. The portion between Mudgul and Kanagherry in fact required but little repair, unless it was intended to reconstruct it as a first class road, with bridges and culverts; but besides the unsuitability of masonry work for famine relief, the traffic was not sufficient to warrant such a great outlay on the part of the Government. Between Kanagherry and the Tungabudra, however, repairs were very much required, as it was found that in many places no traces whatever of the original road existed, and as this portion ran chiefly over black cotton soil, the construction of good side trenches and the raising of the roadway above the level of the surrounding country, were very necessary, and such work was the easiest and most suitable for famine coolies. It was, therefore, on this portion of the road that most of the relief work was carried on.

Previous to the Public Works Department taking the executive control of all famine relief works, repairs to this road had been commenced as relief work by the civil authorities, under the immediate charge of the Municipal inspectors, and a sum of about Rs. 6,000 was expended. There was, however, very little work to be shown for this outlay, but the money can by no means be said to have been wasted, as it served to stem the first burst of the distress, affording time for the organisation of more systematic measures of relief.

The first return in which coolies are shown as employed under the Public Works Department on this road is dated 11th May 1877, and from that date till the closing of all famine relief works in November 1877, work was carried on continuously. As the season advanced, it was found that without doubt more distress existed in the country between Lingsugur and the Tungabudra than in any other part of His Highness' dominions. As far as its subsequent utility was concerned, the work done by famine coolies on this road was of little value. Compared with the large outlay very little good work was turned out. A few miles of roadway were reconstructed between the Tungabudra and Kanagherry, and this represents nearly all the return for the money. This state of things is chiefly due to the very wretched state in which the people who came to work on this road were. It was very difficult to impose any task-work upon them, and, as will be more fully explained further on, even the small task that might have been obtained from them, was not, till quite late in the season, enforced, owing to misconception of the orders of the Sudder Committee on the part of the Revenue and Public Works officials. Early in June 1877, the Divisional Engineer forwarded reports from the District Engineer

and the supervisor in charge of the work, describing the deplorable state of the coolies on the road, and urging the advisability—in which the Divisional Engineer concurred—of establishing relief houses at the principal towns along the line. This eventually resulted in the establishment of a relief house at Kanagherry. Shortly after these reports, it was found necessary to raise the wages of the coolies employed on the road, in consequence of the increasing price of grain; payments were raised therefore from 8, 6 and 4 dubs per man, woman, and child respectively, to 10½, 7, and 5¼ dubs.

When the work was first put in hand, a sum per mile of Rs. 500 was sanctioned, which represented a total of Rs. 29,250, for the whole distance of 50½ miles between Lingsugur and the Tungabudra. On the 7th July, however, the District Engineer reported that this amount would be far exceeded, and requested a further grant of Rs. 87,750. The Divisional Engineer confirmed this, and fixed the cost of completing the road as a famine relief work at Rs. 1,02,460.

Altogether there were three places along the Bellary road where relief work was carried out, namely, between Lingsugur and Mudgul, at Kanagherry (working towards the Tungabudra), and at the Tungabudra (Juntha Kolloor and Gungawutti) working towards Kanagherry. The largest number were employed at the last named section, on which at one time as many as 8,000 coolies were at work.

When on tour through the famine districts, I reported as follows to the Sudder Committee on the state of the country and the relief work in progress along the Bellary Road :—

"The appearance of the people about Tawuragherri and its neighbourhood was decidedly "better than at Lingsugur, or between Raichur and Lingsugur, and I saw very few signs "of real famine amongst them; but this is no doubt in some measure due to the fact that "the most distressed have either found their way to Lingsugur, round the poor house, in "which place they congregate in large numbers, or have remained to do as best they can "in their own villages. Here and there some scanty crops appear to be commencing to grow, "but the greater part of the cultivable land is not yet even ploughed. About ten miles south "of Kanagherry, the work on the Gungawutti end of the road commences. This was "commenced on or about the 4th May in consequence of complaints having been received that "people from our side of the river had migrated to the British side.

* * * * * *

"The four miles of the road already constructed have cost at the rate of Rs. 4,000 "per mile, whilst I should not estimate the real value of the work done at more than "Rs. 500 per mile. The fact is the coolies stroll out daily from the village of Gungawutti, "and have an agreeable picnic on the road. It is useless the Public Works officers attempting to get a task from them. Much time would be saved if, when they first came on to the "works, they were seated in rows and paid at once: in fact it would hardly be necessary their "coming on the road at all, were it not that by so doing they obtain a certain amount of

"constitutional exercise, and a change of air from the disagreeable and unhealthy atmo-
"sphere of Gungawutti. The general arrangements on this work are not at all satisfactory.
"Some 1,500 people who had been transferred from the Gungawutti channel work on to this
"work, had not been paid for nine days, and were in consequence in a very miserable state.
"At nine in the morning, I found the civil officer still paying coolies their wages for the day
"before, and some 2,000 or 2,500 were thus waiting to be paid. The civil officer's complaint
"was, that he was unable to get sufficient change the day before, and I may observe that
"this was a general complaint amongst the civil authorities on all the famine relief works
"that I saw."

* * * * *

"I would also express my opinion here, that the one day's holiday in the week with
"full pay is a mistake. From what I heard, nothing like the same amount of money that is
"daily paid to coolies on famine relief works, finds its way to the bazaars; and besides this, there
"are other indications that the people are able to save a little money. On this Gungawutti work a
"sum of Rs. 904 had been spent on the Thursday previous to my visit over and above the day's
"proper wages, to provide for the Friday's holiday, and it is found on famine relief work
"that the number greatly increases every Thursday, as on that evening double wages are
"paid * * * * * * * The 8,000 coolies now at work
"in one place will be divided into two distinct sections, and the most able-bodied people
"will be transferred back to the Gungawutti channels in as large a number as that work
"will take; probably from 2,000 to 3,000. I may add that the system of payment adopted
"was not good, a great deal of confusion prevailing, but a new civil officer has just been
"appointed. The division of the work into three sections, instead of one, will no doubt
"rectify this."

The work on the Bellary road was certainly a dead loss as far as ultimate benefit to the district or to the Government is concerned, but it must be taken into consideration that the largest number of famine-stricken people were to be found in this part of the country. It was here also that provision had to be made for people who had migrated to British territory, and who had been sent back by the British authorities. It was necessary that these people should be immediately supported, and whether work could be got or not, daily wages had to be paid to them. Government had issued orders to refuse work to none, and it was in endeavouring strictly to obey this order, and to prevent any people who had returned from again endeavouring to cross into British territory, that the civil authorities and Public Works officials fell into the error of not imposing task-work. As a matter of course no adequate return could be expected for the wages paid to each individual, unless that return was defined, nor was it likely that famine coolies would work hard when they found that they were paid just the same when they did no work at all. It must also be admitted, that the officers employed on this work scarcely showed themselves equal to the task entrusted to them. Both the Revenue and Public Works Departments, with the refusal of Government to sanction any increase of establishment, were taxed to the utmost, and it should not therefore be a matter for surprise that the most successful results were not met with in all cases. Though the cost was excessive compared with the amount of actual work done, it is

hoped that the large number of coolies shown in the annexed table, as having been relieved, will of itself be considered as a fair return for the outlay.

A report on the famine relief work carried on in this part of the district would not be complete without some reference to the state of the villages and people during the worst times of the famine, and it is the more necessary to make this reference, inasmuch as the condition of this part of the country was strongly commented upon by the officer commanding the cantonment at Lingsugur, and whose representation led to an enquiry being held by the Famine Relief Committee and the establishment of extra measures of relief.

In the beginning of July, I thus reported on the village of Gungawutti to the Sudder Committee :—

"No attempt whatever has been made at Gungawutti to establish proper sanitary "arrangements, * * * * * * the 8,000 coolies employed on the "work all live in the village, which is about two miles off the road. The village is small, "containing ordinarily about 2,000 inhabitants, and consequently the only accommodation for "the famine coolies is what they can find under trees, walls of houses, and any holes and "corners that they can get into. I passed through the village at night, and found them lying "and crouching under any available shelter.

"The regular Municipal Establishment at Gungawutti is obviously inadequate to keep "the place clean under such circumstances. On the east side of the village is an extensive "area dotted over with toddy-trees, which is made use of as a latrine by people going to, and "returning from, the famine relief work. Through this place a nulla runs, and in the bed "of this nulla the people who die in the village are buried. The graves are seldom more than about "a foot deep, and it is quite true that pariah dogs and vultures easily get at the corpses. Skulls "and human bones may be seen strewed about the place. If the deceased have any friends "they are buried by them in this manner; if they are quite destitute the village authorities "bury them in a similar way.

"People daily arrive at Gungawutti in a starving condition, seeking relief. If they "have strength enough left to struggle on to the relief work, they may succeed in getting "tickets and employment; if they are too weak for this, they lie down in the village with "every chance of dying."

Such was the state of things in the beginning of July. It was remedied by the opening of a relief house at Kanagherry; by the establishment of better municipal arrangements at Gungawutti; by reducing the number of coolies in the one place by dividing them into three gangs instead of one, so that they found accommodation in the villages along fourteen miles of road instead of in Gungawutti only, and by empowering the principal officer at Gungawutti to disburse money in the immediate relief of all severe cases. After this no further complaint was made concerning the state of affairs in this part of the district, and the relief works were carried on till they were finally closed in November, with a fairly good state of health prevailing amongst the coolies employed.

The following table represents the number of coolies, expenditure, &c., on the Bellary road :—

TABLE No. 24.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English date on which month commences. | Number of persons employed during month. | Average number per day. | Expenditure by Public Works Department during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officer during month. | Grand Total. | Average expenditure per day. | Miles of road completed. | Average cost per mile. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Khurdad 1286.. | 10th April 1877. | 1,325 | 41 | 211 8 6 | 123 11 3 | 335 3 9 | 10 7 7 | 16 miles and 3,960 feet. | Rs. 5,258. | Rs. 0-1-8·86. |
| Teer „ ... | 12th May „ ... | 34,240 | 1,104 | 5,539 10 0 | 184 1 9 | 3,723 11 9 | 120 1 11 | | | |
| Amardad „ ... | 12th June „ ... | 1,58,214 | 5,103 | 18,534 7 6 | 290 0 6 | 18,824 8 0 | 607 3 10 | | | |
| Sherivur „ ... | 13th July „ ... | 2,46,290 | 7,944 | 29,963 3 8 | 742 3 11 | 30,705 7 7 | 990 7 11 | | | |
| Meher 1287.. | 13th Aug. „ ... | 1,84,765 | 6,158 | 22,986 7 5 | 678 12 3 | 23,665 3 8 | 788 13 5 | | | |
| Aban „ ... | 12th Sept. „ ... | 79,415 | 2,647 | 7,450 1 1 | 609 7 3 | 8,059 8 4 | 268 10 5 | | | |
| Azur „ ... | 12th Oct. „ ... | 17,040 | 587 | 3,659 1 6 | 356 6 3 | 4,015 7 9 | 138 7 5 | | | |
| Dae „ ... | 10th Nov. „ ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 193 14 8 | 193 14 8 | 6 10 11 | | | |
| | | 7,21,289 | 3,370 | 86,344 7 8 | 3,178 9 10 | 89,523 1 6 | 418 5 4 | | | |

*The Gungawutti Channels.*—These channels take their water from an anicut on the Tungabudra near Anagundy. A main channel leads for 4¾ miles from the anicut, whence branch channels continue on. There are six of these branches besides the main channel. The number of bigahs irrigated by them is about 4,000, and the annual revenue derived is Rs. 40,000. In the year 1873 it was found that all these channels had become considerably choked up with silt, and an estimate was sanctioned for clearing them out. It was found, however, that besides the clearing of the channels, extensive repairs to the anicut itself, and to the masonry works along the lines of channel, were also needed. Rs. 7,487 were at that time spent in clearing out the channels, and orders were given to prepare estimates for the other work that was necessary. The Divisional Engineer also considered that some of the channels, particularly that leading to Juntha Kullur, might with advantage be extended, so that a large area of irrigated ground might be obtained. This was approved of, and he was instructed to provide for his suggestions in the new estimates. At the outbreak of the famine, the estimates were under preparation, but the extension of the Heera Junthkul channel was a work so well suited for a famine relief work, that the Divisional Engineer at once suggested its being taken in hand as such. This met with the approval of the Sudder Committee. The Heera Junthkul extension commences near the village of Gungawutti, and when famine relief works closed in November 1877, it had been continued a distance of 8,358 yards. The situation was very suitable for a relief work, as it was near the crossing of the Tungabudra, by which coolies migrated to British territory, and by which they were mostly sent back, and with the Bellary road this work served to employ these people, as well as those who sought relief from the surrounding district.

As on the Bellary road, work was first commenced on these channels by the civil

authorities, who employed famine coolies in clearing them out, and it was not until the end of March 1877, when a sum of Rs. 2,088-1-4 had been expended by the civil authorities, that the extension of the channel was commenced as a relief work by the Public Works Department on orders from the Central Office that the Divisional Engineer should cause the work to be commenced, and continued until work on the Beechal channel had been properly organised, when the coolies from Gungawutti might be transferred thereto. These orders were given in accordance with the resolution of the Sudder Committee, *viz.*, that one large famine relief work should be carried on in each division, instead of a number of smaller ones, and the Beechal channel, as stated in the report on the East Raichur District, was the work selected for the southern division. As, however, this scheme of one large work in each division was not found practicable or convenient for famine relief, the Gungawutti channel work was continued to the end of the famine time.

The work seems to have been made use of all along as a subsidiary work to the Bellary road, and the greatest amount of work was done on it, when the coolies employed on the Bellary road had been divided into three sections, and the most able-bodied of them sent to the channel where task-work was more strictly imposed.

This may be considered as a work profitable to Government, though the amount of earth-work per rupee is smaller than what was obtained on many other works. The reasons for this are to be found in the difficulties that had to be contended with in this part of the country, as referred to in the description of the work on the Bellary road.

The following table gives all particulars :—

## GUNGAWUTTI CHANNEL.

TABLE No. 25.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English Date. | Number of persons employed during Month. | Average Number per day. | Expenditure by P. W. D. during Month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officers during Month. | Grand Total. | Average Expenditure per day. | Quantity of work done. | Average cost of work. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Teer 1286 | 12th May 1877. | 15,002½ | 484 | 1,629 7 7 | 75 5 3 | 1,704 12 10 | 54 15 11 | 8,357 cubic yards excavation. | At Rs. 2-2-7 per cubic yard. | Rs. 0-2-0·13. |
| Amardad „ | 12th June „ ... | 16,943 | 546 | 2,039 10 2 | 222 4 9 | 2,261 14 11 | 72 15 5 | | | |
| Sherivur „ | 13th July „ ... | 15,021 | 484 | 2,057 5 6 | 299 8 0 | 2,356 13 6 | 76 0 11 | | | |
| Meher 1287 | 13th Aug. „ ... | 41,957 | 1,398 | 4,501 1 7 | 390 14 6 | 4,892 0 1 | 163 1 1 | | | |
| Aban „ | 12th Sept. „ ... | 38,290 | 1,276 | 3,604 7 6 | 393 10 5 | 3,998 1 11 | 133 4 4 | | | |
| Azur „ | 12th Oct. „ ... | 16,681 | 575 | 2,168 8 3 | 399 1 2 | 2,567 9 5 | 88 8 7 | | | |
| Dae „ | 10th Nov. „ ... | ..... | ... | ..... | 307 5 3 | 307 5 3 | 10 9 6 | | | |
| | | 143,894½ | 790 | 16,000 8 7 | 2,888 1 4 | 18,088 9 11 | 99 6 2 | | | |

*Road from Lingsugur towards Shorapur, as far as the Banks of the Kistna.*—In the time of the British rule a road was constructed connecting Shorapur with Ling-

sugur, and the portion on the Lingsugur side of the Kistna River, with the exception of the last few miles near the Kistna, where there are some heavy ghauts, appears to have remained in fair order, and sufficient for the traffic that passed over it, although no expenditure had been incurred in its maintenance. As, however, a relief work was required in this part of the district, and there were no tanks or other more remunerative works that could be taken in hand, the repairs of this road were ordered as a famine relief work, and a sum of Rs. 500 per mile, or a total for thirty-one miles of Rs. 15,405, was allowed for it. By reference to the map it will be seen that this forms a continuation northward of the Bellary and Lingsugur road. On the north side of the Kistna also, in the Shorapur district, the repairs of the road were continued as a relief work to Shorapur, so that the restoration of the road from the banks of the Tungabudra at Juntha Kullur northward, through the centre of the West Raichur District, across the Kistna to Shorapur, is the benefit that has been derived to Government and the people from the famine relief works in these parts. If this length of road should be hereafter provided with bridges and culverts, it will form a first class line of communication, opening up a large extent of fertile country. The continuation of the line from Shorapur to the railway at Gulburga was commenced as famine relief work but not completed. (See reports on Gulburga and Shorapur districts.)

The connection of Shorapur with the railway at Yadgherry, and Lingsugur with the same at Raichur, complete the system of roads, that cannot but be considered as the most important railway feeders in the Southern Division.

Sanction was given to commence the Shorapur road as a famine relief work on 9th March 1877, when many of the coolies, whose numbers had become too great for employment on the Lingsugur and Raichur road, were transferred there.

The want of a sufficient number of tools appears to have prevented an adequate return for the money expended in the earlier part of the work. On the 26th April 1877, the District Engineer reported having, with the approval of the civil authorities, adopted a scheme for employing those coolies to whom tools could not be supplied in collecting metal to be spread on the road hereafter.

In all respects this was the best famine relief work that was carried on in the West Raichur District. It is true that the cost of the work greatly exceeded the original estimate, but the number of coolies employed was very large, and the management of the work throughout, with the exception of certain points hereafter to be referred to, was satisfactory. The only prominent fault connected with the work was that too many coolies were crowded on to too short a length of road, whereby there was not room for a fair distribution of task-work to each gang.

Although the total length of the road between Lingsugur and the Kistna is about sixteen miles, it was only over twelve miles that famine work could be carried on successfully, as the greater portion of the last four miles consists of ghauts, and runs over hard rocky

ground, and it was decided at an early date that the repairs to this portion could be best carried out as an ordinary public work by contract agency. On the twelve miles thus left available for famine work, only one large camp, at Guduguntah, appears to have been established. This was certainly an error, as the overcrowding referred to above was caused thereby. There should have been at least two centres of work, and measures should have been taken, when the main road had been brought into fair condition, to take in hand the repairs or re-construction of branch roads to important towns and villages on either side, thus securing more permanent benefit for the money expended. As on the Bellary road, much extra cost was also incurred here, owing to task-work not having been instituted till quite late in the season. The District Engineer had informed the Divisional Engineer early in May, that the civil authorities had issued orders that the coolies on the Shorapur road should be paid full wages, whether they performed a sufficient daily task or not, and he awaited further instructions from his own department in the matter. The Central Office and the Sudder Committee consider it a matter for the chief officers of the division to decide, but none of these appear to have been willing to take the responsibility, the earlier orders of the Committee having been so very stringent as to refusing work to none who applied, and to maintaining a regular system of daily payments.

It may also be remarked that on this work, as on nearly all other famine relief works, the Public Works officers were in favour of task-work, being naturally anxious to show a good return to Government for the money expended, whilst the civil authorities aimed only at giving as much relief as was possible, in order that distress amongst the poorer classes in their districts might be kept under and prevented from assuming a prominent form. The coolies themselves naturally inclined to the view taken by the civil authorities, and consequently if any deduction whatever was made by the Public Works officers in the daily wages, in consequence of an insufficiency of work, complaints were at once made, and petitions presented to the Revenue officers, which, frequently finding their way to the Sudder Committee, resulted in the Public Works officers being called upon for explanation. It was natural, therefore, that even they in course of time should have refrained from any strictness in the exaction of task-work. It was not till after my visit to the work in July 1877 that task-work was really imposed, and it was then found to have a good effect, and to aid greatly in gradually reducing the number of coolies on the work, as only those really in distress and who were obliged to take wages on any terms, were found to remain. The wages to coolies had to be also raised on this road about the middle of June, in consequence of the increasing price of grain. They were raised from 8, 6 and 4 dubs per man, woman, and child, respectively, to $10\frac{1}{2}$, 7 and $5\frac{1}{4}$.

As on the Bellary road, paucity of hands in the Revenue and Public Works Departments prevented in a great measure the proper distribution of coolies on the Shorapur road: until towards the end of the season there was only one paying station for all the coolies. As the work was going on three or four miles on each side of this station, and there were at one time over 8,000 coolies employed, the time lost in going backwards and forwards to work, and in making payments to such a large number daily, was very considerable. After some

difficulty as regards the appointment of a Revenue officer, another centre of work was opened nearer the Kistna River at Gallapully.

The state of affairs when I visited the road in July 1877 was :—The work was completed up to nine miles from Lingsugur, and the road in very good order. Work was then going on from the ninth to the thirteenth mile, and on July 4th 6,040 coolies were employed. They were engaged in digging side trenches, spreading moorum on the road, and collecting stones for metal, packing them in heaps along the sides of the road. This stone collecting was done almost entirely by women, and was started to give them employment, their number considerably exceeding that of the men. As far as the organisation of gangs went, this was the best famine relief work that I saw, but owing to the non-imposition of task-work, I feared that the benefit to Government, from the the large outlay incurred, was likely to be of the smallest possible amount. I found the coolies employed on the road to be in much better condition than those on the Raichur and Lingsugur road, and much more capable of doing a fair task, whereas none was demanded from them, although on the other road referred to a task was imposed. The coolies appeared to come on to the work when they liked, and, knocking off work at 4 o'clock in the atternoon, get a full day's pay. It appeared that originally when commencing the work a certain amount of task-work had been exacted, and moorum had been got and spread on the road at from 4 to 6½ annas per cubic yard, and the work had been kept within the estimated rates, allowing even for some additional works, such as road dams and cuttings that were not provided for in the estimate. Black cotton soil had also, it is said, at that time been excavated at ten, eleven, and twelve yards per rupee. After the misunderstanding referred to above, into which the Revenue and Public Works officers fell, regarding the imposition of task-work, the value of the work done rapidly increased, and at the time of my visit, moorum had gone up to Rs. 2 per cubic yard, and black cotton soil could not be excavated under three cubic yards per rupee. Stone packing for road dams had been formerly done at 8 annas per cubic yard, but the price had risen to Rs. 3-13 for the same quantity. The original sanctioned estimate had amounted to Rs. 15,405, but the amount expended to the 12th June had been Rs. 21,112, and the expenditure was then averaging nearly Rs. 1,000 per day.

In consequence of my report, task-work was at once ordered to be re-imposed, and as by its re-imposition there would not be sufficient work remaining to be done on the main Shorapur road to keep all the coolies employed, it was suggested that a new road be commenced with from Gudugunta (thirteen miles from Lingsugur) to Jalihal (a distance of eight miles), and thence to the Kistna River, meeting there another road coming from Shorapur. The Sudder Committee approved of this, but favourable rains falling in September, and these and the task-work combined tending greatly to reduce the number of coolies, obviated the necessity of starting this new work. Most of the people employed on the Shorapur road lived in the village of Gudugunta and surrounding villages; there was therefore no necessity to construct special camps along the road. A hospital had been formed in an old mosque near Gudugunta, but it was small and could only accommodate about six

persons : a ruined building close to it was afterwards restored, and served also for the same purpose. There was also a dispensary constructed in bamboo matting that answered the purpose very well.

The daily payments were carried out in a very satisfactory manner. The system adopted for the No. 9 tank in the Gulburga district was adopted here, and 5,874 coolies were paid under three hours.

The arrangement for graves and burials was very satisfactory.

The following table shows the number of coolies employed, expenditure, &c., on this road :—

## SHORAPUR ROAD.

TABLE No. 26.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English Date. | Number of persons employed during Month. | Average No. per day. | Expenditure by Public Works Department during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officer during Month. | Grand Total. | Average expenditure per day. | Miles of road completed. | Average cost per Mile. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Ardibehest 1286. | 17th March 1877. | 15,737 | 507 | 1,664 11 5 | 33 12 9 | 1,698 8 2 | 54 12 8 | | | |
| Khurdad „ ... | 10th April „ ... | 23,065 | 720 | 2,521 12 0 | 65 15 0 | 2,587 11 0 | 80 13 10 | | | |
| Teer „ ... | 12th May „ ... | 85,555 | 2,759 | 8,734 15 8 | 123 8 11 | 8,858 8 7 | 285 12 10 | | | |
| Amardad „ ... | 12th June „ ... | 1,62,065 | 5,227 | 19,379 4 2 | 202 6 3 | 19,581 10 5 | 631 10 8 | | | |
| Sherivur „ ... | 13th July „ ... | 2,63,253 | 8,492 | 34,597 7 1 | 530 9 6 | 35,128 0 7 | 1,133 2 7 | | | |
| Mehur 1287... | 13th Aug. „ ... | 1,57,625 | 5,254 | 19,745 1 1 | 609 8 7 | 20,354 9 8 | 678 7 9 | | | |
| Aban „ ... | 12th Sept. „ ... | 44,495 | 1,483 | 4,358 5 0 | 403 14 5 | 4,762 3 5 | 158 11 10 | | | |
| Azur „ ... | 12th Oct. „ ... | 8,829 | 304 | 3,590 0 2 | 282 4 6 | 3,872 4 8 | 133 8 6 | | | |
| Dae „ ... | 10th Nov. „ ... | ..... | ... | ..... | 108 9 9 | 108 9 9 | 3 11 11 | | | |
| Behmon „ ... | 9th Dec. „ ... | ..... | ... | ..... | 209 14 6 | 209 14 6 | 6 15 11 | | | |
| | | 1,60,624 | 2,756 | 94,591 8 7 | 2,570 8 2 | 97,162 0 9 | 352 0 7 | 16 Miles 1,500 feet. | Rs. 5,968. | Rs. 0-2-0·52. |

Besides the important work several minor ones were carried on by the Public Works Department, all in the immediate neighbourhood of Lingsugur, and most of them in connection with the relief house. A description of these works in detail is not necessary. They were—

Road between Kurdikul and Lingsugur Cantonment.

Repairing Bastion in the Fort of Kurdicul.

The Bell Rock drive.

Kurdicul Tank.

The following table shows the number of coolies employed and the expenditure month by month on these minor works :—

TABLE No. 27.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English Date. | No. of persons employed during month. | Average No. per day. | Expenditure by Public Works Department during month. | Expenditure by Revenue officers during month. | Grand Total. | Average Expenditure per day. | Miles of Road completed. | Average Cost per mile. | Average Cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | CANTONMENT ROAD. | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Mehur 1287 ... | 13th Aug. 1877 ... | 3,909 | 130 | 314 6 3 | 6 0 0 | 320 6 3 | 10 10 10 | 3,400 ft. | Rs. 1,514. | Rs. 0-1-5·67. |
| Aban „ ... | 12th Sept. „ ... | 6,682 | 222 | 654 8 6 | ... | 654 8 6 | 21 13 1 | | | |
| | | 10,591 | 176 | 968 14 9 | 6 0 0 | 974 14 9 | 16 3 11 | | | |
| | | | | | LINGSUGUR LONG DRIVE. | | | | | |
| Mehur 1287 ... | 13th Aug. 1877 ... | 2,731 | 91 | 229 5 0 | ... | 229 5 0 | 7 10 3 | ... | ... | Rs. 0-1-5·41. |
| Aban „ ... | 12th Sept. „ ... | 7,028 | 234 | 655 15 3 | ... | 655 15 3 | 21 13 10 | | | |
| | | 9,759 | 162 | 885 4 3 | ... | 885 4 3 | 14 12 0 | | | |
| | | | | | KURDICUL TANK. | | | | | |
| Khurdad 1286 ... | 10th April 1877 ... | 6,142 | 192 | 654 0 3 | 39 1 0 | 693 1 3 | 21 10 6 | 7,702 cubic yards embankment. | At 1·34 cubic yard per Rupee. | Rs. 0-1-11·09. |
| Teer „ ... | 12th May „ ... | 9,393 | 303 | 1,159 5 0 | 50 0 0 | 1,209 5 0 | 39 0 8 | | | |
| Amardad „ ... | 12th June „ ... | 16,820 | 543 | 1,927 10 0 | 50 0 0 | 1,977 10 0 | 63 12 8 | | | |
| Sherivur „ ... | 13th July „ ... | 8,629 | 278 | 983 5 2 | 75 2 10 | 1,058 8 0 | 34 2 4 | | | |
| Mehur 1287 ... | 13th Aug. „ ... | 6,765 | 225 | 572 2 7 | 50 0 0 | 622 2 7 | 20 11 10 | | | |
| Aban „ ... | 12th Sept. „ ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 0 0 | 50 0 0 | 1 10 8 | | | |
| Azur „ ... | 12th Oct. „ ... | ... | ... | 83 15 4 | 50 0 0 | 133 15 4 | 4 9 11 | | | |
| | | 47,749 | 223 | 5,380 6 4 | 364 3 10 | 5,744 10 2 | 26 13 6 | | | |

On the establishment of a relief house at Lingsugur, the Public Works Department rendered much assistance in supervising the erection of the necessary temporary sheds, fences, &c. Building material, especially timber, is very difficult to obtain in Lingsugur, and such timber as was required for the roof of these buildings had to be obtained from Raichur, Bellary, and Adoni at very considerable expense.

I regret that in concluding this report on the famine relief work carried on in the West Raichur district, I am unable, with a few exceptions, to speak very favourably of the officers engaged on them. I have already reported to the Sudder Committee, recommending those to whom rewards or other special marks of the approval of Government, in consideration of their services during the famine times, should be granted. The few exceptions amongst the Public Works officers attached to the district are Mr. J. C. Hudson, supervisor, and Messrs. MacBride and J. Furlong, overseers, and I have much pleasure in again bringing their names to favourable notice in this report.

# GENERAL SUMMARY OF FAMINE RELIEF WORKS CARRIED OUT IN THE WEST RAICHUR DISTRICT.

TABLE No. 28.

| Name of Work. | Total No. of Coolies employed. | Average per day. | Total Expenditure. | Average Expenditure per day. | Average cost per Coolie per day. | No. of days in progress. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| Lingsugur Road | 1,26,281 | 519 | 15,691 11 8 | 64 9 2 | 0 1 11·85 | 243 | Relief Works in the West Raichur District were commenced on 9-12-76 and closed on 9-11-77, total 287 days, deducting 1 day per week. |
| Killoretty Tank | 4,994 | 161 | 389 11 6 | 12 9 2 | 0 1 2·98 | 31 | |
| Bellary Road | 7,21,289 | 3,370 | 89,523 1 6 | 418 5 4 | 0 1 11·83 | 214 | |
| Gungawutti Channel | 1,43,894½ | 790 | 18,088 9 11 | 99 6 2 | 0 2 0·13 | 182 | |
| Shorapur Road | 7,60,624 | 2,756 | 97,162 0 9 | 352 0 7 | 0 2 0·52 | 276 | |
| Cantonment Road | 10,591 | 176 | 974 14 9 | 16 3 11 | 0 1 5·67 | 60 | |
| Lingsugur Long Drive | 9,759 | 162 | 885 4 3 | 14 12 0 | 0 1 5·41 | 60 | |
| Kurdicul Tank | 47,749 | 223 | 5,744 10 2 | 26 13 6 | 0 1 11·09 | 214 | |
| Add labour employed and amount spent on works near poor house, about which no special remark is made in this Report | 19,516 | ... | 4,047 4 3 | ... | 0 3 3·81 | ... | |
| | 18,44,697½ | 6,427 | 2,32,507 4 9 | 810 2 1 | 0 2 0·19 | 1,280 | |

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# The Shorapur District.

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The Shorapur District lies south of that of Gulburga, and has the River Kistna for its southern boundary, the River Beemah for its northern and eastern, and the British district of Sholapur for its western. Its area is 2,112 square miles. The area of land cultivated is 902 square miles, of which only 11 square miles are under wet cultivation. The same dry crops are grown as in the other districts of the southern division. The soil is mostly black-cotton. Large masses of granite rise abruptly here and there, sometimes forming extensive ranges of hills, and at others isolated conical peaks scattered about the otherwise somewhat dreary level of the country. In the valley of the Beemah, limestone of the Kurnul series is met with, very valuable for building purposes, and the strata extend towards the south-west of the district into the British territory, overlying the more ancient granite formation, which latter is frequently seen cropping up through it. The eastern part of the district, between the rivers Beemah and Kistnah, appears to be well suited for a large irrigation scheme from one or both of the rivers, but there are no traces of anything of the kind on a large scale having ever been attempted. The few tanks in the district, with one important exception, are generally small, they are fed only by the natural drainage, from which source the supply is very precarious, the average rainfall being very low. The population is estimated at 272,345, giving 129 per square mile and 7 per square mile of cultivated ground.

The present district is the same territory that formerly belonged to the Rajahs of Shorapur, and the affairs of which were administered for some years by the late Colonel Meadows Taylor under the Government of India. After the Mutiny the Shorapur State was handed over to His Highness the Nizam, of whose territory it has since formed a district. The principal town is that of Shorapur, situated in the south of the district, six miles north of the Kistna River, on one of the ranges of granite hills above referred to. A fair weather road was constructed some years ago from the town of Shorapur to Yadgherry, a distance of some thirty miles, where there is a station on the G. I. P. Railway. In Colonel Meadows Taylor's time a road was constructed as far as the Kistna, and continued on south of that river to the cantonment of Lingsugur. A commencement was also made with a road towards Gulburga, but it does not appear to have been carried more than four or five miles from Shorapur. These three roads, forming the chief lines of communication in the district, were capable of affording, by their re-construction and repairs, ample scope for famine relief works. Compared with the other districts of the southern division, the famine was less severely felt in Shorapur than in East or West Raichur, but more than in Gulburga; but from the reports received there appears

to have been more sickness from cholera, small-pox, and such like epidemics, than in the other districts.

The rainfall for seven years previous to 1875, as recorded by the Revenue Department, was as follows :—

| Fusli. | English. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|
| 1279 ..... | 1869-70 | 6·60 |
| 1280 ..... | 1870-71 | Nil. |
| 1281 ..... | 1871-72 | 6·72 |
| 1282 ..... | 1872-73 | 3·61 |
| 1283 ..... | 1873-74 | 10·43 |
| 1284 ..... | 1874-75 | 25·71 |
| 1285 ..... | 1875-76 | 12·55 |

Giving an average of 9·37 inches per annum.

The Register kept since July 1875 by the Public Works Department is as follows :—

| Months. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January ..... | Previous to August 7·91 inches registered by Revenue Department. | Nil. | Nil. |
| February ..... | | Nil. | Nil. |
| March ... ..... | | ·86 | ·15 |
| April..... ..... ..... | | Nil. | ·18 |
| May ..... | | Nil. | ·06 |
| June ..... | | 2·38 | 1·33 |
| July ..... ..... ..... | | 2·33 | 1·63 |
| August..... | 3·62 | 1·07 | 4·36 |
| September ..... | 4·49 | ·82 | 4·94 |
| October..... | 4·04 | ·09 | 6·83 |
| November ..... | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. |
| December..... ..... | ·28 | Nil. | ·91 |
| Total... | 20·34 | 7·55 | 20·39 |

The year 1875, therefore, shows considerably above the average, and according to the Revenue Department's registers this year was preceded by three good years. The rainfall in 1876 was below the average, but what rain there was, fell at a seasonable time. The detailed registers show that in June 2·38 inches fell, in nine showers, fairly distributed through the month, with one of 1·25 on the 9th. There was a fall of ·73 on July 1st, with seven other showers, mostly in the first half of the month, making up a total for the month of 2·33. In August only 1·07 inch fell, made up of ten showers, one being ·37, and all fairly distributed through

the month. There was a shower of ·73 cents. on the 20th September, and during the rest of the year there was no appreciable rain. Though a meagre rainfall like this would not produce good second crops, following a good year it should not have been sufficient of itself to cause a famine, and had it not been for the state of the surrounding districts, we should probably not have heard much concerning the distress in Shorapur, beyond the complaints that naturally follow a season in which the rainfall is at all below the average. We must look, therefore, to other causes for the distress that prevailed, and these are to be found in the extremely high prices that grain reached on account of the famine in the surrounding country. It is also necessary to explain, with reference to the Public Works Department's rainfall table given above, that it only represents the rain at Shorapur itself, and in the southern division of His Highness' territory, as in fact throughout the Deccan generally, showers, when heavy, are very local. Comparisons of the gauges at Gulburga, Shorapur, Lingsugur, and Raichur, are constantly showing this, and the following table will illustrate what differences exist in the total annual rainfall at each of these places, the two extremes of which, Gulburga and Lingsugur, are not 90 miles apart, and all four of which may be said to stand on the same table land :—

TABLE No. 29.

| District. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gulburga..... | 17·25 | 12·39 | 30·81 |
| Raichur ..... ..... | 23·07 | 13·13 | 20·68 |
| Lingsugur ..... | 17·57 | 5·45 | 31·18 |
| Shorapur..... | 20·34 | 7·55 | 20·18 |

The town of Shorapur, standing as it does on a range of hills, is likely to catch mor rain than the surrounding flat country, and therefore the figures given in the Public Work Department's table are probably high for many of the taluks; in fact in the early reports con cerning the probable amount of distress, the Undole Taluk was mentioned as likely to suffe the most, and this turned out afterwards to be the case. It lies nearest the British district c Sholapur where the average annual rainfall is 25·21 in ordinary years, but was only 8·11 i 1876.

The price of grain was of course affected by the surrounding districts, the quantity c cultivation was below the average, giving employment to fewer labourers than usual, who thu being unable to earn sufficient to meet the increased price of food, and being unable to fin work in the neighbouring country, suffered nearly as much as if the district had been mor actually famine-stricken. The distress in Shorapur was greater than in the Gulburga dis trict, though the crops were probably better, but this can be accounted for by the fact of th railway running right through the district of Gulburga, thus facilitating the traffic i imported grain, whilst the principal towns and villages in the district of Shorapur have to b

supplied by road communication, which is very heavy and difficult during rainy weather. The average prices of grain are shown in the following table taken from the Jareedah :—

TABLE No. 30.

| 1286 Fusli. | 1876 English. | Seers per H. S. Rupee. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rice. | White Jowari. | Yellow Jowari. |
| Furverdi 1286 | February 1876 | 6 | 7¾ | 8¼ |
| Ardibehest „ | March „ | 5 7/16 | 7 7/16 | 8 |
| Khurdad „ | April „ | 5⅜ | 6⅝ | 7⅛ |
| Teer „ | May „ | 5 5/16 | 5 13/16 | 6¼ |
| Amardad „ | June „ | 4⅛ | 4⅜ | 4⅝ |
| Sherivur „ | July „ | 3 11/16 | 4 5/16 | 4 5/16 |
| Mehur 1287 | August „ | 3 | 3 7/16 | 3¾ |
| Aban „ | September „ | 3⅜ | 3¾ | 4¼ |
| Azur „ | October „ | 4 1/16 | 5⅜ | 6 1/16 |

It will be seen that the prices of common grain were at one time as high, if not higher, than in any other district.

As was the case in most districts, a somewhat exaggerated report as to the distress prevailing was sent in reply to the Central Office Circular No. 29, but sanction was given to commence certain minor works, for which estimates had been submitted, as soon as it was found actually necessary to start famine relief works.

Of these, the District Engineer appears to have at once put in hand the opening of a new channel from the Bonal tank, and in reporting on this work he states that it will be very profitable when the Bonal tank is full. It is intended to irrigate by this channel 200 bighas of new land for one crop, which at the rate of Rs. 8 per bigha will bring in a revenue of Rs. 1,600. Owing to the scanty rains in the last monsoons the Bonal tank had only risen to within 4½ feet of the crest of the Calingulah, giving 1½ feet of water over the sill of the head sluice, and no irrigation from the tank was attempted this year by the ryots.

It appears that after the excavation of this new channel, as a famine relief work, was completed, it was discovered by the Revenue authorities that the land it would irrigate is inam land, extending for nearly a mile down the Wagangherry valley. The District Engineer had, however, taken a fresh survey, and was preparing plans and estimates for a branch channel from the main channel to irrigate Sircar land in the Bonal valley, of which there is a great area available besides that in the Wagangherry valley.

The District Engineer adds, that during the monsoon of 1875, the Bonal tank was full up to the crest of the Calingulah from June to November, and that in such seasons two crops

could be safely irrigated from the new channel. It was a small work, and provided relief for only a few. The following table shows the number of coolies employed, expenditure, &c. :—

TABLE No. 31.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English date. | Number of persons employed during the month. | Average number per day. | Expenditure by P. W. D. during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officers during month. | Grand Total. | Average expenditure per day. | Quantity of work done. | Average cost of work. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | 4,323 c. yds. excavating channel. | Per c. yds. Rs. a. p. 0 1 0 | Rs. a. p. | |
| Behmon 1286 | 9-12-76 | 4,885 | 163 | 567 7 11 | ... | 567 7 11 | 18 14 7 | 110·87 excavating foundation. | 0 1 0 | | |
| Isphundar 1287 ... | 8- 1-77 | 529 | 17 | 55 10 9 | ... | 55 10 9 | 1 13 8 | 8·88 Masonry | 3 0 0 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 159·50 c. feet slabstones | per c. feet. 1 10 9 | | |
| | | 5,414 | 90 | 623 2 8 | ... | 623 2 8 | 10 6 2 | 11·66 c. feet Teak buttons each | | | Rs. 0-1-10·09 |
| | | | | | | | | No. 4, Guard Stone | 3 13 9 | | |
| | | | | | | | | No. 2, Dressing face of 2 | 0 8 0 | | |
| | | | | | | | | Vents | Per c. yds. 3 0 0 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 22·22 c. yds. revetment. | 0 8 0 | | |

Whilst referring to the Bonal tank, a few words as to its size and importance would not be out of place. It is situated six or seven miles west of Shorapur. It is an old tank, but was greatly enlarged by Colonel Meadows Taylor in 1856 ; he raised, strengthened, and lengthened the old bund, and built a Calingulah 190 feet long, thus forming a tank the spread of water in which when full is 2½ square miles. Its drainage area is 50 square miles. The new Calingulah was not made sufficiently long to discharge heavy floods quickly enough, and in consequence the tank breached at periods of about five years or so, but the breaches were never of a very serious nature, and were always repaired without much difficulty. In 1874 the tank breached in one place, and threatened to breach more seriously in others, but was saved by the District Engineer cutting away a length of the bund, and thus giving extra waterway over some sheet rock. The breach was filled up by the civil authorities, but in an unsatisfactory manner, and in 1876 the work was re-done by the Public Works Department, and the Calingulah lengthened to 560 feet, which it is calculated will give a discharge sufficient for the drainage area. When visiting the tank in February 1876, I made a rough calculation as to its capacities for irrigation, and concluded that at Rs. 10 per bigha, a revenue of Rs. 67,000 per annum might be derived from it, the revenue now derived being under Rs. 5,000. These facts were mentioned in a report I submitted to Government in March 1876, and my object in again referring to the subject here,

is to point out, that if steps could be taken to bring more land under irrigation from the tank, not only would the revenue of the district be considerably increased, but much would be done towards preventing a recurrence of so much distress as was felt in 1877 ; for, the situation of the Bonal tank is such, that in an average season it is sure to fill; when once full it holds a supply for at least two seasons, and in the driest years it still impounds a very large quantity of water.

In the next valley to Bonal, and situated some four miles west of that tank, is what remains of a work commenced by Colonel Meadows Taylor in 1852, and left by him incompleted when he left the district in 1857. It was his intention, by forming a bund across the valley, to construct a tank that would be nearly as large as that of Bonal. He completed the sluices, and nearly all the other masonry work and a large proportion of the earth-work. This subject is also referred to more fully in my report of March 1876. I suggested to the Sudder Committee the completion of this tank as a famine relief work during the famine season, and the Committee quite approved of the scheme ; but difficulties arose with regard to certain jaghir land that the spread of water would cover, were the tank to be completed—difficulties that it would probably take some time to remove—and as this time could not be afforded, the scheme fell through. It is scarcely necessary to mention the advantages that would be gained both in revenue, and in mitigating future famine, if this fine work were to be brought to completion. The work, as it is now left to crumble away year by year, represents a large amount of capital sunk, all of which could be recovered, if Government were willing, in a very few years.

Another work that it would have been highly desirable to commence with as a famine relief work was the channel that Colonel Meadows Taylor proposed should be constructed from the top of the falls in the Kistna, a few miles above Juldroog, to irrigate a large portion of the country between the Kistna and Beema rivers. The Sudder Committee did approve of this work being started, as one of the large works that it was resolved should be carried out in each division, but the officers of the Public Works Department found that it would take a long time to prepare the surveys and sections that would be required before the work could be started without the risk of incurring a great deal of useless expenditure, and that these surveys and sections would occupy the time of more officers than could then be spared from famine relief work, and the idea was therefore abandoned.

Another small relief work carried out by the District Engineer, in the early days of the famine, was the repairs to the Sittakara tank. The estimate for the earthwork for this tank amounted to Rs. 1,974.

It was commenced on 6th Dae 1286 (15th November 1876) and stopped ten days afterwards for want of carts to convey stones for the revetment ; it was recommenced on 29th Mehur 1287 (10th September 1877) and stopped on the closing of famine relief works on 29th Aban (10th October 1877). The excess of expenditure over the amount of the estimate was caused by the stones for the revetment having to be collected by famine coolies, who were not able to perform much of such heavy work. The work executed consisted of raising the bund over a surplus-water escape at the east end, and diverting the said escape to the west end of the bund,

and repairs to the old dry stone Calingulah, the height of the water in the tank was increased 1½ feet above what it was before. The District Engineer considers that the balance remaining is sufficient to finish and strengthen the work already done. The following table shows the expenditure, numbers employed, &c. :—

TABLE No. 32.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English Date. | Number of persons employed during month. | Average Number per day. | Expenditure by P. W. D. during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officers during month. | Grand Total. | Average expenditure per day. | Quantity of work done. | Average of work per c. yard. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | C. yds. | Rs. a. p. | |
| Mehur 1287 ..... | 13th Aug. 1877 ... | 143 | 5 | 18 6 3 | ..... | 18 6 3 | 0 9 9 | 3,540 earthwork. | 33 4 0 | Rs. 0-2 0·29. |
| Aban „ ..... | 12th Sept. „ | 3,977 | 132 | 502 15 10 | ..... | 502 15 10 | 16 12 3 | C. yds. 605 revetment. | 0 8 0 | |
| | | 4,120 | 68 | 521 6 1 | ..... | 521 6 1 | 8 11 0 | | | |

On the 27th November 1876, the District Engineer reported that work could be at once started on the Shorapur and Yadgherry road. The work that he proposed to carry out on this road consisted chiefly of sloping the approaches to the nullahs, and raising the roadway through paddy fields. A sum of Rs. 250 per mile, or a total of Rs. 9,370, for the whole road, was allowed for this.

Close to the line of this road also were two tanks, at Nykul and Khanapur, estimates for the repairs of which had some time ago been submitted and sanctioned. These could be gone on with at the same time as the road work.

The Talukdar of the district was very anxious that a tank should be constructed at Ugni as a famine relief work, whereby relief would be afforded in the west side of the district, where it was very much needed; but upon plans and estimates for the work being submitted to the Central Office, it was found that a fair return for the proposed outlay of Rs. 22,000 could hardly be expected. The drainage area of the new tank would be so small, that it would only have been in exceptional seasons that the tank would have filled, whereas if the tank filled every year, and the full expected revenue were derived from irrigation, it would take about twelve years before the original outlay was recovered. It was decided, therefore, not to carry out this work, but if further relief was required, beyond what could be afforded by the repairs of the Shorapur and Yadgherry road and the tanks situated near, the construction of a good road from Shorapur to Gulburga could be commenced with so soon as it should be thought necessary to do so.

On the 12th February 1877, the Divisional Engineer reported that he had visited more than half of the Shorapur district, and had formed the opinion that not very much distress prevailed; he did not find the people at all disposed to work, and many of them were making a good deal of money by the sale of "kurbi" or jowari stalks, of which there was a much better supply in the Shorapur district than in either Raichur or Gulburga. Much of this

kurbi they were selling in British territory. He reported that the work on the Yadgherry road, as far as the estimate of Rs. 250 per mile would go, would be completed in about a week from the date of his letter. When it was found that Colonel Taylor's proposed irrigation channel from the Kistna could not be started as a famine relief work at so short a notice, it was decided by the Sudder Committee that it would be best to continue work on the Shorapur and Yadgherry road, by bringing it into a state that would make it a first-class road, if bridges and culverts were at any subsequent time added. Orders were given to this effect, and this road remained till the end of the famine season the principal famine relief work in the district.

On February 13th, 1877, the Divisional Engineer reported on the progress of this work. He described work going on on two portions, one from the Railway Station at Yadgherry to about twelve miles on the way to Shorapur, and the other over fourteeen miles of the Shorapur end. On the Yadgherry portion side drains had been excavated ; it was necessary to raise the roadway about two feet across the paddy fields near the village of Nykul, but objections had been raised to this by the civil authorities and ryots, as the side pits from which it was necessary to get the earth spoilt the ground for irrigation.

He also reported that the work on the Nykul tank, which had been commenced about the same time as the road work, had been stopped, the expenditure having amounted to Rs. 485, and the quantity of earthwork to 1,367 cubic yards. This would give a rate of a little less than three cubic yards per rupee. The work on the Khanapur tank had also been suspended, no earthwork having been done, but simply a few stones collected for repairs to the Calingulah. It does not appear that work was ever again resumed on either of these tanks as famine work, though, as they were so near the road, it would have been as well to have completed them, as doubtless thereby this year's revenue could have been saved to Government, and the works could have been classed amongst those famine relief works that are capable of afterwards yielding a return to Government for its outlay. There seems, however, to have been frequent differences of opinion between the Revenue and Public Works' officers of the districts as to what were the proper works to carry out as famine relief works, and though these differences were subsequently overcome or nullified by the orders of the Sudder Committee and the issuing of the code of rules, still there is no doubt that had they not existed, more especially in the earlier times of the famine, the famine works in the district might have been carried out in a manner more likely to lead to subsequent benefits to Government.

By the end of April 1877, what might be called the first series of repairs to the Yadgherry road, *i.e.*, those sanctioned at Rs. 250 per mile, had been completed. The Divisional Engineer reported that along the whole road, with the exception of 1 mile and 53 chains, the side drains had been excavated and the earth from them thrown on the road, filling up the ruts, &c. All approaches to nullahs had been sloped 1 in 10, rocks, boulders, and roots of trees had been removed from the roadway, 31 milestones had been fixed, 44 cubic yards of stone retaining wall had been executed, and 2,927 cubic yards of earthwork had been thrown up, in raising the roadway where it passes below the tanks of Hoondikul and Tallabudy. The cost of the

whole work up to the date of this report had been Rs. 8,004-8-0, including contingencies and cost of tools, which amounted to Rs. 550-1-6. This gave an average cost per mile of Rs. 276. When this much had been done the work suddenly stopped owing to an outbreak of cholera. When work was resumed again on 16th May 1877, it was with the view of carrying out the puckha repairs as mentioned above. Though the actual distress from famine was not so apparent on the relief works in the Shorapur district as in the other districts, the works, and especially that of the Yadgherry road, were constantly being suspended on account of outbreaks of cholera of a more or less serious nature, on which occasions the coolies usually left the works altogether, gradually returning as the outbreak wore away. It was probably more famine diarrhœa than real cholera that thus attacked the workpeople. Greater difficulties appear also to have existed in the Shorapur district than in others, as regards the supply of funds to carry on famine relief works, and the supply of grain; the latter was doubtless due, as mentioned in the earlier part of this report, to the greater difficulties of communication, and the district being surrounded by others in a worse condition and also requiring large supplies. There is no reason to suppose that the supply of grain in the Shorapur district was at any time really insufficient, its price went up as high, or higher, than in any other district, but so long as regular payments were made to coolies on famine relief works, there is no evidence to show that they were ever unable to get food for the money they received.

As in the other districts, the rate of wages had to be raised proportionately with the price of grain. This was found to increase most seriously after the first rains had fallen, thus rendering communications more difficult. The highest wages paid on the Yadgherry road were 10½, 7, and 5¼, dubs per man, woman, and child, to which they had risen from 8 dubs, 6 dubs, and 4 dubs, respectively.

A report received from the Divisional Engineer, dated 14th August 1877, describes the amount of work that had been done up to that date, on the puckha repairs of the Yadgherry road. The first ten miles from Shorapur had been put into very good order, up to the 8th mile the crossings of the principal nullahs had been passed, but the work had been indifferently done, the slopes to the nullahs had been insufficiently eased, but this could without difficulty be remedied. When the road had been completed on the same system up to the 15th mile it might be said that the whole distance of 25 miles from Shorapur to Nykul was in good order. From Nykul village to Yadgherry the road runs entirely over deep black cotton soil that required metalling. There is also in this length the crossing of the Beema River, but the Divisional Engineer does not refer to this in his report, although in sloping the approaches done to the river, even if nothing could have been done to the bed of the river itself, a good quantity of earthwork could have been found very suitable for famine relief works.

The Divisional Engineer reported having given instructions for the road to be commenced with from the Yadgherry end working towards Shorapur. At the 10th mile from Shorapur was one of the centres of work. Here on the day of the Divisional Engineer's inspection, 1,816 coolies were at work. Payments were being made on the same system as adopted at Gudugunta in the West Raichur district and Beechal in East Raichur, 1,000 coolies had

lately been transferred to this road from the Shorapur and Lingsugur road. The expenditure up to the 21st Sherivur, or 2nd August 1877, had been as follows :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Previous (cutcha) repairs to road..... | 7,994 | 1 | 10 |
| Present (puckha) do. do. to 21st Sherivur, including tools, &c. | 22,729 | 15 | 8 |

It will be seen that up to the time of the District Engineer's report, the road had cost Rs. 30,000, whilst only about ten miles had really had much work done to it, the next fifteen miles (to Nykul) being, from the nature of the soil, easy to get into good order at trifling cost. There is no doubt, therefore, that the expenditure on the road had been very much in excess of the real value of the work. This is another proof that road work is by no means satisfactory as famine relief work. The work is spread over too long a length of line, and the quantity to do in any one place is too little, except perhaps in those places where the roadway running over black cotton soil requires raising on a bank two or three feet high.

The District Engineer, in letters dated the 7th and 9th of October, reported (in conjunction with the Talukdar) having stopped the work on the Yadgherry road. The Divisional Engineer appeared to think that this was somewhat premature, but I am of opinion that as by this time heavy rains had fallen, it was as well to take steps for the early closing of the relief works, and no reports of extra distress having been caused by the course adopted, appear to have been made. It would have been a safer plan, however, to have gradually reduced the numbers employed on the works by raising the task.

The following table shows the number of coolies employed monthly, the expenditure, &c., &c. :—

TABLE No. 33.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English Date. | Number of persons employed during Month. | Average Number per day. | Expenditure by Public Works Department during Month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officers during Month. | Grand Total. | Average expenditure per day. | Miles of road completed. | Average cost per mile. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahmon 1286... | 9th Dec. 1876. | 11,843½ | 394 | 1,442 4 8 | ..... | 1,442 4 8 | 48 1 2 | | | |
| Isphundar „ | 17th Jan. 1877. | 43,314 | 1,444 | 4,600 3 3 | ..... | 4,600 3 3 | 153 5 5 | | | |
| Furverdi „ | 7th Feb. „... | 12,469 | 402 | 1,469 6 1 | ..... | 1,469 6 1 | 47 6 4 | | | |
| Ardibehest „ | 10th March „... | 718 | 23 | 205 13 4 | ..... | 205 13 4 | 6 10 2 | | | |
| Teer „ | 12th May „... | 39,270 | 1,267 | 4,228 7 0 | ..... | 4,228 7 0 | 136 6 5 | | | |
| Amardad „ | 12th June „... | 67,782 | 2,186 | 9,091 3 1 | ..... | 9,091 8 1 | 293 4 2 | | | |
| Sherivur „ | 13th July „... | 93,419 | 3,014 | 10,677 14 8 | ..... | 10,677 14 8 | 344 7 2 | | | |
| Mehur 1287... | 13th Aug. „... | 68,990 | 2,299 | 7,656 0 5 | ..... | 7,656 0 5 | 255 3 2 | | | |
| Aban „ | 12th Sept. „... | 53,512 | 1,783 | 8,376 9 7 | ..... | 8,376 9 7 | 279 3 6 | | | |
| | | 3,91,317½ | 1,423 | 47,747 14 1 | ..... | 47,747 14 1 | 173 10 0 | 20¾ miles of road side drains excavated.<br>5¼ „ moorum spread and metalled.<br>350½ yards dam constructed with dry stones. | Rs. 1,816-14-6. | Rs. 0-1-11·42. |

The work of reconstructing the road from Shorapur towards Lingsugur as far as the Kistna River, was commenced as a famine relief work on 7th April 1877. The remaining portion of the road, *i. e.*, from Kistna to Lingsugur, was carried on also as a famine relief work in the West Raichur District. There is a certain amount of local traffic on the road, but its most important feature is its forming a link in the main road running throughout the Southern Division from north to south, *i. e.*, from Gulburga *via* Shorapur, Lingsugur, Khanagherry, and so on to Bellary. The work was very suitable for relief, being near Shorapur itself, and absorbing the coolies that had worked on the Bonal channel and Sittakara tank, as well as superfluous coolies from the Shorapur end of the Yadgherry road, and those who objected to go too far from their homes in Shorapur to seek for work.

The road was originally constructed in Colonel Taylor's time, but since the transfer of the district to His Highness' Government no steps seem to have been taken to maintain the road in good order.

In his inspection report, dated 28th August 1877, the Divisional Engineer describes the work as follows:—

From Lingsugur the road is thirty miles to the Lingsugur gate in the fortifications of Shorapur, six miles of which are on the Shorapur side of the Kistna. From Shorapur to the 28th milestone from Lingsugur the soil is red and the surface hard and good. Side drains had been excavated, and slopes to nullahs made easy. From the 28th mile to 27½ the surface soil is stiff clay, river sand is procurable and does very well when spread in a thin layer on the road. From 27½ to 25 miles, metal had been put on and covered with gravel, the surface appearing to be hard and good. From this point (Davapur) to the river, side drains had been excavated, but the metalling was not completed. On the whole he considered that the work had proceeded satisfactorily. The District Engineer anticipated that in a month and a half the whole length would be metalled. At Davapur was the work-centre, and good sanitary arrangements with latrines, &c., had been made here. The bazaars were amply supplied with grain, but the police force was insufficient. The original estimate for the work was Rs. 7,994, but up to the month of Sherivur (July 1877) it had cost Rs. 38,239. The coolies at work numbered 4,194 on the 17th August, and he considered them to have a worse appearance on this road than those on the road to Yadgherry.

The work on the Lingsugur road was stopped at the same time as that on the Yadgherry road; at the time there were 2,800 coolies employed, and although no reports were received of any severe distress having been caused by such a sudden stoppage of the works whilst so many people were engaged on them, there is no doubt that their dismissal was rather abrupt, and it would have been more judicious to have gradually induced them to leave by raising the task work from time to time. When the work was stopped the expenditure had reached Rs. 66,999-9-11, representing Rs. 7,474 per mile, a very large sum indeed to expend on road work, so that the work can only be considered successful when the large numbers of coolies it afforded relief to is taken into consideration.

The following table gives the number employed, monthly expenditure, &c. :—

TABLE No. 34.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English Date. | Number of persons employed during Month. | Average number per day. | Expenditure by Public Works Department during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officer during Month. | Grand Total. | Average expenditure per day. | Miles of road completed. | Average cost per mile. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Ardibehest 1286 .. | 10th March 1877... | 527 | 17 | 54 12 8 | ..... | 54 12 8 | 1 12 3 | Preliminary repairs 12 miles. | Rs. 300 | |
| Khurdad „ ... | 10th April „ ... | 12,603 | 394 | 1,260 12 1 | ..... | 1,260 12 1 | 39 6 4 | | | |
| Teer „ ... | 12th May „ ... | 45,640 | 1,471 | 4,775 2 7 | ..... | 4,775 2 7 | 154 0 7 | | | |
| Amardad „ ... | 12th June „ ... | 1,12,304 | 3,622 | 15,239 8 5 | ..... | 15,239 8 5 | 491 9 6 | | | |
| Sherivur „ ... | 13th July „ ... | 1,66,262 | 5,363 | 22,617 13 6 | ..... | 22,617 13 6 | 729 9 9 | | | |
| Mehur 1287... | 13th August „ ... | 1,18,958 | 3,965 | 12,499 10 1 | ..... | 12,499 10 1 | 417 10 5 | | | |
| Aban „ ... | 12th Sept. „ ... | 71,276 | 2,375 | 10,531 14 7 | ..... | 10,531 14 7 | 351 1 0 | Puckha repairs 10½ miles. | | |
| | | 5,27,570 | 2,442 | 66,979 9 11 | ..... | 66,979 9 11 | 310 1 5 | | | |

Later on in the famine season, when, owing to the failure of the early rains of 1877, the numbers on famine relief works were rapidly increasing instead of diminishing, and the Yadgherry and Lingsugur road works were drawing to completion, and therefore could accommodate no more labourers, sanction was given by the Sudder Committee to commence constructing a puckha road from Shorapur to Gulburga, sanction being given at the same time to the portions in both the Shorapur and Gulburga districts.

Work was not, however, commenced in the Shorapur district till 14th Dâe (2nd November 1877), and it was only continued for six days. It was in fact scarcely necessary to have started it at all, so close to the time when all famine relief works were to be discontinued.

The following table gives all particulars :—

TABLE No. 35.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English date. | No. of persons employed during month. | Average No. per day. | Expenditure by P. W. D. during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officers during month. | Grand Total. | Average expenditure per day. | Miles of road completed. | Average cost per mile. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | yds. | Rs. a. p. | |
| Dâe 1287 ... | 10th Nov. 1877 .. | 310 | 51 | 74 6 7 | ..... | 74 6 7 | 12 6 5 | 72½ | 1,806 6 5 | Rs. 0-3-10·08. |
| | | 310 | 51 | 74 6 7 | ..... | 74 6 7 | 12 6 5 | | | |

As mentioned under the head of the Yadgherry Road, an estimate was also sanctioned for the repairs of the tank at Nykul, and orders were given to put it in hand as a famine relief work.

The amount of the estimate was Rs. 3,876, but only a sum of Rs. 361-4-11 was actually expended, as the Talukdar did not approve of the work going on. The estimate had been prepared some two or three years previously, but in the monsoon of 1876 there had been suffi-

cient rain in the locality to breach the tank, (the estimate having only provided for restoring and raising the bund); before, therefore, the work is again taken in hand a fresh estimate must be prepared, providing the tank with a longer Calingulah and raising the bund to a height of six feet above its crest.

TABLE No. 36.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English date. | No. of persons employed during month. | Average No. per day. | Expenditure by Public Works Department during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officers during month. | Grand Total. | Average expenditure per day. | Quantity of work done. | Average cost of work per cubic yard. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | C. yards | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Bahmon 1286 ..... | 9th Dec. 1876 ... | 3,513 | 117 | 339 9 7 | ..... | 339 9 7 | 11 5 1 | 1,313¾ earth work. | 0 4 1·6 | 0 1 6·56 |
| | | 3,513 | 117 | 339 9 7 | ..... | 339 9 7 | 11 5 1 | | | |

In addition to the above works certain works were undertaken in the Shorapur district and supervised by the Public Works Department, in connection with the relief house. They were—

Repairs of road in Rungumpett, (part of the first and second mile of the Yadgherry road).

Metalling and raising road through the town of Shorapur.

Repairing Gulburga road and preparing a site for a new jail.

Though supervised by the District Engineer, the details of these works were under the Municipal inspector, and the supervisor attached to the Military Engineering Department stationed at Shorapur. The following table shows the expenditure and the number of coolies relieved :—

TABLE No. 37.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English date. | Number of persons employed during month. | Average Number per day. | Expenditure by Public Works Department during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officers during month. | Grand Total. | Average expenditure per day. | Miles of road completed. | Average cost per mile. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REPAIRS OF ROAD IN RUNGUMPETT (PART OF 1ST & 2ND MILE YADGHERRY ROAD.) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | | Rs. a. p. | Yds. | Rs. a. p. | |
| 18th Teer to 31st Amardad 1286. | 29th May to 12th July 1877. | 10,202 | 227 | 991 10 0 | ..... | 994 10 0 | 22 0 6 | 993½ | 1,756 15 7 | 0 1 |
| | | 10,202 | 227 | 991 10 0 | ..... | 994 10 0 | 22 0 6 | | | |
| REPAIRS OF GULBURGA ROAD (IN CONNECTION WITH POOR HOUSE). | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Sherivur 1286 ..... | 13th July 1877. | 13,505 | 435 | 1,692 11 8 | ..... | 1,692 11 8 | 54 9 8 | 1314 | 2,109 7 8 | 0 1 8· |
| Mehur 1287..... | 13th Aug. „ ... | 20,890½ | 696 | 1,998 13 9 | ..... | 1,998 13 9 | 66 10 0 | | | |
| | | 34,395½ | 564 | 3,691 9 5 | ..... | 3,691 9 5 | 60 8 3 | | | |
| PREPARING A SITE FOR NEW JAIL. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amardad 1286..... | 12th June 1877. | 174 | 5 | 26 14 10 | ..... | 26 14 10 | 0 13 11 | ... | ... | 0 2 5·7 |
| | | 174 | 5 | 26 14 10 | ..... | 26 14 10 | 0 13 11 | | | |

The following table is an abstract of expenditure, &c., on all the famine relief works that were carried out in the Shorapur district :—

TABLE No. 38.

| Name of Work. | Total Number of Coolies employed. | Average per day. | Total expenditure. | Average expenditure per day. | Average cost per Coolie per day. | No. of days in progress. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bonal channel ..... | 5,414 | 90 | 623 2 8 | 10 6 2 | 0 1 10·09 | 60 | Relief works in the Shorapur district were commenced on 8th January 1877 and closed on 11th October 1877, total 237 days, deducting one day per week. |
| Sittakara tank ..... | 4,120 | 68 | 521 6 1 | 8 11 0 | 0 2 0·29 | 60 | |
| Yadgherry road ..... | 3,91,317 | 1,423 | 47,747 14 1 | 173 10 0 | 0 1 11·42 | 275 | |
| Lingsugur road ..... | 5,27,570 | 2,442 | 66,979 9 11 | 310 1 5 | 0 2 0·37 | 216 | |
| Gulburga road ..... | 310 | 51 | 74 6 7 | 12 6 5 | 0 3 10·08 | 6 | |
| Nykul tank ..... | 3,513 | 117 | 339 9 7 | 11 5 1 | 0 1 6·56 | 30 | |
| Repairs of road in Rungumpett ..... | 10,202 | 227 | 991 10 0 | 22 0 7 | 0 1 6·66 | 45 | |
| Repairing Gulburga road. | 34,395½ | 564 | 3,691 9 5 | 60 8 3 | 0 1 0·86 | 61 | |
| Preparing site for new jail. | 174 | 5 | 26 14 10 | 0 13 11 | 0 2 5·71 | 31 | |
| | 9,77,015½ | 4,122 | 1,20,996 3 2 | 510 8 6 | 0 1 11·77 | 784 | |

The organization of famine relief works in this district was by no means so good as it might have been. In a district where actual famine was not very severe, and where the number of coolies never became so great as that the works in hand could not suffice to afford them sufficient relief, a better return for the money expended ought to have been shown.

# The Gulburga District.

THE district of Gulburga lies north of the East Raichur district, its southern boundary being the river Kistna and its western the river Bheema (dividing it from the district of Shorapur). The districts of Nuldrug and Mayduck bound it on the north and east respectively. The head-quarters of the district are at Gulburga, where also the Sudder Talukdar, Divisional Engineer, and principal officers of the Southern Division reside. The district is divided into six taluks, namely, Gulburga, Mahagaon, Gurmutgul, Chincholi, Seydem and Kodungul.

The area of the district is 3,456 square miles. The number of square miles under cultivation is 278·9, of which 263 square miles are dry cultivation and 15·8 square miles wet. The nature of the country differs little from that of the rest of the southern division. Black cotton soil predominates, varied with masses of weather-worn granite and veins of trap. In the south and south-eastern portion of the district a fine limestone belonging to the Kurnul series is abundant, and exceedingly useful for building purposes.

There are few tanks of importance, and, as is the case throughout the southern division, those that there are can only be depended on for filling when exceptional monsoons or unusually heavy local showers are experienced. The population is estimated at 1,98,023, or 57 per square mile, or 712 per square mile of cultivated ground.

The town of Gulburga itself was, when the capital of the Deccan some 500 years ago, as its remains indicate, an extensive and flourishing city, for many years however of modern times it had been a town of little importance beyond such as it received from the annual "Urus" in memory of Khoja Bunda Nawaz, whose remains are buried under a large dome, that stands conspicuous from numerous others in the old town, and to whose grave thousands of pilgrims yearly flock at the annual celebration. The town has lately become of greater commercial importance since the construction of the G. I. P. Railway. For about five years, previous to the opening of His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, it was the station whence passengers proceeded by road to Hyderabad. Aided no doubt by the opening of railway communication to Hyderabad as well as to Bombay and Madras, and being the central spot for the trade of a large district, it has since then increased in importance, and doubtless on the completion of the repairs to the large tank at Bosgah (some six miles north of Gulburga), which, having been partly carried out as a famine relief work, will be fully described in this report, it will continue to increase in prosperity and to attract commerce and population.

It is difficult to say that famine prevailed more in any one portion of the district than in others. The distress throughout the district was never so great as in those of East

and West Raichur, or even in Shorapur. Those really famine-stricken apparently found their way to Gulburga itself, and it was only in the neighbourhood of this town that it was found necessary to keep open famine relief works.

The rainfall in the district has during the last years, according to the gauges kept by the Revenue authorities, been as follows :—

TABLE No. 39.

| Fusli. | English. | Rainfall. |
|---|---|---|
| 1279 | 1869 | 4·52 |
| 1280 | 1870 | 4·57 |
| 1281 | 1871 | 12·95 |
| 1282 | 1872 | 2·53 |
| 1283 | 1873 | 10·28 |
| 1284 | 1874 | 37·82 |
| 1285 | 1875 | 3·8 |
| 1286 | 1876 | 13·30 |
| 1287 | 1877 | 24·95 |

This gives an average annual rainfall of 12·75, which is probably a good deal below the mark. During 1875 and 1876 the gauges kept by the Public Works Department have registered :—

TABLE No. 40.

| Months. | 1874. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January ..... | 10·79 Average by civil authorities gauges in 7 years. | ..... | ..... | ·20 |
| February ..... | | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| March ..... | | ..... | ·79½ | ·31 |
| April ..... | | ..... | ·22 | 1·60 |
| May ..... | | ..... | ·03 | 0·76 |
| June ..... | | ..... | 3·84 | 5·46 |
| July ..... | | 5·60 | 2·35 | 1·04 |
| August ..... | | 7·09 | 2·26 | 3·39 |
| September ..... | | 1·47 | 2·61 | 9·11 |
| October ..... | | 2·41 | ·28 | ..... |
| November ..... | | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| December ..... | | ·66 | ..... | ..... |
| Total... | ..... | 17·23 | 12·38½ | ..... |

If the average for seven years given by the civil authorities gauges were correct, the rainfalls in the Gulburga district were in both the years 1875 and 1876 well above that average, but for reasons already given dependence cannot be put upon them. In 1875, allowing for the early months in which no register was kept by the Public Works Department, the total rainfall may be taken at about 20 inches, which is certainly not a very low one. In this year the fall of 5·60 in July was well distributed throughout the month in small showers. That of August (7·09) contained three heavy showers averaging 1·50 inches each, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of the month. The quantities in September and October were small, though a shower of ·98 on the 21st October must have been beneficial. In November and December very little fell, but a shower of ·47 on the 9th December must have done some good. With the good fall in the end of August, the effects of which were to some extent maintained by the subsequent falls, the total rainfall of the year should have sufficed to ward off famine had it been followed by a fall equally or nearly as good in 1876. In the latter year the total fall of 12·38 was distributed over eight months, no fall in one month exceeded 3·84, and that was in June, quite early in the rainy season. To the fact that the falls in the following months were so small, and that there was never any good downpour at one time, may be attributed the failure of the dry crops and the distress that existed.

The prices of grain in the district at the commencement of February 1877, when distress began to be severely felt, averaged—

TABLE No. 41.

| | Months of Furverdi, Ardibehest, Khurdad, 7th February to 11th May. | Month of Teer, 12th May to 11th June. | Month of Amardad, 12th June to 12th July. | Month of Sherivur, 13th July to 13th August. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In seers | per Halli Sicca | Rupee. |
| Rice ..... | $6\frac{7}{8}$ | $5\frac{3}{4}$ | $5\frac{3}{4}$ | $3\frac{3}{4}$ |
| White Jowari ..... | $9\frac{3}{4}$ | $7\frac{3}{4}$ | $6\frac{3}{16}$ | $5\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Yellow do. ..... | 10 | $7\frac{13}{16}$ | $7\frac{5}{16}$ | 6 |

The above rates are taken from the Jareedah. I am unable to give the rates that prevailed in the previous year, or the average prices, but they may be taken as almost the same as those already given for East Raichur. Although in the Gulburga district distress was not apparent so early as in the Raichurs, serious attention was called to the state of affairs when the time for the annual "Urus" was approaching. This festival was due early in December 1876, and it became evident that if the usual large crowds were to assemble, there would be great scarcity of water for their supply, as well as a drain on the resources of the grain and provision sellers. Added to these was the fear of sickness breaking out, as cholera had for some months shown itself here and there throughout the southern division. His Highness' Government most wisely endeavoured to check these evils by stopping the annua

public holidays given for the "Urus," and thus prevented large numbers of people from proceeding to Gulburga from Hyderabad, and in consequence the festival was very poorly attended. The Government also sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 4,636 for clearing out and deepening wells, and fifteen wells were thus improved under the supervision of the Public Works Department officers, most of the work being done by local famine coolies.

On the 28th November 1876, the Divisional Engineer was instructed that as Government had sanctioned the estimate for the restoration of the Bosgah tank amounting to Rs. 68,745, and as the work would find employment for many people, it could be commenced with at once.

The work on the Bosgah tank itself and on the other tanks and channels forming part of the Bosgah project was in fact found sufficient to provide the required relief throughout nearly the whole time the famine lasted. With the exception of the wells previously alluded to and a few smaller works at Shahabad and Gulburga, the only other important work started as famine relief work was the road between Gulburga and Shorapur, but this was commenced towards the end of the famine, and the relief it afforded was not required for long.

The Bosgah tank is situated some four miles north-west of Gulburga. The date of its construction is unknown, but from the breadth of the old bund, the flatness of the outer slope, and the regularity and care with which the revetment, consisting throughout of roughly dressed stone, is laid, it apparently dates from a time when labour was cheap and expenditure on useful works unstinted, and probably was constructed in the time of the Bhaminy dynasty, previous to their migration to Beeder. High ground on the north and south sides of a valley forms a natural basin, only needing the bund of 2,195 feet long to form a tank, 367 acres in area when full, and having an average depth of 21 feet. The tank stored water from a drainage area of 34 square miles. It has, however, been breached from a period of which there is no record, and a large nullah that is almost perennial now runs through the northern end of the bund. From the indications that are left there is no doubt that the original calingulah or waste weir was not of sufficient length to discharge all the surplus water after exceptional rainfall. Traces exist of an old channel that leads from the Bosgah tank, filling several small tanks on its way, a distance of seven and a half miles, to the fort and town of Gulburga, a tank lying under the walls of the former having apparently been kept filled by it. The Bosgah tank had been visited from time to time by engineers of both the British and His Highness' services, and there appeared to be no insurmountable difficulties to encounter in order to restore it to its former state, and the advantages of doing so, both as regards the large increase of revenue that could be derived, and the great importance of the tank as a source of constant supply for the fort, town, and neighbourhood of Gulburga, were so obvious as to be beyond discussion.

The chief difficulty in the way of successful restoration lies in providing sufficient length of calingulah to guard against a future breach, and to provide this it is necessary to cut a considerable distance into the slope of the high ground on the north side, and also to provide a channel sufficiently wide to carry off the water discharged by the calingulah, in a

direction that will prevent its injuring the outer slope of the bund. The fact that the calingulah must commence just at the end of the new work with which the breach will be filled, adds of course considerably to this difficulty, still there is no doubt that with good supervision a safe and sound work can be accomplished.

So long ago as 24th March 1874, plans and estimates for restoring the Bosgah tank, the other tanks supplied by it, and the channel supplying them, as well as an entirely new tank to catch the surplus water from the channel when the other tanks are full, were submitted by the District Engineer of Gulburga. Some consideration, involving time and correspondence, was of course necessary on these plans and estimates, and they were not submitted to Government for sanction till 25th February 1876, and the sanction of Government was, as previously stated, given to them in December 1876, when the work became available, as well as being very suitable, for famine relief work. The tanks to be filled from the Bosgah tank are called in the estimates tanks Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, the last, or No. 9 tank, being the new one intended to catch the surplus water from the supply channel.

Part of the estimate consisted of raising the old bund to what was probably its former height, and this involved earthwork to the amount of 96,446 cubic yards. On this portion work was commenced soon after the instructions above alluded to were sent from the Central Office.

On the 30th December work was interfered with by the outbreak of a severe type of small-pox amongst the coolies, and the Divisional Engineer asked that a doctor from Hyderabad might be sent to reside and supply remedies on the works. The camp for some days was broken up, and the sickness seems shortly afterwards to have died out.

The same difficulties had to be encountered as regards selection of coolies, payments and task work, as were met with on all famine works when first started. On the 6th March 1877, the Divisional Engineer reported that whereas the rate allowed for earthwork was in the estimate 10 cubic yards per rupee, it was found that only 2·71 cubic yards per rupee had been actually done. He recommended the imposition of task work. In reply to this he was referred to the new rules which had then just been issued, and which fully provided for the task work system.

By March 1877 the work of raising the old bund of the Bosgah tank was nearly completed, and work was commenced on the No. 9 tank. This is situated near the town of Gulburga, and was very suitable for relief work, as it consisted of raising an entirely new bank, some 1,650 feet long and 34 feet high in centre, affording 86,432 cubic yards of earthwork, and being capable of accommodating 1,000 workpeople at work at one time.

For the remainder of the time that famine relief works were carried on, this No. 9 tank was the principal work in the Gulburga district.

On the 20th March the Divisional Engineer reported that the estimate for the whole Bosgah project provided for earthwork to the amount of Rs. 26,818, that up to date Rs. 24,258 had been spent, and that with the balance left of Rs. 2,560, the closing of the breach

in the Bosgah tank itself, as well as about two-thirds of the earthwork in the No. 9 tank, had to be done; he estimated that Rs. 47,048 would still be required to complete the earthwork alone. The coolies were being paid on the task system, but they turned out a very small quantity of work, the consequence being that the payment they received was barely sufficient to find them half a meal, he also reported that cholera had broken out in the camp, and that the coolies were deserting the work, and going away into other parts of the country. Much trouble was also experienced with the old and infirm people who came to the works, no task could be got out of them, and their payment under these circumstances was raising very much the cost of the work. Ultimately the establishment of a relief house at Gulburga relieved the works of the old and infirm. On April 2nd the Sudder Committee sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 75,000 on earthwork only for the Bosgah tank, to be carried out as famine relief work, leaving the masonry to be done by the Public Works Department, as an ordinary work, either by contract or in any way that might be approved by the Public Works officers. The Divisional Engineer, in his letter requesting sanction to an additional sum for earthwork, had pointed out the urgency of filling the large breach in the Bosgah tank at once, so as to render the tank available for the approaching monsoons, but as by the end of March no steps had been taken towards filling this breach, it was deemed advisable to let it stand over for another season, as the quantity of earthwork required for the breach was large, famine labour uncertain, and any fresh coming down the main feeder during April or May, a by no means uncommon occurrence, might find the earthwork only partly done, and washing over it would entirely destroy it, and cause thereby considerable pecuniary loss.

On the 3rd April the Divisional Engineer reported the result of the imposition of task work in accordance with the rules issued by the Sudder Committee. The rate allowed in the rules for earthwork was 8·8 cubic yards per rupee, but power was left to Divisional and District Engineers to modify this task to suit circumstances, such as distressed state of coolies, length of lead, or height of lift of material, &c. At first the coolies on the Bosgah works refused altogether to take task work, and struck; on the task being reduced a few returned, but when they found they were only paid for the actual amount of work they turned out, they again left, and no work was done at all for twenty-five days. The coolies for the most part went about begging, and at this time their numbers were much reduced by cholera; most of them being British subjects wandered away, and most probably returned to their own districts. At this time, too, complaints arose on the part of the Public Works officers against the Revenue authorities, whom they accused of interfering unduly with their (Public Works officers) duties on the works, the fact being that at the first commencement of work, in accordance with the new rules, misunderstandings as to the respective duties of the two departments arose, and there was a tendency on the part of the Civil officers to take the part of the coolies against the Public Works officers in the matter of task work.

In the beginning of April, the Famine Relief Committee sanctioned Rs. 20,000 for a relief house at Gulburga, and this was at once found to relieve the works of many old and infirm people. Coolies had by the 12th April again assembled at the No. 9 tank, finding that they could only get work by submitting to the task

system. They were tasked at six cubic yards per rupee, but very soon struck work again. The Divisional Engineer then reduced the task to five cubic yards, and at this rate, including the cost of time-keepers, overseers, and all contingent expenses, the work was costing 3·82 cubic yards per rupee. This was eventually found to be as much work as could be got from the coolies on soft earth, whilst in excavating the channel leading to the No. 9 tank, in which a good deal of moorum soil was encountered, 4 cubic yards per rupee, or including all contingencies 3·05 yards was the limit.

After my visit to Gulburga on 22nd April and following days, I reported to the Sudder Committee much to the same effect as has been stated above, and added that had the coolies who were at work on the Bosgah tank itself not struck work when task work was exacted, the filling of the breach could have been accomplished before the setting in of the monsoon. As it was I did not consider that the strike of the coolies materially affected the distress prevailing, as those really in distress soon found their way to the No. 9 tank and were willing to take work at any price. On inspecting the work at the No. 9 tank on the 23rd April, I reported to the effect, that arriving there at a quarter past five in the evening I found all the coolies assembled for payment. Though the system adopted was not quite in accordance with the rules, owing to the want of printed forms, it appeared to work very satisfactorily, and to need only a few modifications to prove quite as efficient, whilst more rapid and convenient, than the system laid down in the rules. The following shows briefly the system adopted, including the necessary modifications :—

The coolies were assembled in gangs, each gang in single file, one gang behind the other, with a space of two or three yards between. The karkoons with the assistance of the maistries and mucaddums were responsible that no coolies were in the gangs who had not been at work. The Public Works supervisor went round to each gang in turn, accompanied by the karkoons and a writer, each coolie in turn showed the supervisor the ticket he had received from the civil officer, entitling him to be employed on famine relief work. The karkoons referred to their lists and told the supervisor whether such coolie had been at work, and whether he was to receive full or part-payment. The supervisor entered the number of each coolie and the payment due to him in a printed form, denominated Form C. Each of these forms held some forty names, and on filling one the supervisor handed it to the writer who accompanied him, who copied it on the duplicate leaf attached, and handed it to the Revenue officer, who followed the course of the supervisor round the gangs, and paid each coolie in accordance with the form. Each form could afterwards be copied in Persian for record in the Revenue Officer's office, whilst the duplicate made by the writer was kept by the Public Works official.

On the occasion of my inspection seven hundred coolies were at work, and the whole of the payments were disposed of under an hour. The main feature in the system consisted in no coolie leaving his place until all the payments were over : this did away with the necessity of issuing a separate ticket to each coolie, and no coolie could be overlooked, or paid more than once. The system of issuing single tickets had been tried and found very inconvenient, especially when a high wind was blowing, when tickets would frequently be blown away,

causing much confusion. On the following morning I again visited the work, and at ten minutes to 8 found it in full swing. The District Engineer stated that work usually commenced at 7 o'clock, and that by 9 o'clock the full complement had generally arrived. The physique of the people appeared to be *above* the average of even non-famine times, but this was in some measure accounted for by the fact that those at work were mostly the non-cultivating and non-labouring classes, who on account of high prices were glad to earn what wages they could get, but who were in appearance and dress more prosperous-looking than the common coolies of the fields. The relief house also had drawn away most of those in extreme distress. It was easily apparent that the task that had been set the coolies (five cubic yards per rupee) was less than they could easily be got to do by a little pressure; the men were working hard at excavating, and the women were in most cases carrying two baskets of earth on their heads, with a lead on an average of seventy yards; there was little appearance of destitution or distress. Many of the women and girls had silver and small gold ornaments on their persons. Several women were pointed out as the wives of bearers or sepoys whose husbands being in employ had means enough of subsistence, and these women were mostly possessed of ornaments. There was not a single case of sickness on the works on this day (April 24th), the outbreaks of small-pox and cholera reported by the Divisional Engineer in previous months having apparently died out. A dresser under the orders of the district doctor of Gulburga was in attendance at the works. Sufficient attention had not, however, been paid to the rules regarding sanitary measures and the construction of latrines: necessary directions were given on these points to the Public Works officers and to the police guard. Several old men and women who had come to the works, evidently to remain with their families, were employed in breaking clods of earth on the tank, and this employment seemed very suitable for them.

I recommended more discretion on the part of the civil authorities as regarded the selection of persons fit for employment on relief works, as the fact of women wearing ornaments showed a disregard of Rule 10 in the Code. From a professional point of view I was able to report very favourably of the work, the tank was all new work, and it was being raised in layers of one and a half or two feet thick, the coolies trod it down well as they passed over it, and all lumps were broken up. The bund gave promise of being, when completed, very solid and substantial.

From the appearance of the people, their independence, and the fact of the ornaments, it did not appear that if the works were stopped there would be much increase in the real distress prevailing in Gulburga and its neighbourhood, beyond what could be met by the relief house. It was, however, well to continue the work, as it afforded a means of keeping about 1,000 people healthy and well-fed, and any increase of the distress then prevailing that might arise during the remainder of the hot season, could at once be met by a well organised relief work such as this. Too much leniency I think was shown in the task demanded from the coolies, and the civil authorities exercised too little discretion in issuing tickets admitting people to famine relief works, a proof of which existed in the fact that, whereas they had issued altogether over 1,500 tickets, the greatest number that had up to that date been engaged

on the works in one day had only slightly exceeded 700, showing that quite half the number were not compelled to go daily to the works to earn their food.

On the 9th May the Divisional Engineer reported that the work on No. 9 tank continued to progress favourably, and spoke well of Mr. Brandt, the Public Works officer in charge. The Civil and Public Works officers were working very well together. A few cases of cholera had been reported.

On the 21st June the Divisional Engineer forwarded a letter from the District Engineer, who pointed out, that although a fair quantity of rain had fallen, the coolies would not return to their fields, but, on the contrary, were coming in greater numbers to the work, he urged that a heavy task should be imposed, and also that Government should give some assistance to the ryots, who were very poor, to aid them in purchasing cattle, &c.

The rain spoken of by the Divisional Engineer in his letter was the first of the monsoon, which, although it appeared to break fairly, held off during the months of July and August, necessitating the continuance of relief works through those months, the distress of course increasing as time went on.

As the work on the Bosgah project, as far as the earthwork was concerned, was nearly completed, there being only about a week's work left according to the Divisional Engineer's report on the 23rd July, it was decided by the Sudder Committee, on the recommendations of the Sudder Talukdar and the Divisional Engineer, to commence work on the road between Gulburga and Shorapur: of this road twenty miles belong to the Gulburga district and the remaining forty to that of Shorapur.

The District Engineer had also complained of the great influx of coolies from the West Raichur and Shorapur districts, and the impossibility of finding suitable work for them on the Bosgah project. He was instructed to act in accordance with the Sudder Talukdar's orders, as to rejecting these people or finding them work, and it was pointed out that if relief could be provided for them in the Gulburga district, the districts of West Raichur and Shorapur would be greatly assisted thereby, as severe distress was known to prevail in those parts. A sum of Rs. 49,600 was sanctioned by the committee for the Gulburga and Shorapur road, being at the rate of Rs. 800 per mile for sixty-two miles, and this work, after the completion of the Bosgah work, was found sufficient to employ the coolies that still remained after the latter work was over, in addition to those that had come in from the other districts. Some work, however, still remained on the Bosgah scheme, the channel from the large tank to feed the line of tanks ending with No. 9 had still to be excavated, and there was earthwork still to be done to tanks Nos. 3, 4 and 5. These, however, were all small works and unsuitable for famine relief, as they could not afford room for considerable bodies of people at once. The channel was partly excavated in connection with the No. 9 tank work, but rock was soon met with along the line that had been set out, and rock excavation being totally unsuited for famine coolies, the work was left to be completed as an ordinary public work. No work appears to have been done to the small tanks Nos. 3, 4 and 5. No. 6 tank will be mentioned further on as having been carried on in connection with the relief house.

The following table shows the expenditure and number of coolies employed on the Bosgah project, whilst carried on as a famine relief work :—

TABLE No. 42.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English Date. | Number of persons employed during month. | Average Number per day. | Expenditure by P. W. D. during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officers during month. | Grand Total. | Average expenditure per day. | Quantity of work done. | Average cost of work. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Behman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876... | 37,636½ | 1,254 | 5,719 12 3 | ..... | 5,719 12 3 | 190 2 6 | | | |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877... | 69,276½ | 2,309 | 10,686 4 2 | ..... | 10,686 4 2 | 356 3 4 | | | |
| Furverdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ ... | 67,200 | 2,167 | 10,098 15 6 | ..... | 10,098 15 6 | 325 12 4 | | | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 10th March „ ... | 1,185 | 88 | 154 10 4 | 22 9 0 | 177 3 4 | 5 11 5 | | | |
| Khurdad „ ... | 10th April „ ... | 28,287 | 885 | 3,298 4 5 | 147 14 9 | 3,446 3 2 | 107 11 1 | | | |
| Teer „ ... | 12th May „ ... | 72,525 | 2,339 | 7,096 3 8 | 155 4 6 | 7,251 8 2 | 233 14 8 | | | |
| Amardad „ ... | 12th June „ ... | 1,15,218 | 3,716 | 10,838 5 3 | 322 5 8 | 11,160 10 11 | 360 0 4 | | | |
| Sherivur „ ... | 13th July „ ... | 96,774 | 3,125 | 8,634 8 8 | 310 14 6 | 8,945 7 2 | 288 9 0 | | | |
| Meher 1287 ... | 13th Aug. „ ... | 31,843 | 1,044 | 3,411 0 6 | 237 8 0 | 3,648 8 6 | 121 9 10 | | | |
| Aban „ ... | 12th Sept. „ ... | 13,261 | 442 | 1,630 3 9 | 275 0 0 | 1,905 3 9 | 63 8 1 | | | |
| Azur „ ... | 12th Oct. „ ... | 2,967 | 102 | 603 18 3 | 199 0 9 | 802 14 0 | 27 10 11 | | | |
| | | 5,35,673 | 1,594 | 62,172 1 9 | 1,670 9 2 | 63,842 10 11 | 190 0 2 | 115,402 c. yards earth-work. | 8 annas 10·2 pies. | 1 anna 10·81 pies. |

*Road from Gulburga to Shorapur, as far as banks of Bheema River at Ferozabad.*— The work was started on 4th August 1877 and continued till all famine relief works were closed on the 30th October 1877. It requires no particular remark, and no special reports were sent in concerning it. It served as a wind-up to the famine works in the district, and was available for the employment of coolies, who after the rains commenced could not at once obtain work in the fields, or could not be induced immediately to seek for it, and also for those who had wandered from distant parts to seek relief. The table will show the number of coolies employed, expenditure, &c.

On January 15th, 1878, I passed over this road and observed the following to have been the amount of work done. A track had been marked out by roughly cut side drains from Ferozabad to about two miles beyond Purvatabad, some ten miles in all. From this point to Gulburga (eight miles), the bulk of the work had evidently been carried on, except for about a mile. No actual roadway had been formed, but moorum had been collected in heaps at the sides of the road. The line of road is a difficult one, being over black cotton soil, and constantly crossed by small nullahs, over which it will be necessary to build culverts or small bridges, if the road is ever to be kept passable at all seasons ; crossings to some of these nullahs had been made by paving them with round stones 3" or 4" in diameter, but such work will be of little use when once the rains have set in. There are many places along the road where boulders of trap appear above the surface, and in most cases these must be blasted,

To make a good road from Gulburga to Ferozabad would doubtless be an expensive work, as the roadway must be raised over the black cotton soil, and the masonry works must be very numerous. Between Purvatabad and Ferozabad, river sand from the Bheema river, parallel to which the road runs, could doubtless be utilised for the road surface. It may be remarked that the cultivation at the time of my journey over the road (January 15, 1878,) appeared to have been most successful; the country on both sides of the road was a vast expanse of green, the cholum showed exceedingly fine ears, and the stalks were strong and healthy; all traces of famine seemed to have disappeared.

*Table showing number of Coolies, Expenditure, &c., on road from Gulburga to Ferozabad.*

TABLE NO. 43.

| Fusli Months. | Corresponding English Date. | No. of persons employed during month. | Average No. per day. | Expenditure by P. W. D. during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officer during month. | Grand Total. | Average expenditure per day. | Miles of road completed. | Average cost per mile. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Sherivur 1286..... | 13th July 1877... | 23,508 | 758 | 2,082 8 2 | 21 8 8 | 2,104 0 10 | 67 13 11 | 15 miles. | Rs. 790. | 1 anna 7·6 pies. |
| Meher 1287..... | 13th Aug. „ ... | 54,368 | 1,812 | 5,080 10 4 | 26 5 0 | 5,106 15 4 | 170 3 8 | | | |
| Aban „ ..... | 12th Sept. „ ... | 29,887 | 996 | 3,097 15 1 | 307 5 6 | 3,405 4 7 | 113 8 2 | | | |
| Azur „ ..... | 12th Oct. „ ... | 8,423 | 290 | 987 1 2 | 154 8 0 | 1,141 10 1 | 39 5 10 | | | |
| Daye „ ..... | 10th Nov. „ ... | ..... | ... | ..... | 97 8 0 | 97 8 0 | 3 5 9 | | | |
| | | 1,16,186 | 968 | 11,248 8 8 | 607 3 2 | 11,855 6 10 | 98 12 9 | | | |

The work was supervised by Mr. Brandt, Supervisor.

*No. 6 Tank, Bosgah Project.*

This was carried out in connection with the relief house. On July 16th, 1877, I inspected the work, and found about 1,400 people employed. Able-bodied people applying at the relief house were sent here, where they were employed on task work; the task and the pay being less than on ordinary famine relief works, 3 cubic yards of earthwork per rupee were obtained, and the work appeared to be going on very satisfactorily.

*Table showing number of Coolies employed and Expenditure on No. 6 Tank Bosgah Project.*

TABLE NO. 44.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English Date. | No. of persons employed during month. | Average No. per day. | Expenditure by Public Works Department during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officers during month. | Grand Total. | Average expenditure per day. | Quantity of work done. | Average cost of work. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Teer 1286..... | 12th May 1877 ... | ... | ... | ... | 147 3 9 | 147 3 9 | 4 11 11 | ... | ... | 1 anna 6·98 pies. |
| Amardad „ ... | 12th June „ ... | 12,079 | 389 | 1,183 12 11 | 199 10 0 | 1,383 6 11 | 44 10 0 | ... | ... | |
| Sherivur „ ... | 13th July „ ... | 30,768 | 992 | 2,566 7 1 | 139 15 9 | 2,706 6 10 | 87 4 10 | ... | ... | |
| | | 42,847 | 691 | 3,750 4 0 | 486 13 6 | 4,237 1 6 | 68 5 5 | | | |

The work was supervised by Mr. Brandt. Besides the works mentioned in this report, a few others were carried on by order of the Talukdar at Oochan in the Gulburga taluk, and an expenditure of Rs. 7,300 was incurred on them. These were commenced in the early days of the famine, and before the actual extent of the distress in the district had been ascertained or properly organised, famine relief work had been taken in hand. On an application from the Talukdar for funds to complete them, the matter was brought to the notice of the Sudder Committee, who, at that time being in possession of data by which the extent of distress could be more clearly defined, came to the conclusion that no further relief works in that neighbourhood were necessary, and as the works had hardly been carried out as relief works, it was decided that they should be counted as ordinary public works, and the cost incurred be borne by that department.

The following table is a summary of all famine relief works carried out in the Gulburga district:—

TABLE No. 45.

| Name of Work. | Total No. of Coolies employed. | Average per day. | Total expenditure. | Average expenditure per day. | Average cost per Coolie per day. | No. of days in progress. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bosgah Tank ..... ..... | 5,35,673 | 1,594 | 63,842 10 11 | 190 0 2 | 0 1 10·88 | 336 | Relief works in the Gulburga District were commenced on 8-1-77 and closed on 26-10-77; total 250 days, deducting one day per week. |
| Shorapur Road ..... | 1,16,186 | 968 | 11,855 6 10 | 98 12 9 | 0 1 7·6 | 120 | |
| No. 6 Tank Bosgah Project. | 42,847 | 691 | 4,237 1 6 | 68 5 5 | 0 1 6·98 | 62 | |
| Tank Well No. 2 ..... | 6,710 | 112 | 732 4 0 | 12 3 3 | 0 1 8·9 | 60 | |
| Jewah Well ..... | 863 | 28 | 126 2 0 | 4 3 3 | 0 2 4·06 | 30 | |
| Kalunder Khan Well ..... | 6,605 | 72 | 785 11 9 | 8 10 2 | 0 1 10·84 | 91 | |
| Lallah Well ..... | 1,395 | 23 | 180 10 8 | 3 0 2 | 0 2 0·88 | 60 | |
| Withlapur Tank ..... | 119 | 4 | 27 9 0 | 0 14 8 | 0 3 8·47 | 30 | |
| Tank No. 7 ..... ..... | 3,556 | 118 | 381 4 2 | 12 11 4 | 0 1 8·58 | 30 | |
| | 7,13,954 | 2,855 | 82,168 12 10 | 328 10 9 | 0 1 10·09 | 819 | |

# The Bheer District.

THE district of Bheer lies north of that of Nuldrug and south of the district of Aurungabad. It is bounded on the west by the British collectorate of Ahmednuggur, and on the east by the district of Nandair. The river Godavery separates it from Aurungabad, and the river Manjera from Nuldrug. Its physical features are similar to those of Nuldrug and Aurungabad, its soil being chiefly black cotton, and it is traversed by a range of hills from east to west, the watershed of the Godavery and Manjera, of granatic and basaltic formation. Cotton is one of the most important of its dry crop productions. Its soil is generally fertile, and its crops of jowari and other dry grains are extensive and of good quality. The head-quarters of the district are at the town of Bheer, situated on the Bensora river, a tributary of the Simphunna, an important feeder of the Godavery. Ambah is also an old and important town in the district, and near it, at Mominabad, is a cantonment of the Hyderabad Contingent. The main road from Hyderabad to Aurungabad passes through the district *viâ* Mominabad, Dharur, situated at the top of a ghaut in the range of hills above-mentioned, and one of the highest points in His Highness' dominions, and Givaroi, leaving the town of Bheer a few miles to the west. There are very few tanks in the district, and none of any importance, though with the large rivers Godavery and Manjera, the Simphunna, Bensora, and several other important streams, rising among the hills and falling into the larger rivers, and the general suitability of the soil, and the formation of the country, it is difficult to see how the construction of tanks, anicuts, and channels, could prove anything else than most remunerative to Government and beneficial to the people. What small amount of irrigation there is, is derived from wells and masonry pipes or tunnels, that draw a perennial supply from the beds of rivers, similar to the systems by which the city of Aurungabad and its neighbourhood formerly received a large supply of water, and even now a sufficient, and to which a good example still exists at the town of Bheer, in the Khazanah aqueduct. Wet cultivation only exists to the extent of 31,690 bighas out of the total of 20,06,948 bighas cultivated, or 1·57 per cent., the whole cultivated area of the district being 1·74 per cent. of the total area, which is 4,096 square miles. The population is stated at 2,58,338, which gives 63 per square mile, or 109 per square mile of cultivated land, or 7·76 bighas of cultivated land per head of population.

The rainfall of the district is generally small, though the average given by the

following table, representing the register as kept by the Revenue Department, is probably a good deal below the mark :—

TABLE No. 46.

| Fusli. | English. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|
| 1279 | 1869-70 | 3·03 |
| 1280 | 1870-71 | 1·57 |
| 1281 | 1871-72 | 10·02 |
| 1282 | 1872-73 | 4·21 |
| 1283 | 1873-74 | 8·84 |
| 1284 | 1874-75 | 22·05 |

The low falls shown in 1279, 1280 and 1282 are probably due to neglect of proper registration, as it is known that in the latter part of 1872, which corresponds to the early part of 1282 Fusli, very heavy rains fell in the district, the town of Bheer itself suffering much from the heavy floods that came down the Bensora river, whereas the 4·21 given in the above table as the total fall for the year, is shown as having fallen all in the month of Amardad, which corresponds to June and July of 1873.

The register kept by the Public Works Department since 1875 is as follows :—

TABLE No. 47.

| | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | Previous to June registered by Revenue Department about 5·50. | Nil. | 2·00 |
| February | | Nil. | ·22 |
| March | | Nil. | Nil. |
| April | | Nil. | Nil. |
| May | ..... | ·05 | Nil. |
| June | 12·49 | 3·96 | 1·99 |
| July | 7·13 | 8·01 | 3·03 |
| August | 4·93 | 3·40 | 3·60 |
| September | 8·91 | 2·34 | 7·27 |
| October | 3·04 | ·18 | 5·68 |
| November | Nil. | Nil. | 1·90 |
| December | Nil. | Nil. | ·55 |
| Total... | 42·00 | 17·94 | 26·24 |

From this we see that the rainfall in 1875 was exceptionally heavy, and that for 1876 was by no means a failure. In 1875 very heavy rains fell at the commencement of the monsoon, a fall of 1 inch being registered on the 4th June, one of 4·80 on the 15th, another of 2·26 on the 16th, and one of 1·47 on the 20th. In July there were three falls of an inch and over, namely, 1·40 on the 9th, 1·0 on the 19th, and 1·37 on the 20th. In August 1·21 fell on the 29th, and 1·74 on the 30th. In September heavy rains fell in the earlier part of the month, 1·78 on the 2nd, 1·64 on the 3rd, and 2·63 on the 4th. Good rain fell again in the end of October, there being a shower of ·90 on the 23rd, and 1·52 on the 28th. After that came six months without rain, but the monsoon broke favourably in 1876. The 3·96 inches that fell in June were evenly distributed in seventeen showers over the month, ending

with one of 1·59 on the 29th. Early in July some heavy rains were experienced, 1·92 on the 2nd, and 4·23 on the 3rd. The rain kept on fairly through August and September, there was only one shower in October, and no rain at all in November and December. In January 1877 there were 2 inches of rain, in two good showers on the 18th and 19th. The monsoon broke fairly at the proper time, and continued steadily through its usual period, followed by a good shower of 1·90 on the 28th November, and two small showers in December. Such rainfalls as are shown here for the two years previous to 1877 should suffice to keep any country from famine, and it may be inferred that the town of Bheer and its neighbourhood is well situated, and generally favoured with a good allowance of rain. This may be attributed to the town lying near the foot of the range of hills above alluded to. The hills, though high for the Deccan, are very far from being classified as mountains, and they may suffice to attract the rain without causing it to fall on the south or weather side, but bringing it down on the north.

Accordingly the only part of the Bheer district that suffered from famine was the Ashteh taluk, lying to the west of Bheer. East of Ashteh the range of hills from Bheer meets the range that traverses the Nuldrug district from south-east to north-west, and they continue in a north-westerly direction, Ashteh itself being situated in the plains to the west of them. The same cause that favoured Bheer as regards rain, would act prejudicially on Ashteh.

No record of rain has been kept by the Public Works Department at Ashteh, but from the records of the civil authorities the fall in 1876 is given as 8½ inches, or half that at Bheer. From the reports received there is no doubt that there was a failure of rain in the Ashteh taluk in 1876, and its proximity to Ahmednuggur, where very severe famine was felt, greatly aggravated the evil.

The high prices of grain caused by the famine in the Bombay Presidency would have affected all the districts of His Highness' territory adjoining that Presideney, even if most of them had not themselves suffered more or less in the same manner. The rates of grain in the Bheer district are shown in the following table, compiled from the Jaridah :—

1286 *Fusli.*

TABLE No. 48.

| Fusli Months. | Corresponding English Months. | Rice. | White Jowari. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Seers per Halli | Sicca Rupee. |
| Teer 1286..... | May to June 1877 ... | ..... | 12 |
| Amardad „ ..... | June to July „ ... | 8¼ | 11 |
| Sherivur „ ..... | July to August „ ... | 6 | 7 5/16 |
| Mehur 1287..... | August to September „ ... | 4 5/16 | 6½ |
| Aban „ ..... | September to October „ ... | 5⅜ | 7⅛ |

The above rates, however, are those that prevailed at Bheer itself, Ashteh being much more famine-stricken, and being so much nearer to the Ahmednuggur district, it is probable that the rates that prevailed there were the same as those in Ahmednuggur. It will be seen that they never reached quite such high prices as were attained in the southern division.

The taluk of Ashteh is easier of access from large towns like Ahmednuggur, and from such good means of communication as exist in the Ahmednuggur district, than are most of the places where famine relief works were carried on in Raichur and Shorapur.

In the first reply from the Divisional Engineer to Circular No. 29 from the Central Office, that officer reported that no famine existed in the north-western division, except in the Ashteh taluk of the Bheer district. The crops there had entirely failed, and the prices of grain had considerably risen, he stated that it would be advisable to start relief works at once in this taluk, and he intended proceeding thither for the purpose of taking surveys for the repair of two tanks.

A letter forwarded from the District Engineer also made similar statements as to the condition of affairs, adding also that some of the ryots had left their villages in search of food elsewhere, and that the Talukdar on hearing these things had despatched the Municipal Inspector to the taluk with a sum of Rs. 2,000 to commence the repairs of the road from Ashteh to Bheer *viâ* Manur, whereby employment might at once be found for many of the distressed ryots. Three tanks were mentioned by the District Engineer in the neighbourhood of Ashteh, as requiring repair, the work on which would be very suitable for relief, and he estimated the cost at Rs. 1,500.

The Sudder Talukdar also reported that on receiving information from the Talukdar of Bheer, concerning the condition of the Ashteh taluk, he had instructed that officer to start works at once, if he considered that relief was immediately required. He estimated the sum for which it would be necessary to ask the sanction of Government to expend on these works at Rs. 50,000.

The Central Office in replying to these letters intimated that sanction had already been given to the District Engineer to put in hand all the works, plans and estimates for which had been submitted, but as these were few and related chiefly to works in the town of Bheer itself and its neighbourhood, it was suggested that the construction of fair-weather roads should be commenced at a cost of about Rs. 300 per mile, and a rough estimate was at the same time sent to the District Engineer showing the amount of work it was considered could be done for this sum, and the number of people to whom it might be expected to afford relief. Provision could also be made for starting relief works immediately, without the delay of waiting for sanction, by the Sudder Talukdar, and the Talukdar availing themselves of the powers conferred upon them by the Public Works Code. There being no works of any magnitude that could be taken in hand in the Bheer district as famine relief works, it was to such small works as these that Government had to look to check the first outbreak of the distress. Further power was given to the Divisional Engineer to meet any emergency by commencing work on tanks and fair-weather roads at once, conditional on estimates for the same being submitted without any avoidable delay.

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The Divisional Engineer in the end of November 1876, in continuation of his former report, stated that having arrived at Ashteh he found that much distress was prevailing, that estimates for works amounting to Rs. 1,400 had been prepared and submitted in the usual course for the countersignature of the Talukdar, and that more still would be sent in for wells and roads, which in all would probably amount to about Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 80,000. He at the same time requested permission to remain in the Ashteh taluk himself for at least two months to see the works in full progress. This permission was of course granted, and the Divisional Engineer, Mr. Fitch, remained in Ashteh and its neighbourhood throughout the whole of the time that famine lasted, with the exception of the time that he spent in travelling with Syed Suraj-ool Hussein in the Nuldrug district, as Special Commissioners appointed by the Sudder Committee to supervise and report on all famine relief works carried on in the western and north-western divisions.

To provide the Divisional Engineer with a larger staff the District Engineer of Purbhani was transferred to Bheer with his office establishment to assist on famine relief works.

At the commencement of the famine a certain amount of confusion arose regarding the relief works started, owing to some having been commenced by the civil authorities and others by the Public Works Department. The orders that had been issued to both departments in order that no danger might result from the want of immediate relief, no doubt was the cause of this, as each department appears to have commenced work independently, and there being, as stated above, no opportunity of commencing large works in the neighbourhood of the famine-stricken taluk, numbers of small works were put in hand, some by one department and some by the other. This amounted almost to a system of village relief, and although it had its advantages in affording relief close to the houses of the people, it also had its disadvantages that outweighed the advantages. Proper supervision by competent authority could not be exercised over each work, there were no means of separating those really requiring relief from those not actually in need of it, but who were anxious and willing enough to come to work and earn good wages on easy terms, and there were no means of assuring the best possible return in the shape of quantity and quality of work done for the money laid out upon it. The two departments, however, appear to have worked in a very amicable and proper spirit in the Bheer district, and most of the works that the civil authorities started were inspected by the professional officers of the Public Works Department, and were visited by them and carried out under their supervision so far as the other numerous duties of the Public Works officers would permit.

In February 1877, when the Sudder Committee issued its rules for regulating all famine relief works, the difficulty became adjusted and each department had its duties specially marked out for it.

In the end of December 1876 the Sudder Committee received a communication from the Political office to the effect that a number of coolies, estimated at 21,295, had emigrated to British territories, seeking employment on the relief works there, and instructions were given to the District Engineer to give them every inducement to return by opening out more

relief works if necessary, and to refuse relief to none that applied, increasing if necessary the amounts of estimates for works that were already going on, with this object. The same difficulty does not appear to have been felt in the Bheer district as regards people who thus emigrated and were sent back, and for whom immediate relief had to be provided, as was experienced in East Raichur and other districts of the southern division on the same account. Probably many of the people emigrating from Bheer and Nuldrug were induced to do so, not by actual danger of starvation so much as the desire of bettering their prospects for the time being, and enabling them to tide over a bad season by getting employment on the Dhond and Munmar line, and other large relief works that they had heard had been opened out by the British authorities. Of the large number said to have emigrated many on their return probably found their way back to their own houses and did the best they could for themselves, without being actually obliged to seek relief on the works.

Many of course were employed on the relief works, and some perhaps remained in British territory, eventually getting employed on the Dhond and Munmar line. However, they were afterwards distributed, there seems to have been no further correspondence on the subject, nor to have been any difficulties experienced in providing for such as did return and were in want of relief, or do the numbers on the relief works appear to have shown at any time any sudden increase thereby. The total number employed on famine relief works in the whole district was at this time only 25,117, and the greatest number ever employed during the famine time was 4,63,236.

Towards the end of January 1877, Messrs. Fitch and Syed Seraj-ool Hussein submitted a report to the Sudder Committee on the state of affairs, and the general progress of famine relief works in the Bheer district. They said that the number of people employed on famine relief works had much increased during the preceding week or two. On the 11th January the numbers employed had been 1,380, whilst on the 22nd they had risen to 2,336 on the works that the Public Works Department had to deal with, and 865 on those carried out by the civil authorities, making a total of 3,201. Of the number employed under the Public Works Department 874 were men, 1,148 women, and 314 children. The reason for the increase in numbers they attributed to the fact that the works had been more distributed over the taluk, and the people came more readily to them.

The relief works then in hand were :—

*The Road through the Centre of the Taluk leading from Jamkheir to Ahmednuggur.*— This road had been originally constructed some thirty years before, during the time the district was under British rule and the late Colonel Meadows Taylor was Commissioner. No repairs had been executed to it since that time, and it had naturally fallen into a very bad state. About fifteen miles of this road had been repaired as a fair-weather road, by the relief work coolies ; its thorough repair would be of great benefit for the conveyance of grain to Ahmednugger, and for the general traffic of the taluk. A few days previous to their report, road work had been commenced in the southern part of the taluk at Nundunuj, a road from whence leading towards the Jehur station of the G. I. P. Railway, would facilitate grain traffic and be of benefit to the taluk.

A tank called the Pimpleshwar tank, at the town of Ashteh itself, was being repaired as a famine work, and from the report it would appear that the chief work on it consisted of digging out the silt from the bed, so as to increase its capacity, rendering it more useful as a reservoir to supply the domestic wants of the town. The system of work adopted is described as that of piece-work, each party of coolies having a certain portion of work marked off daily, which they were expected to finish. Some little difficulty was experienced at first in enforcing this task, but the workpeople had become accustomed to it, and were performing the task without being overworked. Attention was being paid to the muster rolls and other details. The market rates of grain had become comparatively cheaper, but the grain continued to be of an inferior quality. They reported that very heavy rains had fallen on the 18th and 19th of the month, and that since then there had been occasional showers with a cloudy sky, and the appearance of more rain. The rain appeared to have been general over a large portion of the taluk. In consequence of this rain some of the ryots had commenced sowing such grain as would grow at that season of the year, and the Commissioners considered that if advances were made to the ryots they might be induced to sow seeds that would at least produce fodder for the cattle. The fall of rain was estimated at two inches, and the holes dug in the river beds had become full. The crops on the other side of the ghaut in the Bheer district would also be much benefitted by this rain.

A record of this fall of rain as mentioned by the Commissioners will be found in the table of Public Works Department registers given above. It was not altogether a seasonable fall, and falling on dry and parched up land, and not being followed by more, it could hardly have done any good as regarded new crops. There is no doubt, however, that by filling nullahs and bringing water into wells it greatly relieved the distressed people and helped to lessen in some degree the effects of the hot season that followed.

The report continues to state that the wages paid to the workpeople were higher than in the adjoining British districts, and the Commissioner thought that they should be reduced to 2 annas per man, 1¼ annas per woman, and 9 pies per child, Halli Sicca currency, and that even then these rates would exceed those paid on the British side. The rates at which grain was selling appeared to them to be much lower than those prevailing in the southern division. It will be seen by the table of the prices of grain given above that such was the case, and that it remained so throughout the time of the famine.

The Commissioners stated that many of the people that migrated were returning to the taluk, hearing that relief works had been opened, but it did not appear that many had availed themselves of the offer. The rates at which work was being done appear to have been very favourable, and in the case of roads they had been less than those allowed in the estimate. The tank work had been found to cost rather more than the rates allowed, as the earth had to be carried a longer distance, and the ground had been, previous to the rain, very hard and difficult to dig. The average cost of the work, including superintendence, had been 7½ cubic yards per rupee on the tank work, and on the roads from 10 to 20 cubic yards of earthwork per rupee had been obtained. It will be seen from the tables given in the reports on the districts of the southern division that these rates compared with those are remarkably good,

in fact even in non-famine times they would be considered as by no means high. The amount and the class of supervision, both as regards the Public Works and Revenue officials engaged, were about the same in each division, and this great difference therefore in cost of work seems most likely to have been caused by the difference in the condition of the people in the two divisions, and tends to prove that famine had nothing like so deleterious an effect on the people in the north-western as it had on those in the southern division.

The Commissioners had every reason to suspect that the labourers were often unfairly treated in their dealings with the merchants, and they suggested that on the days when payments were made the merchants should have their bazaars near the places of payment in order that such impositions might be detected and prevented.

The fact of people coming to the works to obtain employment who were not really in a helpless condition is alluded to by the Commissioners, who stated that from the fact of complaints having been made to them of the money-changers refusing to change the Givaroi pice into rupees, except at the rate of 17½ annas, it appeared that many of the labourers were anxious to hoard up silver, and were therefore not in great distress. They suggested that the civil authorities should be furnished with lists of the people from each village, and that those who were found to have money should be rejected from the relief works. They further made suggestions as to people applying for work being furnished with letters, certifying to their distressed condition, from the heads of the villages to which they belonged. They pointed out several difficulties in the way of organising a satisfactory system of this kind, and considered that perhaps the best test of distress was to compel the people to go some distance from their houses to obtain employment. These difficulties were afterwards set right by the rules laid down by the Sudder Committee, whereby full enquiry was made by the civil authorities into the condition of applicants before they were admitted on to the works, but the remarks of Messrs. Fitch and Syed Seraj-ool-Hussein in this report show how much wanted some such system was.

The Commissioners also reported that they considered it would be necessary to continue relief works for fully six months more, and that the works then sanctioned would not suffice, and that they estimated that sanction to works to the amount of Rs. 50,000 would still be required.

Messrs. Fitch and Syed Seraj-ool-Hussein submitted another report in May 1877, in which they stated that having visited the principal villages in the north and west of the Ashteh taluk, they were of opinion that the amount of distress there prevailing was less than it was at first reported to have been. It seemed that cultivators had had very fine kharif crops in those parts, and that they had obtained rabi crops in those fields that had the advantage of wells. As rain held off the produce of the year must necessarily have been scanty, but it must have fetched good prices, as grain had risen so considerably in value. They made further reports as to the progress of the famine relief works. On the tank work at Ashteh, the number of labourers at work was 1,672, only about two days' work remained to be done on it. On the Ahmednuggur road some thirty days' work remained, and on the Jamkhair road some two or three. Other works would have at once to be commenced. Complaints had been made by the Talukdar to the Sudder Committee that the Public Works

officers were exacting too great a task from the coolies employed on the Ashteh tank work, and that four cubic yards per rupee would be quite sufficient to demand from them. This question had been sent to the Divisional Engineer for investigation, and he now reported that the task exacted by the Public Works Department was not at all too much, the coolies were quite capable of doing it, and had the rate proposed by the Talukdar of four cubic yards per rupee been adopted, an extra cost of Rs. 5,000 would have been unnecessarily incurred on the work.

The Commissioners had made attempts to induce the people to feed cattle on the prickly-pear. They had collected villagers round their tents, had themselves taken the thorns out of the pear, and fed the bullocks. The people of the villages of Pandhari, Jamgaon and others, had been much impressed, and having bought the necessary implements from the Commissioners, were feeding their own cattle; the majority of the people of other villages, however, were still too lazy to take the trouble of picking the thorns out of the pear. The Commissioners still complained of the exhorbitant prices charged by the local grain sellers to the labourers on the works. These people as a body buy up all imports, and sell the grain at their own prices.

The famine relief works mentioned in the above reports are :—The tank at Ashteh, the road from Jamkhair towards Ahmednuggur, the road from Nundunuj to join the road to the Jehur Station, and the following tables show the coolies employed and the expenditure, &c., on each :—

TABLE No. 49.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English Date. | Number of persons employed during month. | Average Number per day. | Expended by P. W. D. during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officer during month. | Grand Total. | Average expenditure per day. | Quantity of work done & miles of road completed. | Average cost of works done, cost per mile. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Road from Jamkhair towards Ahmednugger.* | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahman 1286..... | 10th Dec. 1876... | 10,425 | 279 | 1,328 2 8 | ..... | 1,328 2 8 | 30 10 10 | 24 miles of road completed. | Rs. 252-1-9 | Rs. 0-2-2½ |
| Isphundiar „ ..... | 8th Jan. 1877... | 15,924½ | 530 | 2,506 5 0 | ..... | 2,506 5 0 | 83 8 8 | | | |
| Furvurdi „ ..... | 7th Feb. „ ... | 13,408 | 426 | 1,685 4 3 | ..... | 1,685 4 3 | 54 5 10 | | | |
| Ardebehest „ ..... | 10th March „ ... | 2,904 | 92 | 369 7 0 | ..... | 369 7 0 | 11 14 4 | | | |
| Khurdad „ ..... | 10th April „ ... | 1,158 | 36 | 156 9 0 | ..... | 156 9 0 | 4 14 3 | | | |
| Teer „ ..... | 12th May „ ... | ..... | ..... | 5 0 0 | ..... | 5 0 0 | 0 11 5 | | | |
| | | 43,819½ | 272 | 6,050 11 11 | ..... | 6,050 11 11 | 37 9 4 | | | |
| | | *Pimpaleshwer Tank.* | | | | | | | | |
| Bahman 1286..... | 10th Dec. 1876... | 14,589½ | 379 | 1,589 4 4 | ..... | 1,589 4 4 | 38 14 9 | 51,456 c. yards silt removed. | Rs. 0-2-3 per c. yard. | Rs. 0-1-9⅝ |
| Isphundiar „ ..... | 8th Jan. 1877... | 28,419½ | 781 | 3,188 11 11 | ..... | 3,188 11 11 | 106 4 4 | | | |
| Furvurdi „ ..... | 7th Feb. „ ... | 21,497½ | 696 | 2,364 1 2 | ..... | 2,364 1 2 | 76 4 2 | | | |
| | | 64,506½ | 708 | 7,142 1 5 | ..... | 7,142 1 5 | 78 7 9 | | | |

The above reports from the Special Commissioners that have been quoted at some length give a fair history of the famine operations in the Ashteh taluk up to February 1877. The works had been by that time fairly commenced and arrangements had been made whereby relief could be afforded to all who were likely to seek it during the coming months of the famine. The issuing of the Sudder Committee's rules put many little difficulties straight, and famine relief works in the Bheer district were carried on very satisfactorily throughout the hot season, and until the setting in of the monsoons gradually drew the labourers from the relief works to their ordinary duties of cultivation.

At the time when the Sudder Committee decided that one large relief work should be started in each division or district, in lieu of a number of small ones, the road from Rajora *viâ* Latur and Owsa to the Gudur station was fixed upon as the work for the north-western and western divisions, and instructions were sent to the Divisional Engineer of the north-western division to transfer the coolies from the works in the Ashteh taluk, as soon as they became completed to this road. Orders were given that they were to be paid full pay for every day that they were on the march, and arrangements were to be made for supplying them with grain along the road. The Divisional Engineer, however, reported that it was impossible to induce the labourers to go, and that if their transfer was insisted on, and the works in the Ashteh taluk were closed, the coolies would desert into British territory and seek employment on the relief works there. Under these circumstances, therefore, it was necessary to abandon the idea.

Most of the famine relief works in the Bheer district being small, and their continuance, after the time that the reports above quoted were written, unattended with any events especially worthy of remark, it is unnecessary in this report to refer to each one in particular. Only the largest and most important therefore, in addition to the three for which tabular forms have already been given, will be referred to separately, and the rest will be included under one head.

*The Road from Ashteh to Bheer.*—This was first taken in hand by the Talukdar at the first appearance of famine and consequent necessity for opening out famine relief work, and was placed under the charge of the Municipal Inspector of the district. The total length of the road is forty-eight miles, out of which thirty-one miles run through the taluk of Patoda belonging to the Nuldrug district. Early in January 1877 the Divisional Engineer inspected the work, and reported that the money that had been spent upon it up to that time had been, as far as the work itself was concerned, wasted. As it was then quite impassable for carts he recommended the work at once being stopped, and the coolies transferred to the tank work at Ashteh.

This suggestion was approved of, and the work was ordered by the Central Office to be stopped, but permission given to take it in hand again under the Public Works Department if it was found to be absolutely necessary for affording relief in the neighbourhood through which it passed. The Revenue and Public Works authorities were agreed as to the importance of completing the work, both on account of its utility and the relief that it would afford, it was accordingly carried on to completion under the famine relief work rules. The road, as will be seen by the map, passes from Ashteh through Dhytna, Padshur and Manur, and thence in an

easterly direction to Bheer. As far as Patsarah it is much used by pilgrims, merchants, &c., during the annual fair at Patan, the communication to Bheer is also of great utility, as opening up that part of the country to Ahmednuggur and the British territory, and hereafter it will be of more importance still as an important feeder to the Dhond and Munmar line of Railway. The following table shows the number of coolies employed, expenditure, &c. :—

TABLE No. 50.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English Date. | Number of persons employed during month. | Average Number per day. | Expenditure by P. W. D. during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officers during month. | Grand Total. | Average expenditure per day. | Miles of road completed. | Average cost per mile. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Road No. 3, Jowla to Aljeepore.* | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Isphundiar 1286 . | 8th Jan. 1877. | 4,526½ | 150 | 573 0 3 | ..... | 573 0 3 | 19 1 3 | | | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ | 17,518½ | 565 | 2,462 13 0 | ..... | 2,462 13 0 | 79 7 1 | | | |
| Ardebehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ | 2,215 | 71 | 227 14 11 | ..... | 227 14 11 | 7 5 7 | | | |
| | | 24,260 | 264 | 3,263 12 2 | ..... | 3,263 12 2 | 35 7 7 | | | Rs. 0-2-1. |
| | | | | *Road No. 2, Ashteh to Mirzagaon.* | | | | | | |
| Furvurdi 1286 ... | 7th Feb. 1877. | 9,272½ | 299 | 1,038 1 6 | ..... | 1,038 1 6 | 33 6 8 | | | |
| Ardebehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ | 6,671 | 215 | 741 12 9 | ..... | 741 12 9 | 23 14 10 | | | |
| Khurdad „ ... | 10th Apr. „ | ..... | ..... | 94 1 8 | ..... | 94 1 8 | 2 15 1 | | | |
| Teer „ ... | 12th May „ | ..... | ..... | 6 15 9 | ..... | 6 15 9 | 0 15 11 | | | |
| | | 15,943½ | 157 | 1,880 15 8 | ..... | 1,880 15 8 | 18 9 10 | | | Rs. 0-1-108. |
| | | | | *Road from Ashteh to Jamgaon.* | | | | | | |
| Furvurdi 1286 ... | 7th Feb. 1877. | 68½ | 2 | 7 1 1 | ..... | 7 1 1 | 1 0 2 | 4 miles. | Rs. 30-5-11 | |
| Ardebehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ | 1,090½ | 35 | 114 6 6 | ..... | 114 6 6 | 3 11 0 | | | |
| | | 1,159 | 19 | 121 7 7 | ..... | 121 7 7 | 1 15 4 | | | |
| *Repairs to road from Dhytna to Ashteh and constructing a new road from Dhytna to Patsarah.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount previously spent by Revenue Department..... | | | | | 5,709 1 3 | 5,709 1 3 | ..... | | | |
| Furvurdi ..... | 7th Feb. 1877. | 6,972 | 224 | 847 2 0 | ..... | 847 2 0 | 19 9 4 | | | |
| Ardebehest..... | 10th Mar. „ | 7,947½ | 224 | 917 14 10½ | ..... | 917 14 10½ | 29 9 9 | | | |
| | | 14,919½ | 240 | 1,765 0 10½ | 5,709 1 3 | 7,414 2 1½ | 120 8 9 | | | |
| | | | | *Road from Dhytna to Danoorah.* | | | | | | |
| Furvurdi 1286 ... | 7th Feb. 1877. | 483 | 15 | 47 0 9 | ..... | 47 0 9 | 1 8 3 | | | |
| Ardebehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ | 17,873 | 576 | 1,865 2 7 | ..... | 1,865 2 7 | 60 2 8 | | | |
| | | 18,356 | 296 | 1,912 3 4 | ..... | 1,912 3 4 | 30 13 5 | | | |
| | | | | *Road from Ashteh towards Ahmednuggur.* | | | | | | |
| Ardebehest ..... | 10th Mar. 1877 | 12,178½ | 392 | 1,230 2 4 | ..... | 1,230 2 4 | 39 10 11 | | | |
| Khurdad..... | 10th Apr. „ | 1,849½ | 57 | 194 7 11 | ..... | 194 7 11 | 6 1 3 | | | |
| | | 14,028 | 222 | 1,424 10 3 | ..... | 1,424 10 3 | 22 9 9 | | | Rs. 0-1-8. |
| | | | | *Road from Dhytna to Bheer.* | | | | | | |
| Khurdad 1286 ... | 10th Apr. 1877. | 27,683 | 865 | 2,959 9 11 | ..... | 2,959 9 11 | 92 7 10 | | | |
| Teer „ ... | 12th May „ | 70,768 | 1,766 | 7,577 12 8 | ..... | 7,577 12 8 | 244 7 1 | | | |
| Amardad „ ... | 12th June „ | 8,885 | 286 | 2,507 15 0 | ..... | 2,507 15 0 | 80 14 9 | | | |
| | | 1,07,336 | 1,141 | 13,045 5 7 | ..... | 13,045 5 7 | 138 12 6 | | | Rs. 0-1-11. |
| | | | | *Road from Mominabad towards Kullum.* | | | | | | |
| Sherivur 1286 ... | 13th July 1877. | 18,905 | 609 | 2,067 1 9 | ..... | 2,067 1 9 | 66 10 11 | 4 miles. | Rs. 516-12-5. | |
| | | 18,905 | 609 | 2,067 1 9 | ..... | 2,067 1 9 | 66 10 11 | | | Rs. 0-1-9. |
| Salary of Civil officers to be charged to the above roads ..... | | | | | 864 0 0 | 864 0 0 | ..... | | | |

*load from Bheer towards the Barsi Road Station.*—This is a continuation of the road mentioned in the report on the Nuldrug district, as running from the banks of the Seena to Parendah and from Parendah towards Bheer *viâ* Yeat and Chowsalla.

It has already been stated in the Nuldrug report that the line originally sanctioned and commenced was from Parendah to Patoda, and that when the Divisional Engineer, north-western division, reported that further relief works were necessary for the Ashteh taluk, it was suggested to join Patodah with Bheer by a road, but that the Divisional Engineer subsequently reported that a road between Patodah and Bheer would not only be difficult to construct on account of Ghaut work, but that it would be of little use when made, and he recommended instead the construction of the road from Bheer direct to Parendah. This was approved by the Sudder Committee, and the work on the portion in the Bheer district was put in hand on 11th June, when the other roads and tank work in the Ashteh taluk were nearly completed, and it was found that more relief works were required. The sum allowed by the Sudder Committee for the construction of the road was Rs. 800 per mile. No special remarks are required as regards the carrying on of this work, it was commenced after the new rules of the Sudder Committee had been issued, and was continued in accordance with them. No difficulties appear to have been experienced, and by the time famine relief works were generally closed throughout the district, the road was reported as completed from Bheer to the Manjra river, a distance of twenty-three miles.

The following table gives the expenditure, number of coolies, &c. :—

TABLE No. 51.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English date. | Number of persons employed during month. | Average Number per day. | Expenditure by P. W. D. during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officers during month. | Grand Total. | Average expenditure per day. | Quantity of work done. | Average cost of work. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Teer 1286..... | 12th May 1877... | 3,916 | 126 | 402 8 4 | ..... | 402 8 4 | 12 15 9 | 23 miles. | Rs. 565 1-7 | Rs. 0-2-0·7 |
| Amardad „ ..... | 12th June „ ... | 60,550 | 1,953 | 7,075 1 6 | ..... | 7,075 1 6 | 227 9 4 | | | |
| Sherivur „ ..... | 13th July „ ... | 35,788 | 1,154 | 5,425 6 5 | ..... | 5,425 6 5 | 126 6 8 | | | |
| | | 1,00,254 | 1,078 | 12,903 0 3 | ..... | 12,903 0 3 | 138 14 0 | | | |

*Double Well and Channel at Nundunuj.*—As the road and tank work near Ashteh were approaching completion, and the opening of further relief works became necessary, the Divisional Engineer asked for sanction to go on with the repairs of a well and a channel at Nundunuj. He estimated the cost at Rs. 2,942. He described the work as a remunerative one, an annual revenue of about Rs. 1,000 was derived from it by Government, and after the completion of the repairs this amount would be increased to Rs. 2,000.

The work was commenced on the 1st Ardibehest 1286, and the following table gives all particulars :—

TABLE No. 52.

| Fueli Month. | Corresponding English date. | Number of persons employed during month. | Average number per day. | Expenditure by Public Works Department during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officer during month. | Grand Total. | Average Expenditure per day. | Quantity of work done. | Average cost of work. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Ardibehest 1286.. | 10th Mar. '77. | 21,253 | 685 | 2,098 1 1 | ... | 2,098 1 1 | 67 11 7 | 16,046 cubic yards of earth work. | Rs. 0-3-1¼ per cubic yard. | Rs. 0-1-6. |
| Khurdad „ ... | 10th April „ | 12,794½ | 306 | 1,004 13 2 | ... | 1,004 13 2 | 31 6 5 | | | |
| Teer „ ... | 12th May „ | ... | ... | 15 10 0 | ... | 15 10 0 | 2 3 10 | | | |
| | | 34,047½ | 486 | 3,118 8 3 | ... | 3,118 8 3 | 44 8 9 | | | |

The other works carried out in the Bheer district as famine relief works, and which do not require any separate allusion to each, were the following :—

TABLE No. 53.

| Name of Work. | Estimated Amount. | Actual cost. | Date commenced. | Date completed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| Repairs to Patail Bavdi ..... | ..... | 10 15 3 | 8th Ardibehest 1286. | 15th Ardibehest 1286. |
| Do. Jam Bavdi ..... | 63 0 0 | 62 11 3 | 16th do. „ | 31st do. „ |
| Cleaning silt of well at Padshur ..... | ..... | 21 12 6 | 8th Khurdad „ | 22nd Khurdad „ |
| Dado's Bavdi, Ashteh ..... | 31 0 0 | 28 15 9 | 1st Isphundar „ | 22nd Isphundar „ |
| Shunker Bavdi at Nundez ..... | 76 0 0 | 176 3 1 | 16th do. „ | 7th Khurdad „ |
| Well at Nundez ..... | 201 0 0 | 172 15 6 | 16th do. „ | 7th do. „ |
| Three wells at Ashteh ..... | 249 0 0 | 52 13 6 | 23rd do. „ | 7th do. „ |
| Mahadair well at Nundez ..... | ..... | 13 5 9 | 1st Ardibehest „ | 15th Ardibehest „ |
| Side drains in Ashteh ..... | 100 0 0 | 47 2 6 | 8th Bahman „ | 15th do. „ |
| Chunam Kiln..... | ..... | 69 14 6 | 8th do. „ | 22nd do. „ |
| Two wells in Dhytna..... | 30 0 0 | 28 0 0 | 22nd Furverdi „ | 31st Furverdi „ |
| Durgah Tank ..... | 50 0 0 | 50 0 0 | ..... | Amardad „ |
| Honga Well..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Furverdi „ |

The following table gives the number of coolies employed, expenditure, &c., on the works given in the above list:—

TABLE No. 54.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English Date. | Number of Persons employed during Month. | Average Number per Day. | Expenditure by P.W.D. during Month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officer during Month. | Grand Total. | Average Expenditure per day. | Quantity of Work done. | Average cost of Work. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Repairs to Patel Bavdi.* | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Ardibehest 1286..... | 10th March 1877. | 108 | 13 | 10 15 8 | ..... | 10 15 8 | 1 5 11 | | | |
| | | 108 | 13 | 10 15 8 | ..... | 10 15 8 | 1 5 11 | | | |
| | | | | *Repairs to Jam Bavdi.* | | | | | | |
| Ardibehest 1286..... | 10th March 1877. | 461½ | 29 | 62 11 8 | ..... | 62 11 8 | 3 14 8 | 264 cubic yards silt removed. | Rs. 0-4-0 | Rs. 0-2-2 |
| | | 461½ | 29 | 62 11 8 | ..... | 62 11 8 | 3 14 8 | | | |
| | | | | *Clearing silt of well at Padshur.* | | | | | | |
| Khurdad 1286..... | 10th April 1877... | 180 | 12 | 21 12 6 | ..... | 21 12 6 | 1 7 2 | ..... | ..... | Rs. 0-1-11 |
| | | 180 | 12 | 21 12 6 | ..... | 21 12 6 | 1 7 2 | | | |
| | | | | *Dadé's Bavdi at Ashteh.* | | | | | | |
| Isphundar 1286..... | 8th Jan. 1877... | 93½ | 4 | 28 15 9 | ..... | 28 15 9 | 1 5 1 | 27 cubic yards stone blasting. | Rs. 1-0-0 | Rs. 5-3-0 |
| | | 93½ | 4 | 28 15 9 | ..... | 28 15 9 | 1 5 1 | | | |
| | | | | *Honza well.* | | | | | | |
| Furverdi 1286..... | 7th Feb. 1877... | 378½ | 12 | 72 6 9 | ..... | 72 6 9 | 2 5 4 | 216 cubic yards earthwork. | Rs. 0-5-4 | Rs. 0-3 1 |
| | | 378½ | 12 | 72 6 9 | ..... | 72 6 9 | 2 5 4 | | | |
| | | | | *Shunker Bavdi at Nundrug.* | | | | | | |
| Isphundar 1286..... | 8th Jan. 1877... | 505½ | 26 | 57 9 7 | ..... | 57 9 7 | 3 13 5 | | | |
| Furverdi „ ..... | 7th Feb. „ ... | 927½ | 30 | 99 5 0 | ..... | 99 5 0 | 3 3 3 | | | |
| Ardibehest „ ..... | 10th March „ ... | 151½ | 5 | 23 7 6 | ..... | 23 7 6 | 0 7 4 | | | |
| Khurdad „ ..... | 10th April „ ... | 36½ | 1 | 5 11 0 | ..... | 5 11 0 | 0 13 0 | | | |
| | | 1,621 | 19 | 186 1 1 | ..... | 186 1 1 | 2 3 5 | | | |
| | | | | *Well at Nundunuj.* | | | | | | |
| Isphundar 1286..... | 8th Jan. 1877... | 427½ | 14 | 60 1 9 | ..... | 60 1 9 | 4 0 1 | | | |
| Furverdi „ ..... | 7th Feb. „ ... | 552 | 18 | 92 1 3 | ..... | 92 1 3 | 2 15 6 | ..... | ..... | Rs 0-2-6 |
| Ardibehest „ ..... | 10th March „ ... | 134 | 4 | 19 12 6 | ..... | 19 12 6 | 0 10 2 | | | |
| Khurdad „ ..... | 10th April „ ... | ... | ... | 1 0 0 | ..... | 1 0 0 | 0 2 3 | | | |
| | | 1,113½ | 13 | 172 15 6 | ..... | 172 15 6 | 2 0 11 | | | |

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English Date. | Number of Persons employed during Month. | Average Number per Day. | Expenditure by P. W. D. during Month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officer during Month. | Grand Total. | Average Expenditure per Day. | Quantity of Work done. | Average cost of Work. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Three wells at Ashteh.* | | | | | | |
| Isphundar 1286..... | 8th Jan. 1877... | 100 | 3 | 12 0 0 | ..... | 12 0 0 | 1 8 0 | | | |
| Ardibehest „ ..... | 10th March „ ... | 233½ | 8 | 34 14 0 | ..... | 34 14 0 | 1 2 4 | | | |
| Khurdad „ ..... | 10th April „ ... | 47 | 1 | 5 15 6 | ..... | 5 15 6 | 0 13 8 | | | |
| | | 380½ | 8 | 52 13 6 | ..... | 52 13 6 | 1 2 4 | 138 cubic yards earthwork. | per c. yards. Rs. 0-6-0 | Rs. 0-2-3 |
| | | | | *Mahadave Well at Nundrug.* | | | | | | |
| Ardibehest 1286..... | 10th March 1877. | 105 | 7 | 13 5 9 | ..... | 13 5 9 | 0 14 3 | ..... | ..... | Rs. 0-2-0 |
| | | 105 | 7 | 13 5 9 | ..... | 13 5 9 | 0 14 3 | | | |
| | | | | *Side Drain in Ashteh.* | | | | | | |
| Bahman 1286..... | 9th Dec. 1876... | 103 | 3 | 15 14 6 | ..... | 15 14 6 | 0 8 1 | | | |
| Isphundar „ ..... | 8th Jan. 1877... | 38 | 1 | 3 3 0 | ..... | 3 3 0 | 0 1 8 | | | |
| Furverdi „ ..... | 7th Feb. „ ... | 75 | 3 | 21 13 6 | ..... | 21 13 6 | 0 11 3 | | | |
| Ardibehest „ ..... | 10th March „ ... | 117 | 3 | 10 8 6 | ..... | 10 8 6 | 0 11 3 | | | |
| | | 1,333 | 3 | 51 7 6 | ..... | 51 7 6 | 0 8 4 | 464 cubic yards of silt and filth removed. | Rs. 0-1-9 | Rs. 0-2-9 |
| | | | | *Chunam Kiln.* | | | | | | |
| Bahman 1286..... | 9th Dec. 1876... | 12 | 1 | 10 10 0 | ..... | 10 10 0 | 0 7 11 | | | |
| Isphundar „ ..... | 8th Jan. 1877... | 395½ | 4 | 85 3 0 | ..... | 85 3 0 | 1 6 11 | ..... | ..... | Rs. 0-4-5 |
| Furverdi „ ..... | 7th Feb. „ ... | 27 | 1 | 12 0 0 | ..... | 12 0 0 | 0 6 2 | | | |
| Ardibehest „ ..... | 10th March „ ... | 24 | 1 | 3 8 0 | ..... | 3 8 0 | 0 3 9 | | | |
| | | 458½ | 4 | 111 5 0 | ..... | 111 5 0 | 1 1 11 | | | |
| | | | | *Two wells at Dhytna.* | | | | | | |
| Furverdi 1286..... | 7th Feb. 1877... | *... | ... | 28 0 0 | ..... | 28 0 0 | 2 12 9 | | | |
| | | ... | ... | 28 0 0 | ..... | 28 0 0 | 2 12 9 | 85 c. yards silt removed. | Rs. 0-5-3 | |
| | | | | *Durgah Tank.* | | | | | | |
| Amardad 1286..... | 12th June 1877... | 469 | 15 | 50 0 0 | ..... | 50 0 0 | 1 9 10 | | | |
| | | 469 | 15 | 50 0 0 | ..... | 50 0 0 | 1 9 10 | 305 c. yards silt removed. | Rs. 0-2-7 | Rs. 0 1-9 |

* Not known work done by contractor.

Owing to the distress in the Bheer district being much less and more localised than that in the districts of the southern division, and owing also to the fact of the relief works being smaller, more numerous and more scattered over the country suffering from scarcity, the works were as a rule completed within, or not very much in excess of, the estimated amounts. This cannot, however, be considered as any proof that small and scattered works would generally be found preferable to larger and more concentrated ones for famine relief purposes, because the amount of the distress and the area of the district over which it extends, have also

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to be taken into consideration, and where the distress is not so very great the same amount of supervision over the work, and necessity of exercising supervision and control over many other matters than those actually connected with the work itself or the payment of labourers, are not so necessary as in districts where distress is severe and far spread. There would perhaps hardly have been any necessity of opening out special famine relief work at all in the Bheer district any more than in the neighbouring districts of Aurungabad, Purbhani or Nandair, had it not been for the distress existing in the British territory and the necessity for preventing as far as possible the emigration of coolies to that side.

The following table is a summary of all famine relief work carried on in the Bheer district :—

TABLE No. 55.

| Names of Work. | Total No. of Coolies employed. | Average per day. | Total Expenditure. | Average Expenditure per day. | Average cost per Coolie per day. | No. of days in progress. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| Road from Jamkair to Ahmednuggur. | 43,819½ | 272 | 6,050 11 11 | 37 9 4 | 0 2 2½ | 161 | Relief works in the Bheer district were commenced on 8-1-77 and closed on 3-8-77, total 178 days, deducting one day per week. |
| Pimpaleshwar tank | 64,506½ | 708 | 7,142 1 5 | 78 7 9 | 0 1 9 | 91 | |
| Road No. 3, Jowlah to Aljipur | 24,260 | 264 | 3,263 12 2 | 35 7 7 | 0 2 1 | 92 | |
| Do. Ashteh to Mirzagaon | 15,943½ | 157 | 1,880 15 8 | 18 9 10 | 0 1 10·8 | 101 | |
| Do. from Ashteh to Jamgaon | 1,159 | 19 | 121 7 7 | 1 15 4 | 0 1 8 | 62 | |
| Repairs to road from Dhytna to Ashteh and constructing a new road from Dhytna to Patsora | 14,919½ | 240 | 7,474 2 1½ | 120 8 9 | 0 1 10·7 | 62 | |
| Road from Dhytna to Danoora | 18,356 | 296 | 1,912 3 4 | 30 13 5 | 0 1 8 | 62 | |
| Do. Ashteh towards Ahmednuggur.. | 14,028 | 222 | 1,424 10 3 | 22 9 9 | 0 1 8 | 63 | |
| Do. Dhytna to Bheer | 107,336 | 1,141 | 13,045 5 7 | 138 12 6 | 0 1 11 | 94 | |
| Salary of Civil officers employed on the above road | ... | ... | 864 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Road from Mominabad toward Kullum | 18,905 | 609 | 2,067 1 9 | 66 10 11 | 0 1 9 | 31 | |
| Do. from Bheer towards Barsee .. | 100,254 | 1,078 | 12,903 0 3 | 138 14 0 | 0 2 0·7 | 93 | |
| Irrigation Channel at Nundez | 34,047½ | 486 | 3,118 8 3 | 44 8 9 | 0 1 6 | 70 | |
| Repairs to Patail Bavdi | 108 | 13 | 10 15 3 | 1 5 11 | 0 1 4 | 8 | |
| Do. to Jam Bavdi | 461½ | 29 | 62 11 3 | 3 14 8 | 0 2 2 | 16 | |
| Clearing silt of well at Padshur | 180 | 12 | 21 12 6 | 1 7 2 | 0 1 11 | 15 | |
| Dade's Bavdi at Ashteh | 93½ | 4 | 28 15 9 | 1 5 1 | 0 5 3 | 22 | |
| House well | 378½ | 12 | 72 6 9 | 2 5 4 | 0 3 1 | 31 | |
| Shunker Bavdi at Nundez | 1,621 | 19 | 186 1 1 | 2 3 5 | 0 1 10 | 84 | |
| Well at Nundez | 1,113½ | 13 | 172 15 6 | 2 0 11 | 0 2 6 | 84 | |
| 3 wells at Ashteh | 380½ | 8 | 52 13 6 | 1 2 4 | 0 2 3 | 46 | |
| Mahadave well, Nundez | 105 | 7 | 13 5 9 | 0 14 3 | 0 2 0 | 15 | |
| Side drains in Ashteh | 333 | 3 | 51 7 6 | 0 8 4 | 0 2 9 | 99 | |
| Chunam Kiln | 458½ | 4 | 111 5 0 | 1 1 11 | 0 4 5 | 99 | |
| 2 wells in Dhytna | ... | ... | 28 0 0 | 2 12 9 | ... | 10 | |
| Durgah tank | 469 | 15 | 50 0 0 | 1 9 10 | 0 1 9 | 31 | |
| | 463,236½ | 2,602 | 62,130 14 1 | 349 0 9 | 0 1 11·38 | 1,542 | |

I have much pleasure in being able to report that all Public Works officials employed on famine relief works in the Bheer district carried out their duties with zeal and activity, and gave no cause for any complaints during all the time the works were going on. Special reports on individuals have been made to the Sudder Committee.

In my opinion also much praise is due to the officers of the Revenue Department who worked with the Public Works officials on famine relief works. The two departments worked amicably together, and contributed thereby greatly to ensure the success of the works they jointly presided over.

# The Nuldrug District.

THE Nuldrug district lies to the north of that of Gulburga, and south of the district of Bheer. The district bordering it on the east is Beeder, and on the west are the Collectorates of Sholapur and Ahmednuggur. It is the most westerly district of His Highness' territory. The area of the district is 3,420 square miles, and the population 267,180. The cultivated area is 1,525 square miles, giving 78·9 per square mile, and 174·5 per square mile of cultivated ground. The soil is of the same character as that in the southern division, being chiefly black-cotton soil with hills of granite, traversed by veins of trap. The chief town is Nuldrug, but the head-quarters of the principal Government officials are at Dharaseo, a town about thirty-five miles north-west of Nuldrug and about forty miles north of Sholapur, where there is a station on the G. I. P. Railway. At Dharaseo also is a cantonment of His Highness' regular troops. Of the cultivated area of the district 957,369 acres are dry, leaving only a proportion of two per cent. for wet cultivation. The number of tanks is very small, and there are no irrigation works, ancient or modern, of any importance, though in the numerous ravines and valleys in the range of hills that cross the district from east to west, there are many sites where doubtless large tanks could be formed, irrigation from which would prove a source of wealth to the people and increased revenue to Government. The Seena river, a tributary of the Beemah, bounds the district on the west side, and numerous small rivers and streams of considerable size rise in the hills and flow towards it.

The Seena and its feeders might be taken advantage of by the construction of anicuts, and channels for irrigating considerable tracts of land that now frequently suffer from drought, where the rainfall, never at any time high, is below its usual average.

The crops that are grown are those usually included under the head of dry cultivation amongst which, in the Nuldrug district, cotton takes a prominent place. Nuldrug was handed over to the British Government as one of the ceded districts in 1852, and with the Raichur, was returned to His Highness' Government in 1860. In the Bombay Presidency no districts perhaps suffered much more from the late famine than those of Ahmednuggur and Sholapur, and although Nuldrug was more fortunate as regards its rainfall and harvest in 1876 than either of these two districts, still it suffered a bad year, and its proximity to Ahmednuggur and Sholapur rendered its condition worse. From the various reports received, and from the numbers that were shown in the returns as seeking relief on the relief works from time to time, it cannot be said that the famine was so severely felt at any time in Nuldrug as in the districts of the southern division, but in the early stage of the famine, matters appeared to be worse than they afterwards turned out to be, from the fact that numbers of ryots, attracted by the reports of the large famine relief works that had

been commenced in the British territory, migrated towards them, and being rejected, returned to their own country, where relief works had to be opened out for them. There is no doubt that relief works were necessary in the district, but the distress was never so great or extensive but that it could easily be dealt with, and the relief works that were opened were always capable of expansion, so as to include many more coolies than actually at any time came to the works.

The rainfall throughout the western districts of His Highness' territory is never large, and the register kept by the civil authorities for five years previous to 1875 shows as follows :—

TABLE No. 56.

| Fusli Years. | English Years. | Rainfall. |
|---|---|---|
| 1280 | 1270-71 | 12·52 |
| 1281 | 1871-72 | 9·51 |
| 1282 | 1872-73 | 4·61 |
| 1283 | 1873-74 | 22·31 |
| 1284 | 1874-75 | 17·62 |

Giving an average of 13·31.

Since 1875 the rain gauge kept by the Public Works Department at Dharaseo has registered as follows :—

TABLE No. 57.

| Months. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877 |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | Previous to 15th August 1875, registered by Revenue Department, about 4·70. | Nil. | Nil. |
| February | | ,, | , |
| March | | ,, | ,, |
| April | | ,, | ,, |
| May | | ·83 | ,, |
| June | | 5·13 | 4·59 |
| July | .. | 2·12 | 1·85 |
| August | 2·21 | 3·61 | 6·00 |
| September | 10·00 | 2·37 | 13·65 |
| October | 2·00 | Nil. | 2·25 |
| November | Nil. | ,, | 1·10 |
| December | ,, | ,, | 1·26 |
| Total | 18·91 | 14·06 | 30·70 |

It will be seen that both in 1875 and 1876 the rainfall was above the average obtained from the Revenue Department registers for the previous five years, but, as in other districts, the accuracy of the Revenue Department's register cannot be depended upon.

The rainfall in 1875 may certainly be considered as a fair one for a generally dry part of the country, and this was followed by one slightly over the average. In the actual quantity of rain that fell in these two years, therefore, we can hardly consider the source of the famine to lie. We find, however, that from November 1875 to April 1876 (both inclusive), no rain whatever fell, and in May 1876 there was only ·83. These ·83 cents in May fell during the last four days of the month in three small showers, so that the effect of seven months of dryness had to be evercome, before the land could produce its proper crops.

The rain in June 1876 fell in eleven showers evenly distributed over the month, though it was not until the 29th that any heavy shower fell, and then there was a good fall of 1·76. In July the eight showers that fell were small, except one of 1·27 on the 25th of the month. In August nearly all the rain came at the end of the month, and there was only one good shower of 1·44 on the 28th. The 2·37 inches of September fell in six showers between the 17th and 24th. During October, November and December, no rain fell at all. It would seem, therefore, that whereas at the commencement of the season there was rain enough to moisten the ground sufficiently for the first crops, the supply failed later on, and there was not enough to nourish the second crops. The Nuldrug district did not of course suffer so much as other districts, where one bad year followed upon another, and, as in Shorapur, the distress here was no doubt more due to the distress existing in the neighbouring British dominions, raising the price of grain and of all necessaries, and rendering the demand for labour scarce, than to the utter failure of the crops.

The prices of grain prevailing in the district, as taken from the Jareedah, were as follows :—

TABLE No. 58.

*In Seers per Halli Sicca Rupee.*

| Fusli. | Commencing. | Rice. | White Jowari. | Yellow Jowari. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1286. | | | | |
| Teer | 12th May 1877 | $6\frac{7}{16}$ | $9\frac{1}{8}$ | $9\frac{13}{16}$ |
| Amardad | 12th June „ | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | $9\frac{11}{16}$ | $10\frac{7}{16}$ |
| Sherivur | 12th July „ | $6\frac{5}{16}$ | $6\frac{15}{16}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1287. | | | | |
| Meher | 12th August „ | $4\frac{9}{16}$ | $5\frac{11}{16}$ | $6\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Aban | 12th September „ | $5\frac{1}{8}$ | $7\frac{3}{4}$ | $8\frac{11}{16}$ |
| Azur | 12th October „ | $6\frac{7}{8}$ | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | $9\frac{7}{16}$ |
| Dai | 12th November „ | $7\frac{1}{16}$ | $8\frac{7}{16}$ | 11 |

The above prices compare favourably with those that prevailed in the districts of the southern division during the famine time. The price of jowari, the ordinary food of the labouring classes, was never so high as it was in Shorapur, but when the prices of jowari

quoted in the above list are compared with what may be called the average price of the grain in favourable seasons, and which may be said to vary from twenty to thirty-five seers per rupee, it is seen to what straits the poorer classes must have been driven to obtain sufficient food, when at the same time that the prices increased wages did not increase with them, and the demand for labour diminished as the season advanced. A comparison of the above prices with those prevailing in the Collectorates of Ahmednuggur and Sholapur, during the same time, and taken from the weekly famine reports issued by the Government of Bombay, may be interesting :—

TABLE No. 59.

*Jowari Seers per Halli Sicca Rupee.*

| | Ahmednuggur. | Sholapur. |
|---|---|---|
| November 1876 | 11½ | 7½ |
| December „ | 13½ | 10 |
| January 1877 | 15 | 10 |
| February „ | 13 | 10 |
| March „ | 12½ | 10½ |
| April „ | 12½ | 10 |
| May „ | 12 | 9 |
| June „ | 11½ | 8 |
| July „ | 9½ | 7 |
| August „ | 7 | 5½ |
| September „ | 7 | 6 |
| October „ | 10 | 11 |
| November „ | 13½ | 14½ |

Taking the value of the Halli Sicca Rupee at 20 per cent. less than the Government Rupee, and comparing the rates in the Nuldrug, Ahmednuggur and Sholapur districts per Halli Sicca Rupee since May 1877, we have—

TABLE No. 60.

| | Nuldrug. | Ahmednuggur. | Sholapur. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May 1877 | $9\frac{3}{16}$ | $9\frac{3}{16}$ | $7\frac{9}{16}$ |
| June „ | $10\frac{7}{16}$ | $9\frac{8}{16}$ | $6\frac{13}{16}$ |
| July „ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $7\frac{9}{16}$ | $5\frac{9}{16}$ |
| August „ | $6\frac{3}{4}$ | $5\frac{9}{16}$ | $4\frac{7}{16}$ |
| September „ | $8\frac{5}{16}$ | $5\frac{9}{16}$ | $4\frac{13}{16}$ |
| October „ | $9\frac{7}{16}$ | 8 | $8\frac{13}{16}$ |
| November „ | 11 | $10\frac{13}{16}$ | $11\frac{9}{16}$ |

It will be seen by this that throughout the famine months the rates in the Nuldrug district were always slightly better than those in Ahmednuggur and Sholapur, this may have been due to the fact that there was a sufficient quantity of grain stored in the district to prevent the necessity of much importation, and the difficulties and consequent expense of transit probably tended to check exportation of grain to the British side.

Reports came in as early as September 1876 of the probability of great distress being felt in the Nuldrug district, the Divisional Engineer on the 22nd of that month forwarding a

copy of a letter from the Sudder Talukdar, reporting that owing to the failure of the rain the crops had failed and much distress was felt. The Divisional Engineer at the same time strongly recommended that certain works that had been suggested by the Sudder Talukdar should be commenced with at once as famine relief works, especially the roads from Parenda to Patoda, and from Dharaseo to Wassi, and the repairs of the roads at the Tuljapur and Yermala ghauts. This was the first application that had been made in any of the districts for permission to open out famine relief works. Meanwhile a General Order on the subject of relief works had been issued by Government, and the Central Office Circular No. 29 was in accordance therewith issued to the districts. Although the Nuldrug district was the first to urge the necessity for famine relief works, it was among the last to take them in hand to any important extent.

Application was made to Government for sanction to the proposed expenditure on the Parenda to Patoda and Dharaseo to Wassi roads, and it was not until the 8th November before this sanction could be communicated to the district.

Further reports were then received through the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, from the officers of the Judicial and Police Departments at Nuldrug, stating that great distress prevailed in the Patoda Taluk, and that as the famine works already sanctioned did not affect this taluk, arrangements must be made for starting other relief works in those parts. The Central Office in reply pointed out that the two roads sanctioned would pass through or near the Patoda Taluk, and would consequently afford relief to that taluk, and also that should there be a necessity for other relief works, the construction of a road from Rajorra *viâ* Latur, and Ousa to the Gudur Railway Station, a very important railway feeder, the benefit of constructing which had been strongly urged by the civil authorities on several occasions, could be taken in hand.

By the end of November no relief works had been actually started, and the Sudder Talukdar again urged the necessity of commencing them.

The delay in getting tools, the want of proper arrangements for the supply of funds, and the dilatoriness of the District Engineer in not repairing at once to Parenda to commence the work, all helped to prevent it being actually put in hand till the 10th February 1877, or nearly three months after sanction had been granted. The object of referring at such length to this delay in the present report, is to show that in spite of the early and urgent representations of the civil authorities, Public Works officers, and others regarding the extent of the distress, not nearly so much distress really existed as was at first supposed by them. Had the distress been so great the delay in starting the works would have had a most serious result. As it was, when the work commenced on 10th February, only four hundred came to it.

Had the distress been so great as was at first supposed, it would have been brought so prominently before the Civil and Public Works authorities that with the power they had received from Government, they would have been compelled to take

immediate steps for relief, and to have started works, whether they had sufficient tools or not, as was the case in Raichur. No doubt also funds would have been forthcoming had such a serious emergency arisen. As it was, I am of opinion that the works were started at a time when they really had become necessary. Later on in the famine season a good deal of correspondence arose as to the actual amount of distress in the district and the urgency of starting famine relief works. The Commissioners specially deputed by the Sudder Committee to visit the Nuldrug district, Messrs. Fitch and Suraj-ool-Hussain, were of opinion that a great deal of distress existed, and that relief works were matters of absolute necessity to prevent starvation, whilst the Sudder Talukdar and the Divisional Engineer gave it as their opinion that the distress was nothing like what it had been reported to be, and that the relief works might be much curtailed, if not in many cases entirely abolished. The Sudder Committee gave the subject a great deal of consideration, and requested Mr. Syad Mohideen Ulvi, after his inspection of the southern division, to proceed to Nuldrug and submit his opinion on the state of affairs there. He eventually gave it as his opinion that Messrs. Fitch and Suraj-ool-Hussain were in the main correct in what they had stated. The Sudder Committee therefore remained fully satisfied that the commencement of relief works in the district had been quite justified, and that they must be continued until all danger from the famine was over.

The Parenda and Patoda road was commenced on the 10th February 1877. Early in March the distress in the district appears to have shown itself more prominently, as the District Engineer reports that in travelling through the Parenda Taluk, he found many of the villages deserted ; he had therefore arranged to open up work as near these villages as possible, to induce the people to return. At this time the weekly returns showed 3,023 coolies at work on the Parenda road. It may be inferred that many of those who had deserted their villages had been tempted to do so chiefly by the hope of higher wages, and an easier time on the Dhond and Munmad Railway, or other relief works that had been by this time extensively opened out in British territory.

Before much work had been done on the Parenda and Patoda road, the Special Commissioners, Messrs. Fitch and Suraj-ool-Hussain, who had travelled throughout the district, recommended that it should at once be stopped, as, so far as the traffic was concerned, it was quite useless. They suggested, however, that the line of road should be taken from Parenda *viâ* Yeat to Bheer. This course was approved by the Sudder Committee, but orders were given that the five miles of the road between Parenda and Patoda, already reported to have been constructed, should be utilised. An outlay of Rs. 800 per mile was estimated and allowed for this road. The Nuldrug district, from the absence of tanks and irrigation works, had been considered one of minor importance. So far as public works were concerned, a subordinate officer of the Public Works Department, holding the rank of supervisor, was in charge of it at the time of the commencement of the famine. It was necessary therefore to place it in charge of an officer holding a higher position, and also to increase, so far as the general paucity of hands would permit, the Public Works establishment in it. With this object Mr. Payne, the District Engineer of Nandair, was

deputed to Nuldrug, and subsequently, on his falling sick, Mr. Wray, District Engineer of Beedur, relieved him of the charge.

Parenda is situated some twelve miles from the Barsi Road Station on the G. I. P. Railway. From Parenda to the river Seena, four miles, is in His Highness' territory, but the remaining eight miles are in British dominions. The road from Bheer to Parenda will be of little use, unless it is continued all the way to the Barsi Road Station. As a famine relief work it was carried on from Parenda over the four miles to the banks of the Seena, thence to the Railway Station there is only a jungle track over which wheeled traffic passes with very great difficulty. During the progress of the work I brought this to the notice of the Sudder Committee in Central Office letter No. $\frac{165}{82}$ famine relief works of 11th March 1874, and suggested the advisability of urging Government to arrange with the British authorities for the construction of this portion. In a recent letter (No. 102 of 25th March 1878) to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, regarding the construction of railway feeders to stations on the G. I. P. Railway, this subject has been again brought to notice, as well as that of a road from the Jehur Station towards Parenda, which should be brought to the same point on the banks of the Seena. The road from the Seena to Parenda could thus be utilised for both the Barsi Road and Jehur Railway Stations.

The new code of rules, issued by the Sudder Committee, came into force in the Nuldrug district in the beginning of April 1877, but the District Engineer reported that 900 coolies had come to work on the Parenda Road with tickets from the civil authorities.

The work proceeded between the Seena river and Parenda, and from Parenda on towards Bheer *viâ* Yeat, throughout the hot season, but the district of Nuldrug was far more fortunate than were the districts of the southern division, inasmuch as favourable rain fell early in the monsoons, and on the 5th July 1877, the District Engineer reported that the road had been only finished as far as nine and a half miles from Parenda, and that owing to the late rains a great reduction had taken place in the number of coolies on the work. A reference to the rainfall, as registered by the Public Works Department, and given above, will show that previous to June 1877 no rain whatever had been registered for eight months, and the 4·59 inches that fell in June and the 1·85 that fell in July must have sufficed to moisten the ground sufficiently, to enable cultivation to be resumed. Mr. Fitch, one of the Special Commissioners, thought it necessary to call upon the District Engineer to report how it was that the number of coolies on famine relief works in the Parenda taluk had so greatly decreased, whilst in the surrounding British taluks the tendency seemed to have been the other way. The District Engineer does not appear to have given any further reason than his former one, in which he attributed the decrease to the fall of rain, but the fact of the numbers decreasing immediately on the monsoons commencing, though it did not commence with by any means heavy rains, is another proof that the distress in the Nuldrug district was not so severe as that which was felt in the southern division. The small fall of rain of 1·85, however, in July appears to have driven many of the coolies back to the relief works, and the District Engineer in

August 27th reported that the civil officer in charge of the works at Parenda had commenced a new series of consecutive numbers. In the original series, 4,041 tickets in all had been issued, and the highest average per day on the works had been 3,178 in the week ending 11th June 1877, whereas in the week ending 12th July 1877 the average per day had been shown as only 453. In the new series of tickets, 811 had been issued, and of these the largest number ever at work was 688 on the 9th Sherivur 1286 (21st July 1877), the average number per day since the issue of the new tickets had been for the month of Sherivur (July 13th to August 12th) 593, and from the 1st to the 15th of the month of Meher 1287 (August 13th to September 11th) the daily average had fallen to 333.

On the 6th September 1877 further reports were received from the District Engineer to the effect that there had been a heavy fall of rain at Parenda on 5th September, as much as 3·38 inches having been registered, and there was every prospect of more rain. The rain having fallen throughout the Parenda taluk the ryots there were busily engaged in cultivating their fields. The total number of villages in the taluk he stated was 144, possessing a total of 2,57,128 bigahs, out of which 2,48,457 bigahs were then under cultivation, with an assessment of Rs. 1,72,358. The civil authorities he stated entertained hopes of realizing the full revenue of Rs. 1,77,932-10-1. The total number of ryots holding leases he gave at 5,669, of whom 2,052 had abandoned their lands and villages at the threatening aspect of affairs at the commencement of the famine, but 1,304 of these had returned and resumed their cultivation, leaving only 748 of them unaccounted for.

On the 6th October 1877, the District Engineer reported the final closing of the Parenda and Bheer road (the portion in the Nuldrug district) as a famine relief work.

After completing a tour through the famine relief works in the southern division, I paid a visit to Parenda in July 1877. I was able to report favourably to the Sudder Committee on the condition of the people I saw on the relief works there. I found the payments were made to the coolies weekly, which appeared to have been the case throughout the whole time that the work had been going on, but I heard no complaints regarding the system, though in the districts of the southern division daily payments had always been the rule on famine relief works.

The Parenda and Bheer road had been constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,274 per mile, the estimated amount having been Rs. 800 per mile.

When the works closed the road had been constructed from the Seena river to Parenda four miles, and from Parenda nine and a half miles towards Bheer, leaving a distance of about twenty miles from the end of this nine and a half miles, to the Manjera River, to be completed as an ordinary public work in the Nuldrug district, the portion between the Manjera and the town of Bheer was completed as a famine relief work in the Bheer district. The District Engineer, Nuldrug, has been directed to prepare an estimate for constructing this twenty miles, the advantage of completing which it is not necessary further to dilate on.

The following table shows the expenditure, number of coolies, &c., employed monthly:—

TABLE No. 61.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English date. | No. of Persons employed during month. | Average Number per day. | Expenditure by P. W. D. during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officer during month. | Grand Total. | Average Expenditure per day. | Miles of Road completed. | Average cost per mile. | Average cost per day of person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Furverdi 1286 ... | 7th Feb. 1877 | 8,023½ | 258 | 824 13 9 | ..... | 824 13 9 | 26 9 9 | | | |
| Ardebehest „ ... | 17th Mar. „ ... | 12,475½ | 402 | 1,434 10 6 | 102 15 3 | 1,537 9 9 | 49 9 7 | | | |
| Khurdad „ ... | 10th April „ ... | 28,814½ | 900 | 4,023 10 10 | 403 0 0 | 4,426 10 10 | 138 5 4 | | | |
| Teer „ ... | 12th May „ ... | 68,792 | 2,219 | 7,562 1 6 | 399 0 0 | 7,961 1 6 | 256 12 11 | | | |
| Amardad „ ... | 12th June „ ... | 14,807½ | 477 | 2,096 2 7 | 399 0 0 | 2,495 2 7 | 80 7 10 | | | |
| Sherivur „ ... | 13th July „ ... | 18,120 | 534 | 2,260 15 4 | 367 0 0 | 2,627 15 4 | 84 12 4 | | | |
| Meher 1287... | 13th Aug. „ ... | 8,262½ | 275 | 1,319 9 7 | 395 0 0 | 1,714 9 7 | 57 2 5 | | | |
| Aban „ ... | 12th Sept. „ ... | 1,803½ | 60 | 318 6 1 | 414 2 6 | 732 8 7 | 24 6 8 | | | |
| | | 1,61,099 | 652 | 81,940 6 2 | 2,480 1 9 | 22,320 7 11 | 90 5 10 | 10 miles and 1,400 feet. | Rs. 2,175-0-0. | Rs. 0-2-2½. |

The work was under the charge of Messrs. C. J. Payne and H. A. Wray, District Engineers, and Overseer Potter; and was inspected by Mr. Fitch, Divisional Engineer, North-Western Division.

Sanction was given the Divisional Engineer, Western Division, to put in hand a fair-weather road between Dharaseo and Wassi as a famine relief work, at the same time that sanction was accorded to that from Parenda to Bheer, *i.e.*, 8th November 1876, and Rs. 8,400 or Rs. 300 per mile was the amount originally estimated as the cost. Similarly to the Parenda road this was afterwards raised to Rs. 800 per mile.

The work appears to have been first commenced in December 1876, previous to the Parenda and Bheer road being started by nearly two months, but in the first regular weekly returns a daily average of only five coolies was shown, and the total number given as having been at work before the submission of the regular weekly statement was thirty-seven, giving an average of about two per day. Very few reports were received concerning this road, and the work appears to have proceeded steadily, till famine relief works were no longer necessary in the district, in September 1877. It afforded relief to those in distress in the neighbourhood through which it passed, which distress appears to have been less severe here than in the Parenda taluk. Dharaseo is situated some forty miles north of Sholapur with which place it is connected by a road passing over the Tuljapur ghaut, the continuation of the road to Wassi, therefore, may be considered as considerably increasing the extent of country opened out to the railway. When the works closed, over eleven miles had been completed, leaving the remaining eight and a half miles to be completed as an ordinary public work.

The following table gives the monthly expenditure, &c., &c.:—

TABLE No. 62.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English date. | No. of Persons employed during the Month. | Average Number per day. | Expenditure by P. W. Officers during Month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officers during Month. | GRAND TOTAL. | Average Expenditure per day. | Miles of Road completed. | Average cost per mile. | Average cost per day of persons relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahman 1286 | 9th Dec. 1876. | 2,435 | 81 | 339 7 9 | ..... | 339 7 9 | 11 5 0 | 11 miles and 2,780 feet. | Rs. 624. | Rs. 0-1-11·8. |
| Isphundar „ | 17th Jan. 1877. | 7,642½ | 254 | 1,142 5 3 | ..... | 1,142 5 3 | 38 1 2 | | | |
| Furverdi „ | 7th Feb. „ | 1,376 | 44 | 158 8 0 | ..... | 158 8 0 | 5 1 10 | | | |
| Khurdad „ | 10th April „ | 4,480½ | 139 | 732 3 6 | ..... | 732 3 6 | 22 14 1 | | | |
| Teer „ | 12th May „ | 10,766 | 347 | 1,241 6 5 | ..... | 1,241 6 5 | 40 0 8 | | | |
| Amardad „ | 12th June „ | 9,661½ | 311 | 1,004 7 0 | ..... | 1,004 7 0 | 32 6 5 | | | |
| Sherivur „ | 13th July „ | 11,534½ | 372 | 1,257 4 7 | ..... | 1,257 4 7 | 40 8 11 | | | |
| Meher 1287 | 13th Aug. „ | 6,697½ | 223 | 864 13 11 | ..... | 864 13 11 | 28 13 3 | | | |
| Aban „ | 13th Sept. „ | 3,590 | 119 | 463 14 0 | ..... | 463 14 0 | 15 7 5 | | | |
| | | 58,153½ | 210 | 7,204 6 5 | ..... | 7,204 6 5 | 26 0 2 | | | |

The work was superintended by the District Engineers, Messrs. Payne and Wray, Supervisors Messrs. Briant and Cameron being the Public Works officers in immediate charge of it.

Previous to the necessity arising for the commencement of famine relief works in the Nuldrug district, an estimate had been sanctioned for repairs to a portion of the main road running from Sholapur, through Nuldrug and Hominabad to Hyderabad. Previous to the opening of the railway as far as Gulburga this was the dâk road to Hyderabad, and there are travellers' bungalows at the different stages along it. When the line was opened to Gulburga, and the distance to Hyderabad was shortened by the construction of a road from Gulburga to Hominabad, the portion of the road between Hominabad and the Bheer river (H. H. the Nizam's boundary towards Sholapur) was allowed to fall into disrepair, but as the traffic between Nuldrug and Sholapur was considerable, His Highness' Government, at the request of the British Government, directed the repairs of the road between Nuldrug and Sundulvaddy (the boundary on the Bheer river). The work was carried out as a famine relief work on the original estimate. The work appears to have been completed early in March 1877, and the coolies employed on it were transferred to the work on the Tuljapur ghaut and at Dharaseo, and the following table shows the number of coolies, expenditure, &c., &c.

TABLE No. 63.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English date. | No of persons employed during month. | Average No per day. | Expenditure by Public Works Department during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officer during month. | Grand Total. | Average Expenditure per day. | Miles of road completed. | Average cost per mile. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Isphundar 1286 | 17th Jan. 1877. | 36,511½ | 1,217 | 4,376 10 9 | ..... | 4,376 10 9 | 145 14 3 | 13 miles. | Rs. 494-6-1 | Rs. 0-1-10·7. |
| Furverdi „ | 7th Feb. „ | 14,500½ | 467 | 1,638 0 0 | ..... | 1,638 0 0 | 52 13 5 | | | |
| Ardebehest „ | 17th Mar. „ | 3,263 | 105 | 412 5 3 | ..... | 412 5 6 | 13 4 10 | | | |
| | | 54,275 | 589 | 6,427 0 0 | ..... | 6,427 0 0 | 69 13 9 | | | |

On the road from Sholapur to Dharaseo a difficult ghaut is met with at Tuljapur, and the road over it, though once constructed, had fallen into a state of disrepair, frequently rendering the passage of traffic dangerous. The civil authorities of the district, on the representation of the Divisional Engineer, fully approved of the ghaut road being repaired, and the Sudder Committee sanctioned its being taken in hand as a famine relief work.

The following table gives all particulars :—

TABLE No. 64.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English date. | No. of persons employed during month. | Average No. per day. | Expenditure by Public Works Department during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officers during month. | Grand Total. | Average Expenditure per day. | Miles of road completed. | Average cost per mile. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Per c. yd. | |
| Furverdi 1286... | 7th Feb. 1877. | 5,693 | 183 | 794 8 3 | ..... | 794 8 3 | 25 10 1 | 8¼ c. yd. earth-work, 1,474 c. yd. moorum, 81¼ c. yd. rock-blasting, 70⅛ dry-rubble walling. | 0 4 8½ | Rs 0-2-7·18. |
| Ardebehest „ ... | 17th Mar. „ | 1,970½ | 63 | 285 12 2 | ..... | 285 12 2 | 9 3 6 | | 0 7 8 | |
| Khurdad „ ... | 10th Apr. „ | 836½ | 26 | 300 2 6 | ..... | 300 2 6 | 9 6 1 | | 3 10 10 | |
| | | 8,500 | 90 | 1,380 6 11 | ..... | 1,380 6 11 | 14 10 11 | | 4 14 0 | |

There is a similar ghaut known as the Boree ghaut on the road between Dharaseo and Sholapur, where the roadway had also fallen into a dilapidated and dangerous state. Its repair on the recommendation of the Divisional Engineer, approved by the civil authorities, was also sanctioned by the Sudder Committee, and carried out as a famine relief work. The following table shows the amount of relief it afforded :—

TABLE No. 65.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English date. | No. of persons employed during month. | Average No. per day. | Expenditure by P. W. D. during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officer during month. | Grand Total. | Average expenditure per day. | Miles of road completed. | Average cost per mile. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | |
| Furverdi 1286 ... | 7th Feb. 1877... | 1,796 | 58 | 226 0 0 | ..... | 226 0 0 | 7 4 8 | c. yd. 981, moorum spread 84, dry rubble walling. | 0 7 2 | Rs. 0-2-7·7. |
| Ardebehest „ ..... | 17th March „ ... | 2,716 | 89 | 469 0 8 | ..... | 469 0 8 | 15 2 1 | | | |
| Khurdad „ ..... | 19th April „ ... | 707 | 22 | 168 3 6 | ..... | 168 3 6 | 5 4 8 | | 4 15 7 | |
| | | 5,219 | 55 | 863 4 2 | ..... | 863 4 2 | 9 2 11 | | | |

Besides the above works, a length of road 3,500 feet was constructed at Yedsi to connect two portions of a road constructed by the British Government between Yedsi and Tadwala. This short length crosses an outlying portion of His Highness' territory. It was first commenced as a famine relief work in connection with the Dharaseo and Wassi road,

but not having been completed when famine relief works were closed, it was finished as an ordinary public work at a cost of Rs. 715-15-2 :—

TABLE No. 66.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English date. | No. of Persons employed during month. | Average No. per day. | Expenditure by Public Works Department during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officer during month. | Grand Total. | Average Expenditure per day. | Miles of Road completed. | Average Cost per Mile. | Average Cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Meher 1287 ..... | 13th August 1877... | 546 | 18 | 63 14 8 | ..... | 63 14 8 | 2 2 1 | 1,800 feet. | Rs. 1,123. | Rs. 0-1-9·32. |
| Aban „ ..... | 12th Sept. „ ... | 3,082 | 102 | 339 0 6 | ..... | 339 0 6 | 11 4 10 | | | |
| | | 3,628 | 60 | 402 15 2 | ..... | 402 15 2 | 6 11 5 | | | |

When it was resolved by the Sudder Committee that one large famine relief work in each division or district would be preferable to numerous smaller ones, it was decided that the work for the north-western and western divisions, *i.e.*, the districts of Nuldrug and Bheer (the only two districts of the two divisions in which it was necessary to carry on relief works) should be the construction of road from Rajura in the Beedur district, *viâ* Latur, Ousa and Oomejah, to the Railway station at Gudur. The total length is eighty miles, about three-quarters of which run through the Beedur district and one-fourth through that of Nuldrug. In the Beedur district there was not sufficient distress to necessitate the starting of famine relief work, and the work therefore would not have been required for local coolies. When instructions were sent to the Bheer and Nuldrug districts to transfer coolies from the relief works then going on in those districts to this road, it was found that they refused to go, being unwilling to travel so far from their own houses, although orders had been given to pay them full wages for the number of days they occupied on the journey, and that proper arrangements should be made for supplying them with food on the way. The idea of commencing this road was therefore abandoned, and it remains to be constructed as an ordinary public work.

The following table is a summary of expenditure incurred, number of coolies employed, &c., on all famine relief works in the Nuldrug district :—

TABLE No. 67.

| Names of Works. | Total number of Coolies employed. | Average per day. | Total Expenditure. | Average Expenditure per day. | Average cost per day. | Number of days in progress. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| Parenda Road ..... | 1,61,099 | 652 | 22,320 7 11 | 90 5 10 | 0 2 2·5 | 247 | Relief Work in Nuldrug district were commenced on 24th December 1876, and closed on 11th October 1877. Total 260 days, deducting one day per week. |
| Wasi „ ..... | 58,153½ | 210 | 7,204 6 5 | 26 0 2 | 0 1 11·8 | 277 | |
| Tundulwadi „ ..... | 59,275 | 589 | 6,427 0 0 | 69 13 9 | 0 1 10·7 | 92 | |
| Tuljapur Ghaut ..... | 8,500 | 90 | 1,380 6 11 | 14 10 11 | 0 2 7·18 | 94 | |
| Boree „ ..... | 5,219 | 55 | 866 4 2 | 9 2 11 | 0 2 7·7 | 94 | |
| Road from Yedsy to Yerwada ..... | 3,628 | 60 | 402 15 2 | 6 11 5 | 0 1 9·32 | 60 | |
| | 2,90,874½ | 1,163 | 38,598 8 7 | 154 4 6 | 0 2 1·04 | 864 | |

# The Nagur-Kurnul District.

THE district of Nagur-Kurnul lies north of that of East Raichur, from which it is separated by the river Kistna. On the north, it is bounded by the districts of Gulburga, Mayduk and Nulgunda, on the east by Nulgunda, and on the west by Gulburga and Shorapur.

Until the year 1871, it formed with the district of Gulburga part of the Shorapur district. Since then it has been a district of itself, forming part of the eastern division. It contains an area of 5,184 square miles. In the Annual Report of 1286 the district is described as being very undulating, with the exception of the taluks lying towards the Shorapur district and the Kistna river. The undulating portion is very scanty of produce. The soil in the hilly parts is generally red moorum and on the lower grounds black cotton soil. The District Engineer states that 22 per cent. of the area of the district may be taken as under dry cultivation, 2 per cent. as under wet cultivation, 1 per cent. (in the Umrabad taluk) as wooded land, and the remaining 75 per cent. uncultivated partly overgrown with underwood or bushes and shrubs, partly barren high land, and partly rocky chains of hills. The dry crops generally consist of ragi, cholam, Bengal gram, mackalu, koralu, and cotton, and the irrigated crops, of rice, sugar-cane, betel, &c. Grain is exported to Kurnul and to the Kistna, and Sydapur Stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, also to the Tandur Station on the State Railway, and some small quantities to Hyderabad.

The population of the district is estimated at 157,184, giving 30·3 per square mile, and 137·7 per square mile of cultivated ground, or 46·4 acres cultivated per head of population.

The district is traversed from north to south by the old road from Hyderabad to Kurnul, which previous to the opening of the railway to Gulburga was the chief means of communication with the Madras Presidency, and along which, previous to the completion of the State Railway, the mails to Hyderabad were carried by runners. With the State Railway on its northern side and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on its western, the district of Nagur-Kurnul may be considered tolerably accessible, and the construction of a few roads, some of which have already been commenced from the principal towns to the two lines of railway, would open it out and stimulate its trade and agriculture most advantageously.

Nagur-Kurnul possesses several important tanks, notably those of Unpur, Khanapur, Gunpur, Wudarum, and Nagur-Kurnul, all of which, however, are more or less in want of restoration. The District Engineer in his Annual Report also names some fourteen others, repairs to which would have a beneficial result, and surveys and estimates for which he has taken in hand. He does not report that the district contains many sites where new irrigation works could be constructed, the few streams crossing the district being at present, so far as he has inspected them, utilised more or less for irrigation purposes. Nagur-Kurnul can hardly be

considered so rich in the means of wet cultivation as Nulgunda, though it has great advantages in this respect over the Raichur and the other districts of the southern division.

There are no towns of any special importance, and the head-quarters of the district are at Palmur, or, as it has lately been re-named, Mahbub Nagur. At Mactal, twenty-two miles from Mahbub Nagur, is a cantonment of His Highness' regular troops.

The rainfall in the district, previous to 1875, was registered in a very unsatisfactory manner, as the following table will show. The years 1280 and 1282 Fusli have doubtless been left without any record at all:—

TABLE No. 68.

| Fusli. | English. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|
| 1279 | 1869-70 | 2·10 |
| 1280 | 1870-71 | Nil. |
| 1281 | 1871-72 | 1·30 |
| 1282 | 1872-73 | Nil. |
| 1283 | 1873-74 | 11·04 |
| 1284 | 1874-75 | 15·08 |
| | Average for six years. | 5·08 |

This cannot, however, be considered as at all correct, and probably the average given by the District Engineer, as from fifteen to twenty inches, is as near the mark as can as yet be ascertained.

It may be inferred, as in the Nulgunda district, that any rainfall much below twenty nches in the year is bad, whilst anything well over that amount is good.

The rainfall recorded by the Public Works Department since July 1875 is as follows:—

TABLE No. 69.

| Months. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | Previous to July about 1·00. | Nil. | ·19 |
| February | | Nil. | ·85 |
| March | | ·81 | 1·86 |
| April | | Nil. | 1·76 |
| May | | ·08 | 1·39 |
| June | | 3·11 | 2·84 |
| July | 2·52 | 4·89 | 1·25 |
| August | 10·64 | 3·28 | 5·49 |
| September | 5·69 | 1·57 | 6·94 |
| October | 8·36 | Nil. | 5·36 |
| November | Nil. | Nil. | 0·5 |
| December | Nil. | Nil. | 2·80 |
| Total | 28·21 | 13·74 | 30·28 |

In 1875, therefore, the district was well off as regards rainfall, and the rain fell at very seasonable times, extending well through the monsoon months, in a manner equally favourable for dry cultivation, or for filling the tanks. Not much rain fell previous to August, but in

that month three good falls of 1·37, 1·64, and 1·89 occurred, besides smaller showers extending equally over the month. In September there were two falls of over an inch, one being 1·86, and the remainder was extended in smaller showers well over the month. In October there was a fall of 1·70 on the 9th, and one of 5·70 on the 21st. This last very heavy downpour must have done much towards filling tanks, and preparing the district to meet the unusually dry year that followed. In the year 1876, the monsoon failed almost entirely up to August, there were only 1·57 inches in September, and none at all afterwards. The tanks, therefore, depending mainly on the latter rains were nearly all empty, and thus the distress may be said to have been caused. The Nagur-Kurnul district, had it stood alone, would doubtless have been able from its own resources to meet the distress and keep off famine, but being surrounded by other districts, where the distress was greater, it of course suffered more than it would otherwise have done from the increased price of food, and the system that seems universally to have prevailed amongst the merchants of hoarding up their stores of grain.

The prices of grain in the year 1279 Fusli (1869-70 English) were as follows :—

TABLE No. 70.

| | Wheat. | Rice. | Gram. | White Jowari. | Millet. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seers per Rupee ..... | 8 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 25 |

This table shows rice to have been very nearly the same price as in the neighbouring district of Nulgunda, where it was fifteen seers per rupee, but whilst in the latter district white jowari was at this time selling at twenty-eight seers per rupee, in Nagur-Kurnul it was at six seers, and the difference in the price of millet or bajri was ten seers, *i. e.*, thirty-five in Nulgunda and twenty-five in Nagur-Kurnul. It is difficult to account for these differences. In the case of white jowari, one of the staple-foods of the common people, its price in 1279 was that of famine times. This may have been caused by some temporary local condition of things, and we cannot therefore take it as representing a fair price for the grain before the commencement of the famine ; probably from twenty to thirty seers per rupee is the price that prevailed in the district at ordinary times.

The next table shows the prices in 1287 and 1288 Fusli, or during the famine months :—

TABLE No. 71.

| 1286 Fusli. | Corresponding English Months. | Rice. | Jowari. | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | White. | Yellow. | |
| Furvurdi ..... | February-March 1877..... | 6½ | 8 | 8¼ | |
| Ardibehest ..... | March-April „ ..... | 7 | 8½ | 8¾ | |
| Khurdad..... | April-May „ ..... | 8 | 8¾ | 9¼ | |
| Teer..... | May-June „ ..... | 7 | 8½ | 8½ | |
| Amardad..... | June-July „ ..... | 7 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | |
| The | Jareedah gave no record for | 1287. | | | |

These prices, though much above the average of the district, compare favourably with those in the southern division.

The following list is the one forwarded by the Divisional Engineer with his report i reply to Central Office Circular No. 29, and shows the prices of grain that prevailed on the 28th of October and 13th November 1876, respectively :—

TABLE No. 72.

| Description. | Seers per Rupee. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 28th Oct. | 13th Nov. |
| Rice | 8 | 6½ |
| Cholum | 10½ | 8½ |
| Wheat | 7½ | 6¾ |
| Bengal Gram | 8½ | 6¾ |
| Gram | 12 | 10 |
| Raghee | 15 | 15 |
| Sugar | 4½ | 3¼ |
| Gingelly Oil | 2¼ | 1½ |

This shows a considerable increase in some fifteen days, but it does not appear that prices ever got much higher than those given in the former list, which is probably due to the district being so much more accessible to the railway than most of those that have been already reported on.

The District Engineer, in his letter replying to Central Office Circular No. 29, states that having been such a very short time in the district, he does not consider that any remarks of his, as to the requirements, wants or resources of the people, the questions as to making payments on famine works in money or grain, and the best means of procuring the latter, &c., would be of much value, but he considers that for the organisation of labour on famine works, the best method would be as much as possible to let the work on contract, and by entering into binding agreements with the contractors to have the labourers provided by them, which in his opinion would not only guarantee better workmanship, but would result in a saving of money that could not be obtained by departmental agency. The Divisional Engineer in forwarding this letter adds his own remarks, to the effect that he quite concurs in the District Engineer's opinion regarding the contract system, though he would be very particular in strictly limiting the amount of work let to each contractor, to the amount that he was quite able properly to carry out, and in not increasing the rates, as it must be borne in mind that applicants for relief were likely to be in such numbers that bare subsistence allowance would be all that they could expect. The Divisional Engineer attaches a list of ten tanks, the repairs of which will be well suited as famine relief works, and for most of which plans and estimates had already been submitted for sanction.

Amongst the list were the

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dunwada | tank | 5,009 |
| Murkul | „ | 10,000 |
| Kondapur | „ | 4,000 |
| Koty-Cunda | „ | 5,107 |
| Unpur | „ | 42,682 |
| | &c. | &c. |

Attached to the list were also the following roads :—

| | Miles. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Palmur to Kosghee | 25 | 7,448 |
| Palmur to Nagur-Kurnul | ... | 8,407 |
| Sydapur Railway Station to Narrainpett | 40 | 11,505 |
| Nagur-Kurnul to Umrabad | 38½ | 11,375 |

The Divisional Engineer considered at that time the prospects of famine looked worse in the Nagur-Kurnul district than they did in any other part of his division. He said that there had been next to no harvest, and he understood that it was feared there would not be sufficient revenue to pay the Government officials. No dry crops he added appeared to have been gathered, and the only wet cultivation consisted of a few patches under wells. His views, as to the probable extent of the effects of the famine turned out afterwards to have been somewhat exaggerated; but allowance must be made for the difficulty an engineer has to contend with in finding out the real condition of the people, and it is only those who live constantly with them, who are able to judge as to their real resources and to what extent they have money and stores to fall back upon, whilst outwardly appearing to be poverty-stricken and helpless.

In reply to these letters the Central Office sanctioned the immediate commencement of work on the Dunwada, Murkul and Kondapur tanks, and on the roads from Palmur to Kosghee, Palmur to Nagur-Kurnul, Sydapur Station to Narrainpett, Narrainpett to Murrykal and Nagur-Kurnul to Umrabad, the road work to be carried out at a cost of Rs. 300 per mile. After the Sudder Committee had expressed itself so averse to anything like the contract system, the Public Works officers were instructed not to adopt it, but to adhere to the system of departmental supervision and payment. On the 11th December 1876 the Divisional Engineer, in continuation of his former report, sends a copy of a letter received by him from the Talukdar, in which that officer gives his opinion on the condition of the district and the requirements to meet the famine. He fully approves of the carrying out of the road work mentioned above, but he thinks that the work on the roads from Palmur to Nagur-Kurnul and from Nagur-Kurnul to Umrabad might be put off to some future time, as there is no great traffic on these roads, when compared with the others, and the work on the others is sufficient to meet the present distress. In the Narrainpett taluk, he states that there are thirty-one tanks requiring repair, but he does not recommend many of them being put in hand at once, as the distress is not so great in that taluk. He thinks

the ten tanks mentioned in the Divisional Engineer's list, together witht he road work, will give sufficient work and will prove remunerative to Government. He recommends some tank work in the Nagur-Kurnul taluk, and he states that although there are no tanks proposed to be repaired in the Daval Kudrah taluk, it is necessary to provide work in the neighbourhood of the town of Mahbub Nugur, as it is thickly populated, and the distress consequently much felt. There are, however, some works here that can be advantageously carried on, and he has entered them in the list which he attached to his letter. In the Jedeherla taluk, he says, there are forty-six works proposed to be carried out, and as a large proportion of them are welis and small coontahs, he thinks it would be advisable to commence them. In the taluk of Koilconda there were four works that ought to be carried out. In the taluk of Muctul there were forty-eight works mentioned. He thinks the commencement of all of them would not be necessary, but he recommends about twenty tanks being taken in hand, leaving the rest to be gradually repaired. In the Kulvakoorty taluk there were only three works mentioned, which number he thought too small to meet the requirements. He states that he has omitted in his list any works in the taluk of Ibrampatam or in the sub-taluks of Umrabad and Nurkoda, but he has called upon the third talukdar to report upon these. He trusted to be able to make arrangement for a sufficient supply of grain, without the interference of Government, but he did not think that there was likely to be any reductions in the prices then prevailing. He was very anxious to arrange that the works taken in hand as famine works should be those from which an increase of revenue would accrue to Government in return for the expenditure on them. He thinks arrangements will have to be made for supplying grain by Government aid to out-of-the-way places where relief works may be carried on, as he fears without it the railway is likely to drain such places for the supply of larger towns at a distance. He suggests arrangements for relief works that could be attended by Mahomedan women who could still remain "Gosha," and also for the blind, lame, and infirm of every caste. He urges the necessity of extra hands both in the Revenue and Public Works Departments. He refers to a considerable number of people who have come into the district from British territory in search of work and better times than in their own country, and describes the miserable state they are often in, for want of shelter, and suggests that Government should provide something in the way of shelter for them, such as huts or sheds, which they will require even if they obtained employment on famine relief works.

The Talukdar continues with remarks on the importance of keeping the cattle alive as far as possible, and states that whilst in some neighbouring districts cattle are being sold at from two annas to six annas per head, on account of the scarcity of grass, there are parts in the Nagur-Kurnul district, such as the forests of Umrabad and Koilcondah and the vicinities of Mucktal, where numbers of cattle are gathered from other districts ; there are also in many parts of the district extensive grass rumnahs, and it seems quite feasible to secure the grass in these places, and save the cattle, by Government ordering the stoppage of auctions of rumnah grass, so that the cattle may graze freely in the rumnahs. The Talukdar also insists on the necessity of suitable sanitary arrangements being made in all places where people are likely to be crowded together on account of relief works. He advocates the establishment of local committees, composed of men who are held in estima-

tion, and who, by making arrangements for local relief, and endeavouring to secure the sympathies of all classes may do much good in encouraging mutual assistance, tending to lessen the distress, and perhaps to bring prices to a more reasonable level.

The list attached to the Talukdar's letter contains the names of twelve works in Mahbub Nagur and its neighbourhood, all small and of local importance only, but which had they been carried out as suggested, would have afforded much relief and would have greatly improved the condition of the town and its inhabitants. The Talukdar's report is an able and well considered one, and it has been referred to at some length here to show that had the distress turned out to be so great as it was at first anticipated it would, and had it been necessary to open out so many relief works as those mentioned in the lists, there is every likelihood that the work would have been done in a spirit of energy and zeal by the Revenue and Public Works officers, and that the results would have been very satisfactory.

Though sanction had been given by the Central Office on November 22nd to start work on the tanks and roads mentioned above, the District Engineer on the 13th December complains of the delay in starting them for want of tools. This, as it has already been shown, was the first want in all the famine districts, and generally necessitates the starting of works with an inadequate supply, causing the commencement of relief works to be attended with greater expense than need otherwise have been the case, and to a great extent demoralising the labourers, upon whom, after they had been allowed at first to earn wages by the lightest of tasks, it was found very difficult afterwards to impose a proper task; but, as it has been already explained, this evil was an unavoidable one.

The works, however, were fairly started on the 18th December. The Divisional and District Engineers were still strongly in favour of contract over departmental agency, and a good deal of correspondence passed about it, but the Central Office being unable to meet these views, forwarded copies of the rules drawn up at the Committee meeting at Raichur to assist them in organising a departmental system. These rules were followed by the more comprehensive code issued by the Sudder Committee, in accordance with which famine relief works were carried on in the district until their close.

On the 25th December the Divisional Engineer informed the Central Office, that he and Mr. Hussein bin Abdullah (the Talukdar of the district) who had been appointed as Joint Commissioners to report upon and superintend famine relief works in the eastern division, had considered it advisable to instruct the District Engineer to commence work on the Pungal tank. They represented that Rs. 14,000 had been sanctioned for the Murkull and Kondapur tanks as famine relief works, which sum was Rs. 8,000 in excess of the estimated amount for these works, thus leaving Rs. 8,000 available for the Pungal tank, for which work plans and estimates had already been submitted. They had deemed this step advisable, in consequence of the villagers having commenced to leave the village. The Pungal tank was shortly after reported as having been put in hand.

There were now nine famine relief works in hand in the district, for which a total sum of Rs. 46,285 had been sanctioned, which would have afforded relief for three months to

5,14,280 persons, calculating at annas two per head per day, and it had been considered quite necessary to commence this amount of work in order to meet the distress, but on the 13th December 1876, the acting Talukdar reported that the distress in the Narrainpett taluk was not so great as had at first been supposed, and he suggested stopping the work on the Dunwadda tank. The Sudder Committee approved of this. At the same time the acting Talukdar recommended that work on the road from Murkul to Narrainpett should be suspended, and this also met with appproval. The Divisional and District Engineers, however, were evidently not of the same opinion as the civil authorities regarding the advisability of stopping these two works, and the District Engineer gave, as an instance of the existence of much distress, that he had on the 8th January 1877 reduced the wages of coolies employed on famine relief works to the following amounts, but that in spite of this the numbers on the works had not at all diminished :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Maistries | 10 | gundahs per day. |
| Peons | 4 | „ „ |
| Men coolies | 10 | dubs „ |
| Women coolies | 7 | „ „ |
| Children coolies | 5 | „ „ |

And at the same time he had instructed supervisors and overseers not to employ more than a gang of 100 coolies with one maistry and two peons for every 1,000 Rupees sanctioned for work. Although the Public Works officers give this as a proof of the existence of distress, it was really more a proof that the distress was not very severe or extensive. The reduced wages given above were higher than what was given in Nulgunda and in the neighbouring districts of Raichur or Gulburga, and the fact the District Engineer being able to limit the amount of labour employed on each work, proves that there was not a great rush of people seeking employment, and it has already been shown that in the districts of the southern division the difficulty most frequently was to find work enough for the numbers that came to seek it, and often it was necessary to pay coolies whether work could be given to them or not.

On February 3rd, 1877, the Central Office instructed the Divisional Engineer to continue the maintenance of the Hyderabad and Kurnul road as famine relief works. This road runs through the Nagur-Kurnul district, and a sum of Rs. 30 per mile per month had been allowed since July 1875 for its maintenance. This allowance had been suspended since December 1876, in order to have more funds available from the annual budget grant for famine relief works.

Beyond the weekly tabulated returns, very few reports were sent in by Divisional or District Engineers as regards the details of the progress of relief works, and there are therefore no special remarks to be made as regards each work. The number of coolies employed on famine works in the whole district never exceeded 500 in one day, and the total amount spent on famine relief works was only Rs. 27,318-2-3.

By June 1877, the Sudder Committee was satisfied that real distress, necessitating the continuance of relief works in the district, did not exist, and orders were accordingly given to close them. Government, however, permitted all the tank works to be continued as Public Works Proper, they being works that would yield a return for the outlay, which

outlay would in all probability become a dead loss, if the monsoons set in before such work as filling in breaches in tank, bunds, &c., was completed. Continuing the works as public works in this manner no doubt afforded a great deal of relief, and in fact it proved sufficient for the wants of the district, until the monsoons of 1877 had set in favourably, and relieved all anxiety as to famine.

The following table shows the number of coolies and expenditure monthly on each famine relief work in the Nagur-Kurnul district :—

TABLE No. 73.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English date. | No. of persons employed during month. | Average No. per day. | Expenditure by Public Works Department during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officers during month. | Grand Total. | Average Expenditure per day. | Quantity of Work done. | Average Cost of Work. | Average Cost per day of each person relieved. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | PALMUR PETHA TANK. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Cubic Yards. | Per C. yd. | | |
| Bahman 1286... | 9th Dec. 1876... | * | ... | * | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | * No details given as work was done by contract. |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877... | 6,333 | 69 | 1,763 7 0 | ..... | 1,763 7 0 | 37 8 4 | 18,079 earthwork ... | 0 1 1 | 0 4 5·46 | |
| Teer „ ... | 12th May „ ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 112¾ masonry ..... | 5 0 0 | ... | |
| | | 6,333 | 69 | 1,763 7 0 | ..... | 1,763 7 0 | 37 8 4 | | | | |
| | | | | REPAIRS TO DUNWADA TANK. | | | | | | | |
| Bahman 1286... | 9th Dec. 1876... | 14,000 | 467 | 2,268 11 0 | ..... | 2,268 11 0 | 75 9 11 | 21,500 earthwork... | 0 1 10 | ... | |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877... | 2,529 | 84 | 684 15 4 | ..... | 684 15 4 | 22 13 4 | ..... | ... | 0 3 2·59 | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ ... | 1,470 | 47 | 633 5 10 | ..... | 633 5 10 | 20 6 10 | 932 revetment ..... | 1 8 0 | ... | |
| Khurdad „ ... | 10th April „ ... | 1,602 | 50 | 352 8 0 | ..... | 352 8 0 | 11 0 3 | ..... | ... | ... | |
| | | 19,601 | 215 | 5,939 8 2 | ..... | 3,939 8 2 | 43 4 8 | | | | |
| | | | | REPAIRS TO NUNDIPETT TANK. | | | | | | | |
| Bahman 1286... | 9th Dec. 1876... | 922 | 31 | 335 4 0 | ..... | 335 4 0 | 11 2 1 | 2,540 earthwork ... | 0 1 9½ | ... | |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877... | 1,235 | 41 | 589 12 7 | ..... | 589 12 7 | 19 15 11 | 15 revetment ..... | 1 8 0 | 0 6 5·22 | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ ... | 886 | 28 | 327 3 0 | ..... | 327 3 0 | 10 8 10 | 192 masonry ..... | 5 0 0 | ... | |
| Khurdad „ ... | 10th Apr. „ ... | 100 | 3 | 11 14 7 | ..... | 11 14 7 | 5 11 0 | ..... | ... | ... | |
| | | 3,143 | 41 | 1,264 2 2 | ... | 1,264 2 2 | 16 10 2 | | | | |
| | | | | REPAIRS TO DONAPORE TANK. | | | | | | | |
| Bahman 1286... | 9th Dec. 1876... | 976 | 32 | 180 7 6 | ..... | 180 7 6 | 6 3 5 | 6,500 earthwork ... | 0 1 10 | 0 2 6·82 | |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877... | 2,350 | 78 | 361 5 5 | ..... | 361 5 5 | 12 0 8 | 16 revetment ..... | 1 8 0 | ... | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ ... | 1,083 | 35 | 247 4 7 | ..... | 247 4 7 | 7 15 11 | 101 masonry ..... | 5 4 0 | ... | |
| Khurdad „ ... | 10th April „ ... | 1,498 | 46 | 179 5 3 | ..... | 179 5 3 | 5 9 8 | ..... | ... | ... | |
| Teer „ ... | 12th May „ ... | 1,034 | 33 | 145 12 8 | ..... | 145 12 8 | 4 11 3 | ..... | ... | ... | |
| | | 6,941 | 57 | 1,114 3 5 | ..... | 1,114 3 5 | 9 2 2 | | | | |
| | | | | REPAIRS TO MURKUL TANK. | | | | | | | |
| Bahman 1286... | 9th Dec. 1876... | 1,881 | 65 | 317 12 0 | ..... | 317 12 0 | 10 9 5 | 20,800 earthwork ... | 0 1 4 | ... | |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877... | 6,889 | 229 | 895 10 2 | ..... | 895 10 2 | 29 13 8 | 255 masonry ..... | 6 12 0 | 0 2 1·37 | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ ... | 2,621 | 84 | 417 1 1 | ..... | 417 1 1 | 13 7 3 | ..... | ... | ... | |
| Khurdad „ ... | 10th April „ ... | 3,938 | 123 | 470 4 1 | ..... | 470 4 1 | 14 11 1 | ..... | ... | ... | |
| Teer „ ... | 12th May „ ... | 7,322 | 236 | 893 15 11 | ..... | 893 15 11 | 28 13 5 | ..... | ... | ... | |
| | | 22,661 | 186 | 2,994 11 3 | ..... | 2,994 11 3 | 24 8 9 | | | | |
| | | | | REPAIRS TO PUNGAL TANK. | | | | | | | |
| Isphundar 1286 ... | 8th Jan. 1877... | 4,766 | 156 | 683 13 10 | ..... | 683 13 10 | 22 12 8 | ..... | ... | ... | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ ... | 7,168 | 231 | 1,099 14 4 | ..... | 1,099 14 4 | 35 7 8 | 2,800 earthwork ... | 0 0 8 | 0 2 4·25 | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 10th March „ ... | 1,959 | 63 | 260 9 1 | ..... | 260 9 1 | 8 6 6 | 3,750 revetment ... | 1 0 0 | ... | |
| Khurdad „ ... | 10th April „ ... | 12,334½ | 389 | 1,852 6 6 | ..... | 1,852 6 6 | 57 14 2 | 118 masonry ... | 5 0 0 | ... | |
| Teer „ ... | 12th May „ ... | 6,332½ | 204 | 894 10 8 | ..... | 894 10 8 | 28 13 9 | ..... | ... | ... | |
| | | 32,560 | 283 | 4,791 6 5 | ..... | 4,791 6 5 | 14 10 8 | | | | |

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| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English date. | No of persons employed during month. | Average No. per day. | Expenditure by Public Works Department during Month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officers during Month. | Grand Total. | Average Expenditure per day. | Quantity of Work done. | Average Cost of Work. | Average Cost per day of each person relieved. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ROAD FROM MURKUL TO NARRAINPETT.** | | | | | | | | Cubic Yards. | Per C. yd. | | |
| | | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | | |
| Bahman 1286... | 9th Dec. 1876.. | 2,708 | 90 | 612 14 0 | ..... | 612 14 0 | 20 6 10 | 5,500 earthwork ... | 0 2 0 | ... | * Work was done by contract. |
| | | | | | | | | Square Yards. | | | |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877... | 1,087 | 36 | 423 11 6 | ..... | 423 11 6 | 14 1 11 | 8,000 clearing jungle. | 0 0 9 | 0 4 5·81 | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ ... | * | ... | 27 0 0 | ..... | 27 0 0 | 0 13 11 | ..... | ... | ... | |
| | | 3,795 | 181 | 1,063 9 6 | ..... | 1,063 9 6 | 50 10 4 | | | | |
| **ROAD FROM NARRAINPETT TO SYDAPORE.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahman 1286... | 9th Dec. 1876... | 930 | 31 | 335 15 6 | ..... | 335 15 6 | 11 3 2 | 12,736 earthwork ... | ... | ... | |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877... | 6,166 | 239 | 1,090 12 3 | ..... | 1,090 12 3 | 36 5 9 | 3,075 clearing jungle. | 0 2 4 | 0 2 8·59 | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ ... | 3,873 | 125 | 605 3 7 | ..... | 605 3 7 | 19 8 4 | ... ..... | 0 0 9 | ... | |
| | | 11,969 | 413 | 2,031 15 4 | ..... | 2,031 15 4 | 70 1 1 | | | | |
| **ROAD FROM PALMUR TO NAGUR-KURNUL.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Isphundar 1286 . | 8th Jan. 1877... | 6,369 | 212 | 1,371 5 1 | ..... | 1.371 5 1 | 45 11 4 | 9,000 earthwork ... | 0 2 9½ | ... | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ ... | 8,147 | 263 | 1,054 2 9 | ..... | 1,054 2 9 | 34 0 1 | 18,000 clearing jungle | 0 0 9 | 0 2 8·09 | |
| | | 14,516 | 330 | 2,425 7 10 | ..... | 2,425 7 10 | 55 2 0 | | | | |
| **ROAD FROM PALMUR TO KOSGHEE.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Isphundar 1286 . | 8th Jan. 1877... | 9,689 | 323 | 1,633 13 9 | ..... | 1,633 13 9 | 54 7 4 | 9,000 earthwork ... | 0 2 1½ | ... | |
| | | | | | | | | 80 rock blasting'... | 0 5 9 | 0 2 2·72 | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ ... | 7,200 | 232 | 716 4 6 | ..... | 716 4 6 | 23 1 8 | 24,000 clearing jungle | 0 0 9 | ... | |
| | | 16,889 | 313 | 2,350 7 3 | ..... | 2,350 7 3 | 43 8 5 | | | | |
| **KURNUL ROAD MAINTENANCE.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Up to Furvurdi 1286... | 7th Feb. 1877... | 55,480 | 125 | 1,720 12 6 | ..... | 1,720 12 6 | 20 13 1 | ..... | ... | ... | |
| Khurdad „ ... | 10th April „ ... | 3,996 | 125 | 1,808 13 0 | ..... | 1,808 13 0 | 56 8 5 | ..... | ... | 0 0 11·56 | |
| | | 59,476 | 1,919 | 3,579 9 6 | ..... | 3,579 9 6 | 115 7 6 | | | | |

Mr. Gauntlett and Hussein bin Abdullah were appointed Special Commissioners by the Sudder Committee for the Nagur-Kurnul, Nulgunda and Kummum districts. The reports, however, that they submitted do not convey information beyond what has already been given in this report. Both are energetic and zealous officers of Government, and it is rather to be regretted that they devoted too much of their time to considering small matters of detail that might well have been left to officers of the district, instead of affording the Committee more information as to the real necessities of the district, and the means taken to meet them, and taking a more comprehensive view of their important duties. The District Engineer, Mr. Hans. Neilson, appears to have carried on his duties well and efficiently as well as Supervisor Charles Ogilvie, and Messrs. Stewart and Herbert, the overseers temporarily appointed on the works. The comparatively small number of famine works and their early close caused less onerous and labourious duties to be thrown on the Public Works officials in Nagur-Kurnul than in many other famine districts, but had it been necessary to carry on relief works to a greater extent, and for a longer time, there is no doubt that the officials both of the Revenue and Public Works Departments would have been quite as equal to the occasion as they proved themselves to be elsewhere.

## TABLE No. 74.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

| Name of Work. | Number of Persons employed. | Average No. of Labourers per day. | Total Expenditure. | Average Expenditure per day. | Average cost per day of each Person Relieved. | Number of Days in Progress. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | |
| Palmur Petha Tank | 6,333 | 135 | 1,763 7 0 | 37 8 4 | 0 4 5·46 | 47 |
| Repairing Dunwada | 19,601 | 215 | 3,939 8 2 | 43 4 2 | 0 3 2·59 | 91 |
| „ Nomdipett | 3,143 | 41 | 1,264 2 2 | 16 10 2 | 0 6 5·22 | 76 |
| „ Donapore | 6,941 | 57 | 1,114 3 5 | 9 2 2 | 0 2 6·82 | 122 |
| „ Murkul | 22,661 | 186 | 2,994 11 3 | 24 8 9 | 0 2 1·37 | 122 |
| „ Pungal | 32,560 | 283 | 4,791 6 5 | 41 10 8 | 0 2 4·25 | 115 |
| Road from Murkul to Narrainpett | 3,795 | 181 | 1,063 9 6 | 50 10 4 | 0 4 5·81 | 21 |
| „ Narrainpett to Sydapore | 11,969 | 413 | 2,031 15 4 | 70 1 1 | 0 2 8·59 | 29 |
| „ Palmur to Nagur-Kurnul | 14,516 | 330 | 2,425 7 10 | 55 2 1 | 0 2 8·09 | 44 |
| „ Palmur to Kosghee | 16,889 | 313 | 2,350 7 3 | 43 8 5 | 0 2 2·72 | 54 |
| Maintenance of Kurnul Road | 59,476 | 1,919 | 3,579 9 6 | 115 7 6 | 0 0 11·56 | 31 |
| | 1,97,884 | 1,268 | 27,318 7 10 | 175 1 11 | 0 2 2·05 | 752 |

# THE NULGUNDA DISTRICT.

THE Nulgunda district lies to the south and east of Hyderabad, and has the river Kistna for its southern boundary, the district of Kummum for its eastern, that of Mayduk for its western, and Yelgundul for its northern.

The river Moosey traverses it from north-west to south-east, and into both the Kistna and the Moosey several large tributaries fall, many of which have in former years been availed of for irrigation purposes. It is a district in which, with a favourable rainfall, much wet cultivation is carried on. Its area is 7,424 square miles, of which about 650 square miles are under cultivation, about 186 of this being wet and the rest dry.

The population is 226,619, giving thirty per square mile, or 348 per square mile of cultivated ground.

The head-quarters of the district are at the town of Nulgunda, sixty-five miles from Hyderabad.

The rainfall register kept by the Civil authorities previous to 1875 is shown in the following Table :—

TABLE No. 75.

| Fusli. | English. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|
| 1280 | 1870-71 | 3·82 |
| 1281 | 1871-72 | 7·52 |
| 1282 | 1872-73 | ·95 |
| 1283 | 1873-74 | 33·03 |
| 1284 | 1874-75 | 26·75 |
| 1285 | 1875-76 | 54·92 |

This would give an average of 21·16, but the figures can scarcely be depended upon, especially those in the earlier years.

The Public Works registry for the years 1875-76 and 1877 is as follows:

TABLE No. 76.

| Month. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | Previous to July about 5·00 | Nil. | ·75 |
| February | | Nil. | ·11 |
| March | | ·12 | 2·44 |
| April | | ·03 | 2·04 |
| May | | ·75 | 4·48 |
| June | | 2·28 | 1·12 |
| July | 1·86 | 4·02 | 2·09 |
| August | 5·57 | 3·92 | 1·05 |
| Spetember | 5·31 | 1·97 | 3·93 |
| October | 5·50 | Nil. | 4·04 |
| November | ·91 | 1·16 | 1·98 |
| December | ·02 | Nil. | ·35 |

From the detailed registers it is found that although probably about five inches fell previous to July in 1875, there was no rain in that month till the 13th, when there was a fall of seventy cents. There were twelve small showers during the rest of the month. The rain in August was very fair, and was distributed through the month with one fall of 2·01 inches on the 29th. September also had a good fall, with a shower of 1·92 on the 1st and another of ·88 on the 23rd. The rain continued well through October, in which month these were falls of ·90 on the 5th, 1·52 on the 20th, and 1·46 on the 25th. In November only one shower of ·91 cents fell on the 8th, and this practically completed the rain-fall for the year. Taking the total at twenty-four inches it cannot be said that the rains failed in the Nulgunda district in 1875. The fall in 1876 was, however, a good deal below the average, only ninety cents. fell before June. In that month there were nine showers including one of 1·01 on the 11th. In July 1·52 fell on the 10th. In August there were falls of ·78 cents, on the 3rd, and ·72 on the 10th, the remainder fell mostly towards the end of the month. In September the fall was light and consisted only of four showers between the 17th and 21st. For the remainder of the year only two showers fell in November, one of thirty-six cents. on the 3rd and another of ·80 on the 9th. It will be seen therefore that the rains in 1876 failed to a great extent, and there were no heavy downfalls sufficient to fill the tanks on which so much of the cultivation in Nulgunda depends. Still the failure was only in this one year, and could not of itself be considered sufficient to cause a famine. The distress in the district was due to the failure in the surrounding districts, and to that in the adjoining British territory. The neighbouring districts of Kummum and Yelgundul also suffered to much the same extent, so that no chance was afforded for the migration of people and cattle in that direction, in search of work or fodder.

The information that I am able to obtain as regards the price of grain before and during the famine is somewhat meagre, but it is given in the following table, in seers per Halli Sicca Rupee :—

TABLE No. 77.

| Years. | Months. | Jowari. | Wheat. | Rice. | Chenna. | Bajri. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1870 | March | 28 | 6½ | 15 | 9½ | 35 |
| 1875 | April | 10 | ... | 7 | ... | 10 |
| 1876 | August | 5 1/16 | ... | 4⅝ | ... | 5 9/16 |

This shows the prices of ordinary grain during the famine months to have been nearly as high as in districts more severely famine-stricken, though not quite so high as in those of the southern division.

Replies were received from the Talukdar and District Engineer to the Central Office Circular No. 29, towards the end of October 1876, and much distress was reported by them to be prevailing. A long list of works that it would be very advisable to carry out, both to relieve the distress, and as a source of much subsequent advantage to Government, was submitted. The list contained chiefly the names of tanks and channels for irrigation purposes. The sums stated as the probable cost of carrying out all these works amounted in all to about five lakhs of rupees, and it was even intimated that in order fully to relieve all the distress prevailing in the district, an expenditure of some thirteen lakhs would eventually be required. This of course proved to be a great exaggeration, but it shows how easy it is, on the first signs of famine appearing, for district officers to take too exaggerated a view of the amount of distress that is likely to ensue.

At the same time as the submission of the above list, the Talukdar applied for sanction to carry out the construction of roads to the extent of Rs. 20,000. The roads were, from Nulgunda to Daverconda, Nulgunda to Taturtee, and Nuthmulguda to Bongheer. These works were sanctioned by Government, and were put by the Talukdar under the charge of the Municipal Inspector, who let the work on contract.

In November 1876, sanction was given to the District Engineer to commence as famine relief works, the repairs of some nine tanks, the estimated cost of which varied from Rs. 1,247 to Rs. 6,372.

On these works being sanctioned the Talukdar deemed it was unnecessary to continue the road work mentioned above. It was accordingly stopped.

The tables below show the work and expenditure on these roads.

From the correspondence on the subject of famine relief works in the Nulgunda district, it is very difficult to extract a clear and succinct narrative of the manner in which they were carried on, nor were any special reports submitted on any particular works.

Unlike the districts where famine was more severely felt, no large works were carried out, and almost all the relief works were repairs to small tanks and irrigation channels.

One exception to this rule was the maintenance of the road from Hyderabad towards Masulipatam that was carried on as a relief work, the amount of relief it afforded being shown in the tables below.

At the commencement of famine works the contract system was adopted by Public Work officers, but by the ruling of the Sudder Committee this had to be changed into a system of Departmental work. The works being small and carried on for so short a time by contract agency it was impossible to judge of the merits of the system. So far as it went it gave the Civil authorities the idea that too much profit was made by the Contractors, and that too much money was paid to the coolies for the work they did. Several disputes arose during the continuance of relief works in the district, between the Civil and Public Work officials, and much of the correspondence consists of charges and counter-charges between them.

Amongst other things the Public Work officers were charged with inducing people to come to the relief works instead of employing only those really suffering from distress and trying to persuade or compel others who were more able-bodied and in better circumstances to seek employment in the fields or elsewhere. It is very difficult to decide what blame, if any, could be attached to Public Works officers for this course of action. In my general report I have put forward the opinion that in the early days of distress no one should be rejected from Public Works who sought employment there, and that it is only when it is necessary to open out special relief works that selections should be made, but that even then the ordinary Public Works should be kept open to all applying. There is of course a limit to the application of this system, and that limit is fixed by the amount of money that the Government is prepared to expend in relief, whether on Public Works or special relief works. In the Nulgunda district the two classes of work seem to have been combined.

No reports of special interest in the Nulgunda district were submitted to the Sudder Committee by the Special Commissioners, Messrs. Gauntlett and Hussin bin Abdoolah. They visited this district after their visit to Nagur-Kurnul, and they immediately began to investigate certain charges of embezzlement of small amounts made against some petty officials in the Public Works Department, and also to indulge in much lengthy correspondence concerning the system adopted in the P. W. Office of the district, of keeping accounts. These cases though of very much less importance than the organisation and supervision of famine relief works, the main object for which the Commissioners were deputed, were eventually referred to the Sudder Committee, and the Special Commissioners were called into Hyderabad. They did not again visit the district, as the Sudder Committee had by this time (May 1877) come to the conclusion that relief works were not absolutely necessary in the district, and they were ordered to be closed.

The following table shows the numbers employed and expenditure on all famine relief works in Nulgunda:—

TABLE No. 78.

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English date. | Number of persons employed during month. | Average Number per day. | Expenditure by Public Works Department during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officers during month. | Grand Total. | Average expenditure per day. | Quantity of work done. | Average cost of work done. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **KANKANAPULLY TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876 | 10,704 | ... | 1,594 7 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 0-1-7·44. |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877 | 3,966 | ... | 396 2 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ | 2,661 | ... | 27 14 6 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 31st Mar. „ | 2,772 | ... | 17 10 3 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 20,103 | 191 | 2,036 1 9 | ... | 2,036 1 9 | 19 6 5 | | | |
| **LINGOTUM TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876 | 7,615 | ... | 963 4 6 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 0-1-9·45. |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877 | 4,674 | ... | 435 7 2 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ | 681 | ... | 57 0 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ | 104 | ... | 24 14 6 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 13,074 | 133 | 1,460 10 2 | ... | 1,460 10 2 | 14 14 6 | | | |
| **MUKUNDAPUR TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876 | 7,537 | ... | 1,099 13 0 | ... | ..... | ... | .. | ... | Rs. 0-2-1·00. |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877 | 3,700 | ... | 112 0 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ | 1,974 | ... | 682 0 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ | 1,496 | ... | 21 10 8 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 14,707 | 140 | 1,915 7 3 | ... | 1,915 7 8 | 18 3 11 | | | |
| **AMUNGUL TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876 | 3,181 | ... | 508 10 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 0-1-6·01. |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877 | 688 | ... | 30 0 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ | 1,072 | ... | 202 0 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ | 1,176 | ... | 20 12 4 | ... | ..... | ... | .. | ... | |
| | | 6,117 | 76 | 761 6 4 | ... | 761 6 4 | 9 8 3 | | | |
| **ANANTAWARAM TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876 | 3,550 | ... | 513 13 6 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 0-1 5·66. |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877 | 8,525 | ... | 44 0 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ | 6,108 | ... | 803 10 0 | ... | ..... | ... | .. | ... | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ | 1,876 | ... | 484 4 4 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 20,061 | 205 | 1,845 11 10 | ... | 1,845 11 10 | 18 13 4 | | | |

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English date. | Number of persons employed during Month. | Average number per day. | Expenditure by Public Works Department during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officers during Month. | Grand Total. | Average expenditure per day. | Quantity of work done. | Average cost of work done. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DAMERCHERLA TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876 | 2,499 | ... | 333 5 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 0-0-9·22. |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877 | 2,477 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ | 2,218 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ | 462 | ... | 34 4 8 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 7,656 | 72 | 367 9 8 | ... | 367 9 8 | 3 7 6 | | | |
| **DAIRILPULLY SMALL TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876 | 5,579 | ... | 818 3 6 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 0-1-7·09. |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877 | 1,120 | ... | 25 0 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ | 2,589 | ... | 225 0 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ | 1,628 | ... | 17 1 4 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 10,916 | 104 | 1,085 4 10 | ... | 1,085 4 10 | 10 5 4 | | | |
| **KOTHAPULLY TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876 | 1,123 | ... | 172 5 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 0-12-0·1. |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877 | ... | ... | 678 8 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ | ... | ... | 50 0 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 1,123 | 75 | 900 13 0 | ... | 900 13 0 | 60 0 10 | | | |
| **ROAD FROM NULGUNDA TO TIPURTEE.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876 | 3,101 | ... | 441 14 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 0-2-6·64. |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877 | 2,463 | ... | 375 12 3 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ | ... | ... | 70 3 8 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 5,563 | 93 | 887 13 11 | ... | 887 13 11 | 14 12 9 | | | |
| **ROAD FROM NULGUNDA TO DAVERCONDA.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876 | 2,907 | ... | 449 15 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 0-2-9·71. |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877 | 4,308 | ... | 355 4 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ | ... | ... | 420 0 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ | ... | ... | 46 10 11 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 7,215 | 139 | 1,271 13 11 | ... | 1,271 13 11 | 24 7 4 | | | |

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English date. | No. of persons employed during month. | Average Number per day. | Expenditure by Public Works Department during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officers during month. | Grand Total. | Average expenditure per day. | Quantity of work done. | Average cost of work done. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ROAD FROM NULGUNDA TO CHITTIAL.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876 | 2,436 | ... | 398 11 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 0-2-11·89. |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877 | 1,470 | ... | 27 11 2 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ | 49 | ... | 252 3 3 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ | ... | ... | 60 13 3 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 3,955 | 53 | 739 6 8 | ... | 739 6 8 | 9 13 8 | | | |
| **MASULIPATAM ROAD MAINTENANCE.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876 | 14,803 | ... | 2,636 15 6 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 0-3-7·43. |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877 | 16,541½ | ... | 2,220 7 2 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ | 107 | ... | 1,924 1 10 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ | 444 | ... | 641 13 10 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 31,895½ | 431 | 7,423 6 4 | ... | 7,423 6 4 | 100 5 1 | | | |
| **BOUGHEER ROAD MAINTENANCE.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876 | 4,616 | ... | 604 3 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 0 3-10·85. |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877 | 2,439 | ... | 92 15 4 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ | 1,412 | ... | 954 5 11 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ | 1,110 | ... | 685 6 10 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 9,577 | 114 | 2,336 15 1 | ... | 2,336 15 1 | 27 13 2 | | | |
| **GARACHEROO TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876 | 1,342 | ... | 191 14 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 0-5-2·79. |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877 | ... | ... | 186 15 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ | ... | ... | 60 0 8 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 1,342 | 89 | 438 13 8 | ... | 438 13 8 | 29 4 1 | | | |
| **MEERALGOODUM TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876 | 1,361 | ... | 239 1 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 0-3-0·22. |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877 | 1,522 | ... | 304 12 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 2,883 | 192 | 543 13 0 | ... | 543 13 0 | 36 4 1 | | | |

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English date. | Number of persons employed during month. | Average number per day. | Expenditure by Public Works Department during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officers during month. | Grand Total. | Average expenditure per day. | Quantity of work done. | Average cost of work done. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PUGGOOR PEDDA CHEROO.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876 | 2,981 | ... | 465 3 6 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 0-7-3·33. |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877 | ... | ... | 390 10 6 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ | ... | ... | 500 0 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 2,981 | 99 | 1,355 14 0 | ... | 1,355 14 0 | 45 3 2 | | | |
| **NAGULPAD TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876 | 8,662 | ... | 930 10 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 0-2-2·31. |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877 | ... | ... | 25 0 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ | 1,211 | ... | 397 3 6 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 9,873 | 267 | 1,352 13 6 | ... | 1,352 13 6 | ... | | | |
| **BUCKLAPORE TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876 | 1,177 | ... | 180 0 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 0-2-5·36 |
| | | 1,177 | 78 | 180 0 0 | ... | 180 0 0 | 12 0 0 | ... | ... | |
| **MOONKUNTTA TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876 | 1,086 | ... | 160 8 6 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 0-2-4·39. |
| | | 1,086 | 72 | 160 8 6 | ... | 160 8 6 | 10 11 3 | ... | ... | |
| **DACHARUM WELL.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876 | 291 | ... | 48 1 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 0-0-6·78. |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877 | 1,016 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ | 55 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 1,362 | 29 | 48 1 0 | ... | 48 1 0 | 1 0 8 | | | |
| **GOODIPALLY FEEDER.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Bahman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876 | 270 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 1-0-9·24. |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877 | ... | ... | 45 0 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Furvurdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 270 | 34 | 45 0 0 | ... | 45 0 0 | 35 6 0 | | | |

| Fusli Month. | Corresponding English date. | Number of persons employed during the month. | Average number per day. | Expenditure by Public Works Department during month. | Expenditure by Revenue Officers during mon'h. | Grand Total. | Average expenditure per day. | Quantity of work done. | Average cost of work done. | Average cost per day of each person relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DAVERCONDAH FEEDER.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Behman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876 | 225 | ... | 36 9 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 1-5-6·13. |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877 | ... | ... | 265 15 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Furverdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 225 | 28 | 302 8 0 | ... | 302 8 0 | 37 13 0 | | | |
| **TOOMADUM TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Behman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876 | 900 | ... | 140 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 900 | 112 | 140 10 0 | ... | 140 10 0 | 17 9 3 | | | |
| **KOKADUM TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Behman 1286 ... | 9th Dec. 1876 | 4,356 | ... | 627 0 6 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Isphundar „ ... | 8th Jan. 1877 | 2,654 | .. | 18 12 9 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Furverdi „ ... | 7th Feb. „ | 201 | ... | 138 0 0 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ardibehest „ ... | 10th Mar. „ | 178 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 7,389 | 87 | 783 13 3 | ... | 783 13 3 | 9 3 7 | | | |
| **THODLA MULKAPOOR TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Isphundar 1286 ... | 8th Jan. 1877 | 572 | ... | 151 14 0 | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | |
| | | 572 | 82 | 151 14 0 | ... | 151 14 0 | 21 11 2 | | | |
| **SOORIAPET REST HOUSE COMPOUND WALL.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Isphundar 1286. | 8th Jan. 1877 | 724 | ... | 239 0 0 | ... | 239 0 0 | 34 2 3 | ... | ... | |
| **CHEROOPULLY TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Isphundar 1286. | 8th Jan. 1877 | 534 | ... | 200 0 0 | ... | 200 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Furverdi „ | 7th Feb. „ | „ | ... | 300 0 0 | ... | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 534 | 38 | 500 0 0 | ... | 500 0 0 | 35 11 5 | | | |

# APPENDIX.

## EAST RAICHUR.

| No. | For what Week. | Labour employed and Expenditure incurred by P. W. D. | | | | Total Amount Spent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total per Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure per Week. | Daily Average. | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 1 | 7th Behman 1286 ..... | 6,624 | 946 | 717 12 3 | 102 8 7 | 717 12 3 |
| 2 | 15th „ ..... | 13,529 | 1,691 | 1,427 14 6 | 178 7 10 | 2,145 10 9 |
| 3 | 21st „ ..... | 28,792 | 4,798 | 3,764 10 10 | 627 7 1 | 5,910 5 7 |
| 4 | 30th „ ..... | 50,936 | 5,648 | 5,747 1 11 | 638 9 1 | 11,657 7 6 |
| 5 | 7th Isphundar 1286..... | 63,149 | 9,021 | 6,231 7 3 | 890 3 4 | 17,888 14 9 |
| 6 | 15th „ ..... | 75,633 | 9,454 | 7,659 7 0 | 957 6 10 | 25,548 5 8 |
| 7 | 22nd „ ..... | 53,177 | 7,597 | 5,575 15 7 | 796 9 1 | 31,124 5 4 |
| 8 | 30th „ ..... | 93,879 | 11,735 | 7,229 3 7 | 903 10 5 | 38,353 8 11 |
| 9 | 7th Furverdi 1286 ..... | 73,558 | 10,508 | 7,569 1 2 | 1,081 4 9 | 45,922 10 1 |
| 10 | 15th „ ..... | 64,797 | 8,099 | 6,990 14 8 | 873 13 10 | 52,913 8 9 |
| 11 | 21st „ ..... | 45,650 | 7,608 | 4,197 14 9 | 599 11 2 | 57,111 7 6 |
| 12 | 31st „ ..... | 67,691 | 6,769 | 6,720 11 8 | 746 11 11 | 63,832 3 2 |
| 13 | 7th Ardibehest 1286 ... | 37,368 | 5,338 | 3,284 13 10 | 469 4 2 | 67,117 1 0 |
| 14 | 15th „ ..... | 29,517 | 3,565 | 2,568 4 11 | 321 1 10 | 69,685 5 11 |
| 15 | 22nd „ ..... | 22,799 | 3,257 | 1,984 10 3 | 283 8 4 | 71,670 0 2 |
| 16 | 31st „ ..... | 24,663 | 2,740 | 2,619 10 6 | 291 1 2 | 74,289 10 8 |
| 17 | 7th Khurdad 1286 ..... | 16,809 | 2,401 | 1,999 9 11 | 285 10 6 | 76,289 4 7 |
| 18 | 15th „ ..... | 25,929 | 3,241 | 2,658 4 3 | 332 4 6 | 78,947 8 10 |
| 19 | 22nd „ ..... | 18,927 | 2,704 | 2.640 11 6 | 377 3 11 | 81,588 4 4 |
| 20 | 32nd „ ..... | 34,135 | 3,413 | 3,612 6 3 | 361 3 9 | 85,200 10 7 |
| 21 | 7th Teer 1286 ..... | 31,694 | 4,527 | 3,931 5 0 | 561 9 10 | 89,131 15 7 |
| 22 | 15th „ ..... | 39,329 | 4,916 | 4,121 4 4 | 515 2 6 | 93,253 3 11 |
| 23 | 22nd „ ..... | 64,487 | 9,212 | 5,745 14 4 | 820 13 5 | 98,999 2 3 |
| 24 | 31st „ ..... | 75,813 | 8,424 | 7,107 8 4 | 789 11 7 | 1,06,106 10 7 |
| 25 | 7th Amardad 1286 ..... | 46,360 | 6,623 | 5,646 7 5 | 806 10 2 | 1,11,753 2 0 |
| 26 | 15th „ ..... | 43,183 | 5,398 | 4,335 2 9 | 541 14 4 | 1,16,088 4 9 |
| 27 | 22nd „ ..... | 29,601 | 4,229 | 2,874 13 4 | 410 11 1 | 1,18,963 2 1 |
| 28 | 31st „ ..... | 49,191 | 5,466 | 4,890 13 4 | 543 6 9 | 1,23,853 15 5 |
| 29 | 7th Sherivur 1286 ..... | 34,035 | 4,862 | 4,125 6 3 | 589 5 5 | 1,27,979 5 8 |
| 30 | 15th „ ..... | 39,297 | 4,912 | 5,533 15 10 | 691 11 11 | 1,33,513 5 6 |
| 31 | 22nd „ ..... | 30,343 | 4,335 | 3,867 1 3 | 552 7 0 | 1,37,380 6 9 |
| 32 | 31st „ ..... | 52,285 | 5,809 | 6,275 12 3 | 697 4 11 | 1,43,656 3 0 |
| 33 | 7th Mehur 1287 ..... | 26,794 | 3,828 | 4,137 0 6 | 591 0 1 | 1,47,793 3 6 |
| 34 | 15th „ ..... | 27,094 | 3,387 | 2,966 0 11 | 370 12 1 | 1,50,759 4 5 |
| 35 | 22nd „ ..... | 13,052 | 1,865 | 1,423 14 3 | 203 6 7 | 1,52,183 2 8 |
| 36 | 30th „ ..... | 25,949 | 3,243 | 6,795 1 3 | 849 6 2 | 1,58,978 3 11 |
| 37 | 7th Aban 1287 ..... | 17,793 | 2,542 | 2,951 11 5 | 421 10 9 | 1,61,929 15 4 |
| 38 | 15th „ ..... | 22,445 | 2,805 | 2,595 12 5 | 324 7 6 | 1,64,525 11 9 |
| 39 | 22nd „ ..... | 15,415 | 2,202 | 1,971 15 5 | 281 11 4 | 1,66,497 11 2 |
| 40 | 30th „ ..... | 9,427 | 1,178 | 1,272 13 7 | 159 1 8 | 1,67,770 8 9 |
| 41 | 7th Azur 1287 ..... | 1,706 | 243 | 599 15 5 | 85 11 4 | 1,68,370 8 2 |
| 42 | 15th „ ..... | 1,551 | 193 | 208 6 0 | 26 0 9 | 1,68,578 14 2 |
| 43 | 22nd „ ..... | 1,221 | 174 | 292 11 8 | 41 13 1 | 1,68,871 9 10 |
| 44 | 29th „ ..... | 1,152 | 164 | 290 4 6 | 41 7 6 | 1,69,161 14 4 |
| | Total..... | 15,46,779 | ..... | 2,44,888 8 9 | ..... | ..... |

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## WEST RAICHUR.

| No. | For what Week. | Labour employed and Expenditure incurred by P. W. D. | | | | Total Amount Spent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total per Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure per Week. | Daily Average. | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 1 | 7th Behman 1286 ..... | 9,885 | 1,412 | 1,371 9 6 | 195 15 1 | 1,371 9 6 |
| 2 | 15th ,, ..... | 17,621 | 2,202 | 2,375 7 0 | 296 14 10 | 3,747 0 6 |
| 3 | 21st ,, ..... | 23,424 | 3,904 | 3,146 8 1 | 524 6 8 | 6,893 8 7 |
| 4 | 30th ,, ..... | 29,558 | 3,284 | 2,237 3 0 | 248 9 2 | 9,130 11 7 |
| 5 | 7th Isphundar 1286..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,130 11 7 |
| 6 | 15th ,, ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,130 11 7 |
| 7 | 22nd ,, ..... | 875 | 125 | 40 3 0 | 5 11 10 | 9,170 14 7 |
| 8 | 30th ,, ..... | 7,751 | 969 | 901 5 5 | 112 10 8 | 10,072 4 0 |
| 9 | 7th Furverdi 1286 ..... | 8,700 | 1,243 | 983 15 0 | 140 9 0 | 11,056 3 0 |
| 10 | 15th ,, ..... | 5,418 | 677 | 532 8 6 | 66 9 1 | 11,588 11 6 |
| 11 | 21st ,, ..... | 3,456 | 494 | 241 1 0 | 34 7 0 | 11,829 12 6 |
| 12 | 31st ,, ..... | 3,115 | 359 | 345 7 6 | 38 6 2 | 12,175 4 0 |
| 13 | 7th Ardibehest 1286 ... | 1,903 | 272 | 206 0 6 | 29 6 11 | 12,381 4 6 |
| 14 | 15th ,, ..... | 1,941 | 243 | 215 1 6 | 26 14 1 | 12,596 6 0 |
| 15 | 22nd ,, ..... | 557 | 79 | 482 0 3 | 68 13 9 | 13,078 6 3 |
| 16 | 31st ,, ..... | 15,180 | 1,686 | 1,259 0 6 | 139 14 3 | 14,337 6 9 |
| 17 | 7th Khurdad 1286..... | 683 | 98 | 70 1 6 | 10 0 2 | 14,407 8 3 |
| 18 | 15th ,, ..... | 11,051 | 1,381 | 1,044 13 9 | 130 9 8 | 15,452 6 0 |
| 19 | 22nd ,, ..... | 8,267 | 1,181 | 795 2 6 | 113 9 6 | 16,247 8 6 |
| 20 | 32nd ,, ..... | 14,617 | 1,462 | 1,975 3 0 | 197 8 3 | 18,222 11 6 |
| 21 | 7th Teer 1286 ..... | 14,857 | 2,122 | 1,469 4 3 | 209 14 4 | 19,691 15 9 |
| 22 | 15th ,, ..... | 17,776 | 2,222 | 2,974 8 7 | 371 13 1 | 22,666 8 4 |
| 23 | 22nd ,, ..... | 43,815 | 6,259 | 3,128 2 3 | 446 14 0 | 25,794 10 7 |
| 24 | 31st ,, ..... | 73,958½ | 8,217 | 8,302 1 1 | 922 7 3 | 34,096 11 8 |
| 25 | 7th Amardad 1286..... | 54,285½ | 7,895 | 5,275 2 3 | 753 9 5 | 39,371 13 11 |
| 26 | 15th ,, ..... | 76,947 | 9,818 | 9,095 3 4 | 1,136 14 5 | 48,467 1 3 |
| 27 | 22nd ,, ..... | 35,248 | 5,035 | 4,364 10 0 | 623 8 3 | 52,831 11 3 |
| 28 | 31st ,, ..... | 1,90,128 | 21,125 | 23,518 8 3 | 2,613 2 8 | 76,350 3 6 |
| 29 | 7th Sherivur 1286 ..... | 1,31,265 | 18,752 | 17,952 12 3 | 2,564 10 10 | 94,302 15 9 |
| 30 | 15th ,, ..... | 1,59,122 | 19,890 | 21,169 12 2 | 2,646 3 6 | 1,15,472 11 11 |
| 31 | 22nd ,, ..... | 91,700 | 13,100 | 11,490 12 0 | 1,641 8 7 | 1,26,963 7 11 |
| 32 | 31st ,, ..... | 1,61,357 | 17,928 | 18,862 12 6 | 2,095 13 10 | 1,45,826 4 5 |
| 33 | 7th Mehur 1287 ..... | 1,09,184 | 15,598 | 12,673 5 0 | 1,810 7 7 | 1,58,499 9 5 |
| 34 | 15th ,, ..... | 78,943 | 9,868 | 8,886 9 0 | 1,110 13 1 | 1,67,386 2 5 |
| 35 | 22nd ,, ..... | 1,17,352 | 16,764 | 16,984 10 3 | 2,426 6 0 | 1,84,370 12 8 |
| 36 | 30th ,, ..... | 1,05,296 | 13,182 | 12,007 8 3 | 1,500 15 0 | 1,96,378 4 11 |
| 37 | 7th Aban 1287 ..... | 54,269 | 7,752 | 5,030 10 0 | 718 10 7 | 2,01,408 14 11 |
| 38 | 15th ,, ..... | 52,601 | 6,575 | 5,863 8 7 | 737 9 1 | 2,07,272 7 6 |
| 39 | 22nd ,, ..... | 29,665 | 4,237 | 2.837 6 9 | 405 5 6 | 2,10,109 14 3 |
| 40 | 30th ,, ..... | 42,293 | 5,286 | 4,313 2 6 | 539 2 3 | 2,14,423 0 9 |
| 41 | 7th Azur 1287 ..... | 23,884 | 3,412 | 2,949 7 10 | 421 5 8 | 2,17,372 8 7 |
| 42 | 15th ,, ..... | 14,274 | 1,784 | 6,478 7 2 | 809 12 10 | 2,23,850 15 9 |
| 43 | 22nd ,, ..... | 1,236½ | 176 | 335 11 9 | 47 15 4 | 2,24,186 11 6 |
| 44 | 29th ,, ..... | 1,237 | 176 | 113 2 1 | 16 2 7 | 2,24,299 13 7 |
| | Total..... | 18,44,697½ | ... | 2,32,507 4 9 | ..... | ..... |

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## SHORAPUR.

| No. | For what Week. | Labour employed and Expenditure incurred by P. W. D. | | | | | | Total Amount Spent. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total per Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure per Week. | | | Daily Average. | | | |
| | | | | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 1 | 7th Behman 1286 ..... | 212 | 30 | 29 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 29 5 0 |
| 2 | 15th „ ..... | 5,273 | 659 | 565 | 7 | 7 | 70 | 10 | 11 | 594 12 7 |
| 3 | 21st „ ..... | 6,826½ | 1,137 | 683 | 15 | 10 | 113 | 15 | 11 | 1,278 12 5 |
| 4 | 30th „ ..... | 4,900 | 544 | 791 | 7 | 6 | 87 | 13 | 11 | 2,070 3 11 |
| 5 | 7th Isphundar 1286..... | 8,045 | 1,006 | 845 | 5 | 11 | 120 | 12 | 10 | 2,915 9 10 |
| 6 | 15th „ ..... | 13,318 | 1,665 | 1,372 | 1 | 4 | 171 | 8 | 2 | 4,287 11 2 |
| 7 | 22nd „ ..... | 2,789 | 398 | 254 | 2 | 10 | 36 | 4 | 11 | 4,541 14 0 |
| 8 | 30th „ ..... | 13,794 | 1,724 | 1,500 | 5 | 9 | 187 | 8 | 8 | 6,042 3 9 |
| 9 | 7th Furverdi 1286 ..... | 3,106 | 444 | 359 | 10 | 0 | 51 | 6 | 0 | 6,401 13 9 |
| 10 | 15th „ ..... | 2,692 | 336 | 327 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 14 | 0 | 6,728 13 9 |
| 11 | 21st „ ..... | 2,143 | 357 | 267 | 8 | 9 | 44 | 9 | 5 | 6,996 6 6 |
| 12 | 31st „ ..... | 4,528 | 453 | 515 | 3 | 4 | 51 | 8 | 4 | 7,511 9 10 |
| 13 | 7th Ardibehest 1286 ... | 445 | 63 | 147 | 0 | 3 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 7,658 10 1 |
| 14 | 15th „ ..... | 273 | 34 | 38 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 7,696 15 0 |
| 15 | 22nd „ ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 10 | 7,717 7 0 |
| 16 | 31st „ ..... | 527 | 59 | 54 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 7,772 3 8 |
| 17 | 7th Khurdad 1286. .... | 1,784 | 255 | 176 | 3 | 8 | 25 | 2 | 10 | 7,948 7 4 |
| 18 | 15th „ ..... | 2,096 | 262 | 209 | 4 | 10 | 26 | 2 | 7 | 8,157 12 2 |
| 19 | 22nd „ ..... | 2,168 | 309 | 201 | 14 | 4 | 28 | 13 | 5 | 8,359 10 6 |
| 20 | 32nd „ ..... | 6,555 | 655 | 1,111 | 7 | 2 | 111 | 2 | 3 | 9,471 1 8 |
| 21 | 7th Teer 1286 ..... | 6,957 | 994 | 242 | 0 | 6 | 34 | 9 | 2 | 9,713 2 2 |
| 22 | 15th „ ..... | 14,080 | 1,760 | 1,424 | 3 | 8 | 178 | 0 | 4 | 11,137 5 10 |
| 23 | 22nd „ ..... | 17,678 | 2,946 | 1,870 | 6 | 0 | 311 | 11 | 8 | 13,007 11 10 |
| 24 | 31st „ ..... | 46,195 | 5,133 | 5,028 | 13 | 6 | 502 | 14 | 2 | 18,036 9 4 |
| 25 | 7th Amardad 1286..... | 28,951 | 4,136 | 3,017 | 10 | 7 | 431 | 1 | 6 | 21,054 3 11 |
| 26 | 15th „ ..... | 38,067 | 4,758 | 3,917 | 13 | 7 | 489 | 11 | 8 | 24,972 1 6 |
| 27 | 22nd „ ..... | 33,145 | 4 735 | 5,053 | 11 | 3 | 721 | 15 | 4 | 30,025 12 9 |
| 28 | 31st „ ..... | 80,097 | 8,899 | 12,368 | 6 | 11 | 1,374 | 4 | 4 | 42,394 3 8 |
| 29 | 7th Sherivur 1286 ..... | 60 695 | 8,671 | 7.576 | 2 | 1 | 1,082 | 4 | 10 | 49,970 5 9 |
| 30 | 15th „ ..... | 78,716 | 9,839 | 11,114 | 12 | 8 | 1,389 | 5 | 7 | 61,085 2 5 |
| 31 | 22nd „ ..... | 60,016 | 8,574 | 7,835 | 4 | 0 | 1,119 | 5 | 1 | 68,920 6 5 |
| 32 | 31st „ ..... | 73,759 | 8,195 | 8,462 | 5 | 1 | 944 | 1 | 0 | 77,382 11 6 |
| 33 | 7th Mehur 1287 ..... | 51,785 | 7,398 | 5,244 | 3 | 1 | 749 | 2 | 9 | 82,626 14 7 |
| 34 | 15th „ ..... | 63,111 | 7,889 | 6,542 | 10 | 0 | 817 | 13 | 3 | 89,169 8 7 |
| 35 | 22nd „ ..... | 45,981½ | 6,569 | 4,772 | 1 | 8 | 681 | 11 | 8 | 93,941 10 3 |
| 36 | 30th „ ..... | 48,104 | 6,013 | 5,612 | 15 | 9 | 701 | 9 | 11 | 99,554 10 0 |
| 37 | 7th Aban 1287 ..... | 35,236 | 5,033 | 6,471 | 8 | 8 | 924 | 8 | 1 | 1,06,026 2 8 |
| 38 | 15th „ ..... | 39,832 | 4,979 | 5,724 | 7 | 0 | 715 | 8 | 10 | 1,11,750 9 8 |
| 39 | 22nd „ ..... | 30,172 | 4,310 | 4,088 | 11 | 2 | 584 | 1 | 7 | 1,15,839 4 10 |
| 40 | 30th „ ..... | 23,525 | 2,940 | 3,127 | 13 | 2 | 390 | 15 | 7 | 1,18,967 2 0 |
| | Total..... | 9,77,015½ | ..... | 1,20,996 | 3 | 2 | ..... | | | ..... |

# GULBURGA.

| No. | For what Week. | Labour employed and Expenditure incurred by P. W. D. | | | | Total Amount Spent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total per Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure per Week. | Daily Average. | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 1 | 7th Behman 1286 ..... | 1,888 | 269 | 250 4 8 | 35 12 1 | 250 4 8 |
| 2 | 15th „ ..... | 10,689 | 1,336 | 1,626 1 8 | 203 4 2 | 1,876 6 4 |
| 3 | 21st „ ..... | 13,773 | 2,295 | 2,353 14 4 | 392 5 0 | 4,230 4 8 |
| 4 | 30th „ ..... | 18,103 | 2,011 | 2,569 11 5 | 285 8 4 | 6,799 15 11 |
| 5 | 7th Isphundar 1286 ..... | 17,654 | 2,522 | 2,884 7 10 | 412 1 1 | 9,684 7 9 |
| 6 | 15th „ ..... | 25,251 | 3,156 | 3,225 6 3 | 403 2 9 | 12,909 14 0 |
| 7 | 22nd „ ..... | 9,054 | 1,293 | 344 9 8 | 49 3 8 | 13,254 7 8 |
| 8 | 30th „ ..... | 10,500 | 1,312 | 3,151 8 9 | 393 13 11 | 16,406 0 5 |
| 9 | 7th Farverdi 1286 ..... | 18,533 | 2,647 | 2,809 6 6 | 401 5 6 | 19,215 6 11 |
| 10 | 15th „ ..... | 26,438½ | 3,304 | 3,957 15 7 | 482 3 11 | 23,173 6 6 |
| 11 | 21st „ ..... | 19,787 | 2,827 | 3,054 9 5 | 436 5 11 | 26,227 15 11 |
| 12 | 31st „ ..... | 2,442 | 271 | 277 0 0 | 30 12 5 | 26,504 15 11 |
| 13 | 7th Ardibehest 1286..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 14 | 15th „ ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15 | 22nd „ ..... | 78 | 11 | 7 12 0 | 1 1 8 | 26,512 11 11 |
| 16 | 31st „ ..... | 1,107 | 123 | 146 14 4 | 16 5 2 | 26,659 10 3 |
| 17 | 7th Khurdad 1286..... | 1,742 | 263 | 187 13 0 | 26 13 3 | 26,847 13 0 |
| 18 | 15th „ ..... | 5,071 | 634 | 579 2 0 | 72 6 3 | 27,426 9 3 |
| 19 | 22nd „ ..... | 4,880 | 697 | 484 8 2 | 69 3 5 | 27,911 1 5 |
| 20 | 32nd „ ..... | 16,594 | 1,659 | 2,046 13 3 | 204 10 11 | 29,957 14 8 |
| 21 | 7th Teer 1286 ..... | 11,605 | 1,658 | 1,079 6 7 | 154 3 2 | 31,037 5 3 |
| 22 | 15th „ ..... | 13,654 | 1,706 | 1,316 15 1 | 164 9 10 | 32,354 4 4 |
| 23 | 22nd „ ..... | 12,516 | 1,788 | 1,185 7 5 | 169 5 7 | 33,539 11 9 |
| 24 | 31st „ ..... | 35,382½ | 3,931 | 3,577 6 8 | 397 7 10 | 37,117 2 5 |
| 25 | 7th Amardad 1286..... | 27,808 | 3,972 | 2,662 14 0 | 386 6 7 | 39,780 0 5 |
| 26 | 15th „ ..... | 31,459 | 3,932 | 2,812 1 5 | 351 8 2 | 42,592 1 10 |
| 27 | 22nd „ ..... | 20,635 | 2,948 | 1,815 9 6 | 262 3 8 | 44,407 11 4 |
| 28 | 31st „ ..... | 47,397 | 5,266 | 4,731 9 3 | 525 11 8 | 49,139 4 7 |
| 29 | 7th Sherivur 1286 ..... | 40,204 | 5,743 | 3,547 7 5 | 506 12 6 | 52,686 12 0 |
| 30 | 15th „ ..... | 47,241 | 5,905 | 4,129 12 3 | 516 3 6 | 56,816 8 3 |
| 31 | 22nd „ ..... | 26,808 | 3,829 | 2,295 8 0 | 327 14 11 | 59,112 0 3 |
| 32 | 31st „ ..... | 36,805 | 4,089 | 3,310 12 3 | 367 13 9 | 62,422 12 6 |
| 33 | 7th Mehur 1287 ..... | 26,047 | 3,721 | 2,904 10 4 | 414 15 1 | 65,327 6 10 |
| 34 | 15th „ ..... | 23,904 | 2,998 | 2,215 1 0 | 276 14 1 | 67,542 7 10 |
| 35 | 22nd „ ..... | 18,671 | 2,667 | 1,730 1 3 | 247 2 5 | 69,272 9 1 |
| 36 | 30th „ ..... | 17,081 | 2,135 | 1,641 14 3 | 205 3 9 | 70,914 7 4 |
| 37 | 7th Aban 1287 ..... | 13,284 | 1,897 | 1,941 15 7 | 277 6 9 | 72,856 6 11 |
| 38 | 15th „ ..... | 12,389 | 1,673 | 1,172 1 4 | 146 8 2 | 74,028 8 3 |
| 39 | 22nd „ ..... | 10,166 | 1,452 | 1,007 9 6 | 143 15 1 | 75,036 1 9 |
| 40 | 30th „ ..... | 10,865 | 1,358 | 987 12 7 | 123 7 7 | 76,023 14 4 |
| 41 | 7th Azur 1287 ..... | 7,678 | 1,097 | 1,227 14 7 | 175 6 8 | 77,251 12 11 |
| 42 | 15th „ ..... | 3,712 | 464 | 363 0 9 | 45 6 1 | 77,614 13 8 |
| | Total..... | 7,13,954 | ..... | 82,168 12 10 | ..... | ..... |

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# BHEER.

| No. | For what Week. | Labour employed and Expenditure incurred by P. W. D. | | | | Total Amount Spent. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total per Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure per Week. | | | Daily Average. | | |
| | | | | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| 1 | 7th Behman 1286 ..... | 2,333 | 333 | 268 | 11 | 6 | 38 | 6 | 2 |
| 2 | 15th ..... | 4,244 | 530 | 484 | 15 | 6 | 60 | 9 | 11 |
| 3 | 21st „ ..... | 11,348½ | 1,891 | 1,369 | 0 | 3 | 228 | 2 | 8 |
| 4 | 30th „ ..... | 7,192 | 799 | 810 | 10 | 3 | 90 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | 7th Isphundar 1286..... | 8,087 | 1,155 | 961 | 6 | 6 | 137 | 5 | 6 |
| 6 | 15th „ ..... | 10,145 | 1,268 | 1,669 | 5 | 9 | 208 | 10 | 8 |
| 7 | 22nd „ ..... | 14,449 | 2,064 | 1,668 | 13 | 9 | 238 | 6 | 6 |
| 8 | 30th „ ..... | 17,761½ | 2,220 | 2,300 | 12 | 0 | 287 | 9 | 6 |
| 9 | 7th Furverdi 1286 ..... | 19,033 | 2,719 | 2,250 | 5 | 5 | 321 | 7 | 7 |
| 10 | 15th „ ..... | 19,758 | 2,469 | 2,265 | 14 | 1 | 333 | 3 | 9 |
| 11 | 21st „ ..... | 13,859 | 2,309 | 1,380 | 0 | 9 | 230 | 0 | 1 |
| 12 | 31st „ ..... | 18,657 | 1,865 | 2,409 | 15 | 6 | 240 | 15 | 11 |
| 13 | 7th Ardibehest 1286 ... | ..... | ..... | 1,714 | 1 | 1 | 244 | 13 | 10 |
| 14 | 15th „ ..... | 446½ | 55 | 2,031 | 5 | 0 | 253 | 14 | 7 |
| 15 | 22nd „ ..... | 19.965½ | 2,852 | 1,972 | 4 | 9½ | 281 | 12 | 1 |
| 16 | 31st „ ..... | 17,241¼ | 1,916 | 2,022 | 0 | 9½ | 224 | 10 | 9 |
| 17 | 7th Khurdad 1286 ..... | 7,424 | 1,060 | 807 | 13 | 6 | 115 | 6 | 6 |
| 18 | 15th „ ..... | 8,438½ | 1,054 | 982 | 3 | 6½ | 122 | 12 | 5 |
| 19 | 22nd „ ..... | 7,885¾ | 1,126 | 852 | 0 | 11 | 121 | 11 | 6 |
| 20 | 32nd „ ..... | 17,004½ | 1,700 | 1,801 | 14 | 8½ | 180 | 3 | 1 |
| 21 | 7th Teer 1286 ..... | 20,783¾ | 2,969 | 1,805 | 13 | 2 | 257 | 15 | 7 |
| 22 | 15th „ ..... | 19,853½ | 2,481 | 2,035 | 4 | 6 | 254 | 6 | 8 |
| 23 | 22nd „ ..... | 16,835 | 2,405 | 1,713 | 1 | 5 | 244 | 11 | 7 |
| 24 | 31st „ ..... | 20,211½ | 2,245 | 2,453 | 11 | 10½ | 272 | 10 | 2 |
| 25 | 7th Amardad 1286..... | 17,105 | 2,443 | 3,401 | 4 | 6 | 485 | 14 | 4 |
| 26 | 15th „ ..... | 17,966½ | 2,246 | 2,071 | 14 | 6 | 258 | 15 | 9 |
| 27 | 22nd „ ..... | 18,100 | 2,586 | 2,026 | 9 | 9 | 289 | 8 | 3 |
| 28 | 31st „ ..... | 16,732½ | 1,859 | 2,133 | 3 | 9 | 237 | 0 | 5 |
| 29 | 7th Sherivur 1286 ..... | 18,995 | 2,713 | 2,087 | 5 | 0 | 298 | 3 | 0 |
| 30 | 15th „ ..... | 16,792½ | 2,099 | 1,835 | 9 | 6 | 229 | 7 | 2 |
| 31 | 22nd „ ..... | 18 905½ | 2,700 | 2,067 | 9 | 9½ | 296 | 11 | 8 |
| 32 | 31st „ ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,502 | 9 | 6 | 166 | 13 | 11 |
| 33 | 7th Mehur 1287 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | | | ..... | | |
| 34 | 15th „ ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | | | ..... | | |
| | Total..... | 4,63,236½ | ..... | 62,130 | 14 | 1 | ..... | | |

## NULDRUG.

| No. | For what Week. | Labour employed and Expenditure incurred by P. W. D. | | | | Total Amount Spent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total per Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure per Week. | Daily Average. | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 1 | 15th Behman 1286 ..... | 37 | 4 | 4 14 3 | 0 9 9 | 4 14 3 |
| 2 | 21st „ ..... | 669½ | 112 | 94 1 8 | 15 10 11 | 98 15 11 |
| 3 | 30th „ ..... | 1,728½ | 192 | 240 7 10 | 26 11 6 | 339 7 9 |
| 4 | 7th Isphundar 1286..... | 1,692 | 242 | 222 0 3 | 31 11 5 | 561 8 0 |
| 5 | 15th „ ..... | 33,500½ | 4,187 | 3,998 4 6 | 499 12 6 | 4,559 12 6 |
| 6 | 22nd „ ..... | 2,011½ | 287 | 317 1 10 | 45 4 10 | 4,876 14 4 |
| 7 | 30th „ ..... | 6,950 | 869 | 981 10 5 | 122 11 3 | 5,858 8 9 |
| 8 | 7th Furverdi 1286 ..... | 5,550 | 793 | 662 7 6 | 94 10 2 | 6,521 0 3 |
| 9 | 15th „ ..... | 8,320 | 1,040 | 966 13 10 | 123 13 8 | 7,487 14 1 |
| 10 | 21st „ ..... | 8,620 | 1,232 | 1,043 1 8 | 149 0 3 | 8,530 15 9 |
| 11 | 31st „ ..... | 8,898½ | 989 | 969 6 0 | 96 15 0 | 9,500 5 9 |
| 12 | 7th Ardibehest 1286..... | 5,900½ | 843 | 904 2 9 | 129 2 8 | 10,404 8 6 |
| 13 | 15th „ ..... | 5,986 | 748 | 668 10 0 | 83 8 10 | 11,073 2 6 |
| 14 | 22nd „ ..... | 2,968½ | 424 | 375 13 10 | 53 11 1 | 11,449 0 4 |
| 15 | 31st „ ..... | 5,569½ | 619 | 653 2 0 | 72 9 1 | 12,102 2 4 |
| 16 | 7th Khurdad 1286 ..... | 3,560½ | 508 | 458 12 0 | 65 8 7 | 12,560 14 4 |
| 17 | 15th „ ..... | 8,317 | 1,039 | 1,779 15 8 | 222 7 11 | 14,340 14 0 |
| 18 | 22nd „ ..... | 8,032½ | 1,005 | 1,038 14 4 | 148 6 7 | 15,379 12 4 |
| 19 | 32nd „ ..... | 14,898½ | 1,489 | 1,946 10 4 | 194 10 7 | 17,326 6 8 |
| 20 | 7th Teer 1286 ..... | 46,477½ | 6,639 | 1,844 0 5 | 263 6 11 | 19,170 7 1 |
| 21 | 15th „ ..... | 15,703½ | 1,963 | 1,924 10 0 | 240 1 3 | 21,095 1 1 |
| 22 | 22nd „ ..... | 9,674 | 1,382 | 2,287 2 0 | 326 11 8 | 23,382 3 1 |
| 23 | 31st „ ..... | 7,703 | 856 | 2,747 11 6 | 305 4 10 | 26,129 14 7 |
| 24 | 7th Amardad 1286..... | 8,451 | 1,207 | 1,034 3 1 | 147 11 10 | 27,164 1 8 |
| 25 | 15th „ ..... | 4,399 | 549 | 732 1 6 | 91 8 2 | 27,896 3 2 |
| 26 | 22nd „ ..... | 3,600½ | 514 | 434 11 6 | 119 3 11 | 28,330 14 8 |
| 27 | 31st „ ..... | 8,018½ | 891 | 899 9 6 | 99 15 3 | 29,230 8 2 |
| 28 | 7th Sherivur 1286 ..... | 5,776 | 825 | 885 2 3 | 126 7 2 | 30,115 10 5 |
| 29 | 15th „ ..... | 8,000 | 1,000 | 873 0 11 | 109 2 1 | 30,988 11 4 |
| 30 | 22nd „ ..... | 5,950½ | 850 | 682 5 3 | 97 7 7 | 31,671 0 7 |
| 31 | 31st „ ..... | 9,928 | 1,103 | 1,077 11 6 | 119 11 11 | 32,748 12 1 |
| 32 | 7th Mehur 1287 ..... | 4,132 | 590 | 491 6 0 | 70 3 1 | 33,240 2 1 |
| 33 | 15th „ ..... | 4,318 | 539 | 523 15 3 | 65 7 11 | 33,764 1 4 |
| 34 | 22nd „ ..... | 3,262 | 466 | 356 1 0 | 50 13 10 | 34,120 2 4 |
| 35 | 30th „ ..... | 3,794 | 474 | 876 15 11 | 109 9 10 | 34,997 2 3 |
| 36 | 7th Aban 1287 ..... | 2,117 | 302 | 282 10 4 | 40 6 0 | 35,279 12 7 |
| 37 | 15th „ ..... | 2,591 | 324 | 319 13 6 | 39 15 8 | 35,599 10 1 |
| 38 | 22nd „ ..... | 1,872 | 267 | 241 1 0 | 34 7 0 | 35,840 11 1 |
| 39 | 30th „ ..... | 1,895½ | 237 | 277 11 9 | 34 11 5 | 36,118 6 10 |
| | Total..... | 2,90,874½ | ..... | 38,598 8 7 | ..... | ..... |

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## NAGUR-KURNUL.

| No. | For what Week. | Labour employed and Expenditure incurred by P. W. D. | | | | Total Amount Spent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total per Week. | Daily Average. | Total Expenditure per Week. | Daily Average. | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 1 | 7th Behman 1286 ..... | 806 | 114 | 70 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 70 0 0 |
| 2 | 15th „ ..... | 3,170 | 396 | 438 10 6 | 54 13 4 | 508 10 6 |
| 3 | 21st „ ..... | 11,931 | 1,988 | 1,781 2 0 | 296 13 8 | 2,289 12 6 |
| 4 | 30th „ ..... | 8,467 | 940 | 1,761 3 6 | 195 11 0 | 4,051 0 0 |
| 5 | 7th Isphundar 1286..... | 8,449 | 1,207 | 1,230 9 9 | 175 12 10 | 5,281 9 9 |
| 6 | 15th „ ..... | 14,696 | 1,837 | 2,695 0 1 | 336 14 0 | 7,976 9 10 |
| 7 | 22nd „ ..... | 6,355 | 908 | 910 2 8 | 130 0 4 | 8,886 12 6 |
| 8 | 30th „ ..... | 17,322 | 2,165 | 2,899 7 5 | 362 6 11 | 11,786 3 11 |
| 9 | 7th Furverdi 1286 ..... | 67,103 | 9,586 | 3,181 8 8 | 454 8 1 | 14,967 12 7 |
| 10 | 15th „ ..... | 11,401 | 1,425 | 1,653 15 10 | 206 11 11 | 16,621 12 5 |
| 11 | 21st „ ..... | 5,774 | 962 | 935 13 11 | 155 15 7 | 17,557 10 4 |
| 12 | 31st „ ..... | 1,650 | 165 | 2,812 13 9 | 281 4 4 | 20,370 8 1 |
| 13 | 7th Ardidehest 1286..... | 1,963 | 280 | 100 3 0 | 14 5 0 | 20,470 11 1 |
| 14 | 15th „ ..... | 2,216 | 297 | 160 6 1 | 20 0 9 | 20,631 1 2 |
| 15 | 22nd „ ..... | 888 | 127 | ..... | ..... | 20,631 1 2 |
| 16 | 31st „ ..... | 888 | 98 | ..... | ..... | 20,631 1 2 |
| 17 | 7th Khurdad 1286 ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,808 13 0 | 258 6 5 | 22,439 14 2 |
| 18 | 15th „ ..... | 4,790½ | 599 | 842 14 7 | 105 5 11 | 23,282 12 9 |
| 19 | 22nd „ ..... | 5,440 | 777 | 841 3 2 | 120 2 9 | 24,123 15 11 |
| 20 | 32nd „ ..... | 9,242 | 924 | 1,182 4 8 | 118 3 8 | 25,306 4 7 |
| 21 | 7th Teer 1286 ..... | 4,685½ | 669 | 545 12 2 | 77 15 7 | 25,852 0 9 |
| 22 | 15th „ ..... | 3,793 | 474 | 440 12 8 | 55 1 7 | 26,292 13 5 |
| 23 | 22nd „ ..... | 1,829 | 261 | 226 6 5 | 32 6 7 | 26,519 3 10 |
| 24 | 31st „ ..... | 5,031 | 559 | 799 4 0 | 88 12 10 | 27,318 7 10 |
| | Total..... | 1,97,884 | ..... | 27,318 7 10 | ..... | ..... |

# NULGUNDA

| No. | For what Week. | Labour employed and Expenditure incurred by P. W. D. | | | | Total Amount Spent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total per Week. | Daily Average | Total Expenditure per Week. | Daily Average. | |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 1 | 7th Behman 1286 ..... | 12,555 | 1,793 | 1,863 12 0 | 266 4 0 | 1,863 12 0 |
| 2 | 15th „ ..... | 21,065 | 2,633 | 3,280 9 6 | 410 1 2 | 5,144 5 6 |
| 3 | 21st „ ..... | 18,810 | 3,135 | 4,146 9 6 | 691 1 7 | 9,290 15 0 |
| 4 | 30th „ ..... | 39,872 | 4,430 | 4,352 2 6 | 483 9 2 | 13,643 1 6 |
| 5 | 7th Isphundar 1286..... | 9,305 | 1,329 | 360 0 0 | 51 6 10 | 14,003 1 6 |
| 6 | 15th „ ..... | 23,387 | 2,923 | 1,660 11 3 | 207 9 5 | 15,663 12 9 |
| 7 | 22nd „ ..... | 12,144½ | 1,735 | 662 12 2 | 94 10 10 | 16,326 8 11 |
| 8 | 30th „ ..... | 14,856 | 1,857 | 4,152 11 7 | 519 1 5 | 20,479 4 6 |
| 9 | 7th Farverdi 1286 ..... | 5,583½ | 797 | 5,797 14 3 | 825 6 7 | 26,277 2 9 |
| 10 | 15th „ ..... | 5,632½ | 704 | 281 1 0 | 35 2 1 | 26,558 3 9 |
| 11 | 21st „ ..... | 3,521 | 687 | 823 4 2 | 137 2 8 | 27,381 7 11 |
| 12 | 31st „ ..... | 5,301 | 530 | 26 3 7 | 2 9 11 | 27,407 11 6 |
| 13 | 7th Ardibehest 1286..... | 4,618 | 659 | 222 7 3 | 31 12 5 | 27,630 2 9 |
| 14 | 15th „ ..... | 3,666 | 458 | 738 13 4 | 87 11 8 | 28,369 0 1 |
| 15 | 22nd „ ..... | 2,964 | 423 | 1,144 6 0 | 163 7 8 | 29,513 6 1 |
| | Total..... | 1,83,280½ | ..... | 29,513 6 1 | ..... | ..... |

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# REPLIES

TO

## QUESTIONS CONTAINED IN CHAPTER I.

OF THE

## Memorandum of the Famine Commission,

BY

MOULVIE MAHDI ALI,

SECRETARY TO HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES OF INDIA STEAM PRESS.

1879.

# Replies to Questions contained in Chapter I. of the Memorandum of the Famine Commission, by Moulvie Mahdi Ali, Secretary to His Highness the Nizam's Government in the Revenue Department.

## Question I.

1. What is the normal system of rainfall in your province?

The rainy season sets in about the 6th of June, and ends about the middle of October.

2. From what quarter does the rain come, and in what months does it fall?

All the heavy rainfall of this country comes from the south-west quarter, and may be said to spend itself by the middle of October. Between this date and the middle of December a few passing showers are brought in by the north-east monsoon. Statement A (from Nos. 1 to 5), hereto appended, shows the monthly rainfall.

3. Give any returns you possess, showing the average amount gauged in each month, and state whence they are obtained, and how the registers of rainfall are kept.

Table No. 1 (Statement A) has been furnished from the office of His Excellency the Prime Minister's Private Secretary at Haiderabad, a register of the annual rainfall having been kept in the Stamp Office from the year 1850 to the year 1870. During the subsequent five years (up to 1875) the register was neglected. From 1876 to 1878 accurate returns have been prepared by the Public Works Department, which it is not necessary to include in this table. Table No. 2 has been prepared from a monthly record carefully kept by Dr. Jamshedji Manakji of Jaulna, Aurungabad district (Mahratta Country), from the year 1864 to 1878. Table No. 3 is based upon a register kept in the hospital at Aurungabad from 1872-73 to 1876-77, and may be relied on. Tables Nos. 4 and 5 have been prepared from the rainfall registers kept in each district by the Public Works Department, and show the quantity gauged each month, from the year 1875 to 1878, in the Telingana and Mahratta countries. The registers appear to have been accurately kept. From these tables it will be observed that at Haiderabad the average rainfall (nineteen years) amounts to 25·85 inches; at Jaulna (fifteen years) 30·11 inches; at Aurungabad (five years) 32·92 inches; in the Telingana districts (four years) 28·13 inches; in the Mahratta districts (four years) 27·9 inches.

4. Within what limits can the rainfall vary without doing serious injury? 5. What is the amount of rainfall for each month and for the whole year, which, judging from past experience, you consider to be sufficient for agricultural necessities?

Much depends upon the monthly distribution of the rainfall. A rainfall, even much below the average, may prove beneficial if it falls at the proper season, while, on the other hand, an average rainfall, or one above the average, may not benefit the crops, if it falls out of season. A great deal also depends upon the nature of the crops grown: a fall of rain may benefit one description of crop, while

it may prove injurious to another. In the Telingana country, where paddy is the chief cultivation resorted to, a comparative excess of rainfall, or even a few unseasonable showers, do not make any difference; but in the Mahratta Country these would be injurious to the staple crops. Statement B, hereunto attached, shows the monthly amount of rainfall considered to be necessary for the proper growth of the principal descriptions of crops in the Telingana and Mahratta countries. It also shows what quantity of rain is considered beneficial, and what injurious, for each description of crop in each month.

**6.** What are the different agricultural operations depending on the due arrival of each of the expected monsoons, or seasonal rains?

In answering this question we shall deal with Telingana and Marahatwari separately. The account given for the Telingana province is the result of enquiries conducted by the talukdars, while that for Marahatwari is taken from a book entitled "Notes on the Agriculturists of the Aurangabad District," by Mr. Fardunji Jamshedji.

*Telingana.*

*Rohini* (May 23rd to June 5th).—Rain sometimes falls during this naxtra, which is not included in the category of the monsoon naxtras. The lands are first cleared of stones and scrub, and then ploughed for the kharif sowings. Sheep are folded on lands prepared for the abi rice crop. Thorns, &c. are collected for forming the field hedges. Agricultural implements, such as ploughs, harrows, &c., are mended, and the Bhagelas (a tribe) engaged as servants and labourers. The last harvesting of the tabi rice takes place during this season.

*Mirg* (June 6th to 19th).—Ploughing mostly takes place on kharif lands, which are afterwards sown. Sawan, barag, kudru, kangni, maize, gingelly, urd, mung, *lobha*, and so forth are sown during this month.

*Ardra* (June 20th to July 3rd).—Ploughing operations are still continued. Yellow jowar, hemp, cotton, and bajri are sown during this month. In garden lands vegetables are sown. Lands sown in *Mirg* are now worked with a bullock hoe. Irrigation beds are formed in lands prepared for the abi paddy crops. These are filled with water, and then the ground is ploughed thrice. It is subsequently worked with a harrow. Frequently vegetable matter is mixed with the slush formed on the surface of the fields, and allowed to rot there. The land is now re-ploughed, and is prepared to receive the seed. The seed, after being previously soaked in water for about three days, is sown broadcast. Fields are hedged in.

*Punarwasu* (July 4th to 17th).—Ploughing and sowing operations are carried on in the same way as that described above. Sowings of the abi paddy are general. Fields under kharif crops are weeded.

*Pushya and Ashlesha* (July 18th to August 14th).—Operations similar to those described above are conducted, excepting that not much ploughing is done during this naxtra. Transplantation of the paddy plants takes place in most of the fields; in others the crops are thinned, and weeded by hand. Fields under cotton are also weeded. Lands for the rabi are levelled with the vakkhar.

*Magha* (August 15th to 28th).—This is the latest season for abi rice sowings. Tobacco is sown in nursery beds. The abi paddy crops are weeded, and transplantation takes place. Frequently the top shoots of the paddy plants are nipped off.

*Purvá* (August 29th to September 10th).—Of the kharif crops, mung is ready for harvest. The other operations are similar to those mentioned in the last two naxtras.

*Uttra* (September 11th to 24th).—The last weeding of the abi rice crops takes place. The tops of the plants are nipped off. Mung, urd, yellow jowar, kangni, kudrú, and such crops are cut.

*Hast* (September 25th to October 8th).—Rabi crops, such as white jowar, gram, linseed, barley, lakh, peas, safflower seed, &c. are sown; garden crops are also sown about this season, and the lands are manured. Bajri and yellow jowar and the remaining kharif crops are now cut. The first cotton pickings take place. Tobacco seedlings are transplanted. Land for *tabi* crops is prepared, irrigation beds are formed, and the ground is watered.

*Chitrâ* (October 9th to 21st).—The cultivators begin to cut and harvest the kharif crops. The gingelly crop is cut, bound up in bundles, three or four of them being placed in an upright position, resting one against the other, to prevent the seed dropping out. White jowar, gram, safflower seed, linseed and other rabi crops are sown. Besides the kharif and rabi crops, there is a third seasonal crop grown, which is termed *maghi*.

The maghi crops are grown about two or three weeks after the rabi sowings are finished, and these crops are raised on poor soils. Hollow ground is generally selected for this purpose, as it retains rain water. Lands for the mung crops are ploughed about this season.

Barley is sown in garden lands. The abi paddy is watered, and the crops watched. In some places this crop is harvested.

*Swati* (October 22nd to November 3rd).—The kharif crops, such as bajri, yellow jowar, &c., are threshed and winnowed. The abi rice is harvested. Land is prepared for sugarcane; manure, &c. being applied. The last rabi sowings take place during this season. Land for the *maghi* crop is reploughed, and karela, kulthi, &c. are sown.

*Vishakha* (November 4th to 17th).—The rabi crops are weeded by means of a bullock hoe. The *maghi* crop sowings are finished during this season. The abi rice is harvested, and the straw is stacked. Sugarcane is planted. *Kolus* (sugarcane mills) are fixed and the juice expressed and prepared for *gur*. Land for the rabi rice crop is prepared with manure, and irrigation beds formed.

*Marahatwari.*

*Jeshth* (June).—The cultivator is diligently employed in levelling his lands with the vakkhar. If the rains have been favourable and the ground well saturated, kharif sowings take

Rohini and Mirg.

place. Cotton, hemp, til, mung, and túr are sown through a bamboo seed-drill. Garden lands are prepared and manured for the sowings of ground-nut. Seedlings of red pepper, which have been raised previously in nursery beds, are now transplanted to garden land. Tobacco seed is also sown in nursery beds during this month. Sugarcane fields are weeded by women, and other lands manured and prepared for planting the cane. The cane is watered about six times during this month. Guwari (dolichos fabœformis), bhendi (hibiscus esculentus), chaoli, and other vegetable seeds are sown. Varieties of gourd are also sown. The women assist the cultivator in collecting the scrub, weeds, &c., that are uprooted by the vakkhar, and this they sometimes use as fuel.

Ardra and Punarwasu.

*Ashad* (July).—This is one of the few exceedingly busy months for the kunbi. Such lands as have not been sown during the preceding months are now worked again with the vakkhar. All the cultivators are busy with this uncouth-looking, but very effective implement, wherewith both kharif and rabi lands are now levelled. The rest of the kharif sowings take place now, and are completed during the month. Bajri, maize, túr, urd, kulthi, hemp, rálá, &c., are sown. In garden lands ground-nut is sown, and seedlings of egg-plant and red pepper are transplanted. Khonde jowar (a coarse grain) is in this month ready for the sickle: this species of jowar is only raised in garden lands, and is chiefly used for home consumption. Kaddol, which is raised for fodder, is also cut during this month, and the working bullocks fed on it: it is a rich fodder for cattle. About four waterings are given in this month to the sugarcane.

Pushya and Ashlesha.

*Shravan* (August).—Such lands for rabi as have not been ploughed for some years are now harrowed, and then levelled with the vakkhar. Fields under cotton, bajra, mung, &c., are hoed, and afterwards weeded by hand. Tobacco seedlings are transplanted from the nursery bed to the dry-crop field. Karela, a species of oil-seed, is sown. Garden lands, in which ground-nut has been sown, are now weeded. The earth round the sugarcane plant is dug, and heaped up over the roots, to strengthen the cane. Red pepper (mirch) is now ready and plucked from the plants.

Magha and Purva.

*Bhadrapud* (September).—Lands prepared for the rabi are levelled with the vakkhar; jowari, linseed, and kulthi are sown. The mung crop is harvested now (the pods being plucked from the plants), and by the end of the month some part of it is ready for the market. The ears of the bajri crop are just forming and have to be protected from birds, &c. In garden lands jowari is now sown. Vegetables and edible herbs are ready for the market. The earth round the sugarcane is again dug out, and heaped up over the roots. Fields under tobacco and cotton are weeded, and also some of the garden lands. The hemp crop is ready now; the plants are uprooted and tied in bundles, to be placed in water, for the non-fibrous part to be rotted away. Fields under cotton are weeded, and in this work women are employed.

*Ashvin* (October).—If the rains have not been very heavy, the rabi sowings are completed; otherwise they generally take place during the following month. Wheat and gram are now sown; the jowari sowings are finished. In garden lands wheat and jowari are beginning to be sown. Urd and mung are threshed, and the women are employed on this work. Grain is forming in the bajri ears, and the crop has to be watched; very often the cultivator has to sleep in his field. Where jowari and vegetable have been raised in garden lands, they are weeded now, and so are the fields under cotton. In garden lands wheat, gram, &c. are sown, and more of the mirch (red pepper) plucked from the plants. Vegetables are cut and sold in large quantities during this month.

Uttara and Hasta.

*Kartick* (November).—The bajri crop is now ready for the sickle, and both men and women are busily employed in gathering the harvest. At night the cultivators remain in the fields to watch the kharif crops. The first cotton is now picked, and here again women are employed. In garden lands buck-wheat, gram, opium, rajura, mustard, &c., are sown.

Chitra, Swanti, and Vishakha.

## Question II.

1. What part of the country is most subject to famine, and freest from it, and why?

No particular part of the country can be said to be more subject to famine, or freer from it, than other parts.

2. What is known as to past famines, their causes, their dates, their extent locally, and their severity as tested by prices, mortality, loss of revenue, and expenditure on relief?

This question can best be answered by quoting at some length the history of past famines that has been prepared for the Famine Report.

Of few portions of the continent of India is it possible to give such exact details respecting the ravages of past famines as of the dominions ruled by His Highness the Nizam. For the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Mullá Masud's *Sháh Náma*, Kháfi Khan's *Muntakhab-ul-Labab*, the *Alamgir Náma*, the *Tuzak-i-Asafi*, and the *Hadiqat-ul-Alam*, are authorities which may be safely trusted, whilst later on—from 1787 A.D.—contemporary documents yield interesting facts. It is therefore possible to trace in a fairly accurate manner the course of famine in that portion of the Dakhan ruled by His Highness and his ancestors for the past two hundred and fifty years.

An examination of the histories, and personal inquiries, render it possible to show by a few columns of figures the periods of the respective famines and the causes which led to them. The times of distress so severe as to deserve the appellation of famine have been due to three causes, viz. drought, war, and excess of rain. The vast majority of cases of course were due to the first-named of these causes, only a very few to the last-named, and a great deal more of local distress to the second than there remains record of. The particulars are as follows:—

## Causes of Famine in H. H. the Nizam's Territory.

| *From Drought.* | | *From War.* | | *From Rain-excess.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A.D. | A.H. | A.D. | A.H. | A.D. | A.H. |
| 1629 | 1039 | 1631 } | 1041 | 1702 | 1114 |
| 1630 | 1040 | 1650 } | 1060 | | *Fusli* |
| 1659 | 1070 | 1682 } | 1094 } | 1825 | 1234 |
| 1685 | 1097 | 1683 } | 1095 } | | |
| 1713 | 1125 | | | | |
| 1747 | 1160 | | | | |
| 1787 | 1180 | | | | |
| | *Fusli* | | | | |
| 1804 | 1213 | | | | |
| 1813 | 1222 | | | | |
| 1819 | 1228 | | | | |
| 1833 | 1242 | | | | |
| 1846 | 1255 | | | | |
| 1854 | 1263 | | | | |
| 1862 | 1271 | | | | |
| 1866 | 1275 | | | | |
| 1871 | 1281 | | | | |
| 1876 | 1286 } | | | | |
| 1877. | 1287 } | | | | |

Six of the famines thus recorded occurred in the 17th century A. D. (11th A. H.) at intervals of twenty-nine, twenty-three, and eight years respectively. During the longer period, however, the country suffered severely. War did more harm than the want of rain. "Man's inhumanity to man made countless millions mourn." The nobles of Bijapur and Golkundá refused to pay their fixed tribute to the emperor Alamgir, and armies were despatched for its realization. They laid waste the whole country through which they marched. In the next century (18th A.D., 12th A.H.) only six famines have been recorded, one of which was from excess of rain. They occurred at seventeen, eleven, six, thirty-six, forty, and five years' intervals respectively. It is probable much distress, and even famine, in this century passed unrecorded. During the seventy-nine years of the present century (19th A.D., 13th A. H.) twelve famines are alluded to in the pages of history. These have occurred at twelve, nine, six, six, eight, thirteen, eight, eight, four, five, and three years' intervals respectively. One of these arose from rain-excess, the remainder from rain-deficiency. With the exception of three—*viz.* in 1804, 1819, and 1833—these visitations were local, that is, they were confined to portions only of His Highness's dominions, and did not overspread the whole. It would not be right to form the conclusion that because more famines are recorded in this century than were recorded in the last, therefore more have actually visited the country. The truth probably is that under the improved administration of the latter times, greater attention is paid to the condition of the people and country, and seasons of scarcity which would otherwise have passed without record or attention now secure the notice of His Highness's government, and relief is afforded to the sufferers. The proper conclusion to be drawn is in favour of the greater humanity and care

of later governments, rather than that the condition of the country is getting worse and worse. On the contrary, never were His Highness's dominions so prosperous as they are now, as will be shown later on.

This question of previous famines is of so much interest and importance that a brief abstract may be given of the principal circumstances connected with these visitations. (1) *The Famines of the Seventeenth Century.*—During the reign of Sháh Jahán most severe distress was occasioned by drought lasting over several years. In the first year the raiyats were reduced to great straits, their suffering becoming intensified in the following year, when the rains still held off, and the area of drought was extended and the whole of the Dakhan and Gujarat was affected. Details are not wanting of the depth of the calamity. Among other things it is stated that the people, in their sore need, broke through all traditions and rules and fed on cats and dogs. The bakers prepared bread with flour adulterated with powdered bones, and the severity still increasing, human flesh was resorted to. It is said a woman gave her own child to her neighbour to dress its flesh, which, when cooked, was to be shared between them; failing to receive her share, the mother brought a complaint against her neighbour in open court. Many thousands of persons emigrated to the North-West Provinces, and almost the whole of the Dakhan was laid waste. The provinces of Khándesh, Bálághât, Nandgaon, Bahal, Sultánpur, and several others were completely depopulated. Relief works were established throughout the Dakhan, and in Málwá, Burhánpur, Ahmadábád, and Surat received particular attention, and bread was distributed to the starving. Besides this allowance, the destitute in Burhánpur received in cash about Rs. 5,000 on Mondays, which day of the week was the coronation day of Sháh Jáhán. Thus about a lakh of rupees was distributed in Burhánpur on twenty successive Mondays, and half that sum in Ahmadábád. Great remissions of Government demand were allowed throughout the Dakhan. In the province of Khándesh the revenue was reduced by about forty crores of *dams*, and for several years the Governor of the depopulated province was compelled to forego the collection of taxes. Notwithstanding all this, Sultánpur did not recover its former prosperity and reach its normal population for about forty years. Even then, to accomplish this end, great exertions had to be made. History contains special reference of the efforts put forth by Khán Jahán, the Governor, Hakikat Khán, the Minister, and Gangárám, the Amil. As regards famines, a great blank occurs for nearly thirty years, the reason for this—as has been stated—being the wars which ravaged the country, and made desolation so great that if the rains failed, the condition of the people could hardly become worse. In 1659 A.D. (1070 A.H.), during the reign of the emperor Aurangzeb, there was great scarcity throughout the whole of India. Taxes could not be collected, for there was nothing in the people's hands to distrain, and the Government demand under eighty separate heads was given up for a time. Twenty-one years later renewed scarcity was caused by invasion; Bijápur and several contiguous districts chiefly suffered. In 1685 A.D. (1097 A.H.) jowári and rice, the staple articles of food, were not sown, owing to a season of

drought; the scarcity was so great that for want of provisions Aurangzeb nearly failed in his attempt to capture the fort of Golkunda, which he was then besieging.

(2) *The Famines of the Eighteenth Century.*—The first of the famines in the eighteenth century (12th A.H.) was occasioned by too much rain. It is significant of the condition of the people that the destruction of one year's crop was sufficient to cause poignant distress. In 1702 A.D. (1114 A.H.) excessive rainfall destroyed the kharif crops, and reduced the yield of the rabi crops by one-tenth of the usual amount, and thus brought on a famine. In 1713 A.D. (1125 A.H.), when Asaf Jáh was appointed Governor of the Dakhan by Farukh Sir, great distress prevailed in that part of the country. Thirty-six years after, there was a severe famine in Aurangábád and other districts of the Dakhan, and the price of food-grain was as high as Rs. 80 per pullá. Forty years more (1787 A.D., 1180 A.H.) and a famine occurred in the Aurangábád district, grain selling for nine seers the rupee. The accounts of past scarcity with reference to the districts of Lingsugar, Shorápur, Raichur, and Gulbargá are, comparatively speaking, more detailed and authentic than those available with regard to other districts in His Highness's dominions. From such sources of information, a famine appears to have occurred in 1792 A.D. (1201 Fusli) in the Gulbargá, Lingsugur, Shorápur, Raichur, Nagar-Karnul, and Haidarábád districts. The Tálukdár of Gulbargá has left on record that the distress was preceded by a season of severe drought. Jowári sold at a rate as high as three seers per rupee. Many thousands are supposed to have perished from starvation, but nothing definite is known as to the actual number of deaths. The severity of the distress may be judged from the existence of a tradition to this day that the country was dotted all round with human skulls to such an extent, that the calamity is still remembered as the "Doi Barrá," or the "skull famine." These facts are borne out by the description of this famine sent in by the Tálukdár of Lingsugur. He states that during the famine jowári sold at two and a half seers per rupee, agricultural operations were entirely suspended, the country looked barren and desolate, and whole villages were depopulated, but that no measures were taken by the Government of the day to afford relief. During the year which followed the famine the rains came on so heavily, and the downpour was so incessant, that it was impossible to pursue agricultural operations. (It was the same in Orissá in 1866, and in parts of the Madras Presidency in 1877 and 1878.) Cultivation was again suspended, though from a cause opposite to that of the previous year, and the distress was greatly aggravated. Very nearly the same story is told by the Tálukdárs of Shorápur, Raichur, and Nagar-Karnul. Jowári sold in these districts at one and a half seers per rupee; judging from prices of food, the maximum of suffering was experienced here. The Tálukdár of Haidarábád reports that much distress and misery prevailed in the district for want of grain and fodder, agricultural operations were suspended, jowári sold at four and a half seers, and rice at four seers per rupee.

*The Famines of the Nineteenth Century.*—The dismal record of severe and prolonged distress is carried forward into this century, and famines as serious

as any before reported have been experienced. Four years after the century began (Fusli 1213) intense distress is stated to have been experienced in the Lingsugur, Raichur, Nagar-Karnul, Aurangábád, Haidarábád, Birh, Bidar, and Parbháni districts. The Tálukdár of Lingsugur, in his report, states that owing to a season of drought, the kharif crop wholly failed, and *rági* (an inferior description of grain on which the poorer classes mostly subsist) so entirely perished that from sixty seers per rupee (its usual market value) it went up to eight, and subsequently to two and a half seers per rupee. About 20,000 persons, it is believed, emigrated to more favoured districts, the greater portion of whom, however, returned to their homes with better times. There does not appear to have been much loss of human life, and comparatively few villages were depopulated. No particulars have been left describing what measures, if any, were taken to relieve the distress. The Talukdar of Raichur, while confirming the above account, states that rági sold at about three seers per rupee, and that in the course of this famine Dára Jáh, a Jágirdár of that district, distributed some fifty thousand rupees' worth of jowári among the distressed poor. Every applicant received thirty tolás (three-quarters of a pound) of jowári per day. Notwithstanding this benevolent act, many thousands are said to have perished. The Tálukdar of Aurangábád has left it on record that at this period the crops in that district were splendid, and jowári sold at the cheap rate of a pullá of 240 lbs. for a rupee, but that Holkar made a raid, devastating the country far and wide. The consequence was a sudden rise of prices. Grain and ghi could not be obtained at more than half a seer per rupee. This seems to have been the highest rate which food ever reached, and was due to the combination of want of rain and man's devastation. As might be anticipated, many thousands died of starvation. In 1876, when I was superintending the survey operations at Aurangábád, I found in the papers of the Deshpándya Harkárá, Táluká Páitan, the original Mahsab records of this famine, from which it appeared that, owing to the effects of the calamity as well as the depredations of Holkar, many villages of that pargana were depopulated, and that several cultivators who escaped from death emigrated to other parts. From a statement called the Tumar-Wuslat, showing the assessments and collections, it seems that in that year from 133 villages only Rs. 28,113-8-0 were realised, in contrast to Rs. 1,74,023-5-3 collected during the preceding year. As no provision was made by Government for the better administration of the taluk, it did not recover its original prosperity until 1855 A.D. (Fusli 1264). Great distress also prevailed in the Haidarabad district, as the Talukdar reports, although there comparatively few perished, and there was not much emigration. The Talukdar of Birh writes in the same strain. There was much distress in that district, and jowari sold at two seers per rupee. Some people are said to have fed upon human flesh. The want of drinking water seems to have been added to the scarcity of food, and many thousands are supposed to have perished. From Bidar the accounts are nearly the same. The Killedar, or officer in charge of the fort, sold the Government grain stocked there at six seers per rupee, as a measure of relief, and distributed half a seer of grain per head per diem among the poor and distressed.

There were in that part comparatively few deaths from starvation, and very little emigration. The Talukdar of Parbháni reports that, owing to a severe season of drought, the ground was entirely parched, and not a blade of grass was to be seen in the open country. Thousands perished from starvation, and much live stock was lost. Subhan Khán, a Jágirdár, tried to relieve the poor by collecting all the grain he could, and compelling the Banias to sell it at a price fixed by himself. He also bought grain on his own account, and distributed it freely among the starving poor. Finding this measure inadequate to meet the distress, he ordered jowári gruel to be prepared, and this was doled out daily to the sufferers. Many thousands, it is believed, perished, and upwards of 10,000 emigrated into the Telingána country. In 1813 A.D. (Fusli 1222) Shorápur suffered from a pressure of prices, which lasted only a few months. Grain sold at six seers per rupee. Six years later (A.D. 1819, Fusli 1228) the districts of Gulburgá, Lingsugur, Birh, Shorápur, Indur, and Parbháni were devastated by another famine. Owing to excessive and incessant downpours of rain (says the Talukdar of Gulburga), agricultural operations were suspended. Jowári, which usually sold at seventy seers per rupee, went up as high as three seers. Ultimately, however, things appear to have righted themselves; vegetation was luxuriant, few lives were lost, and no live stock perished. A charity-house was opened by Government, where the better classes received one seer of jowári and two dabs per head per day, while the lower classes received cooked food. There was no actual famine in the Lingsugur district itself, as the rains there seem to have been moderate; but a rise in prices is said to have been caused by a large number of people flocking in from the surrounding famine-stricken districts. Jowari sold at eight seers per rupee, but no deaths and no emigration from starvation appear to have occurred.[1] The Talukdar of Birh states, in his Report, that a famine was brought on in his district by a season of drought, and the price of jowari rose to five seers per rupee. In lands irrigated from wells carrots were grown, which yielded a heavy crop, affording sustenance to many. Hence the famine is remembered as the gajra kal, or the "carrot famine." Very few deaths occurred, and but little emigration. Slight pressure was also felt at Shorapur and Indur, but no details are available. The account sent in by the Talukdar of Parbhani, with respect to his district, is similar to that received from Birh. In the Fusli year 1234 (A. D. 1825) distress was caused in the Parbhani and Aurangabad districts from excess of rain. There was, however, no great loss of life, as vegetables grew in abundance, and served to keep men and cattle alive. Grain was sold at nine seers per rupee. Eight years later (1833 A.D., 1242 Fusli) the most severe of the famines of this century occurred, and, like that of 1876-77 in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, would seem to have attracted great attention in England and other parts of Her Majesty's dominions. In volume XIII. of the *Monthly Register*, London, several references, covering a number of pages, appear. The area of distress included the districts of Gulbargá, Lingsugur, Nagar-Karnul, Indur, Haidarábád, and Shorápur. The Tálukdár of Gulbargá describes the famine as having been brought on by a failure of the mon-

soon, and that wheat and jowári sold at one uniform price. Grain of all kinds sold at seven seers the rupee, the rate having been fixed by the local authorities. Much distress, however, prevailed, and things eventually came to such a pass that grain could not be procured at any price. Thousands perished, a great many emigrated into more favoured districts, whole villages were depopulated, and the general prostration was very great. The loss of revenue in that district alone amounted to about a lakh of rupees, and many years elapsed before the district recovered from the effect of this shock. In the course of this famine parents are said to have parted with their children for a handful of grain. The Tálukdár of Lingsugur states that both grain and water were scarce in his district. The local authorities fixed the price of coarse grain at from twelve to nine seers per rupee. Rice sold at three to seven seers. Sultán Naváz-ul-Mulk, the then Tálukdár, had his station at Gangávati, where he opened a poor-house in which jowári gruel was distributed to such of the poor as applied. About 10,000 were relieved. Thousands of lives were lost, however, and some 30,000 people are believed to have emigrated to other countries. At Indur famine was brought on as at Gulbargá by a season of drought. Rice sold at six seers per rupee. All export of grain was stopped, and the market prices were ruled by the local authorities. No great loss of life, however, is reported to have occurred, nor much emigration. Much distress is also said to have been felt at Nagar-Karnul, and much consequent loss of life. The Tálukdár of Haidarábád gives a similar account respecting that district. Jowári, he adds, sold at from three to four seers per rupee, and people lived on the leaves of trees. Emigration from the district was extensive. The account from Shorápur states that, during this famine, grain sold at four or five seers per rupee. The then Rájá of Shorápur, and one Motigir, a sahukár, distributed grain among the poor; but this measure of charity did not do much to mitigate the severity of the distress. To add to this calamity, cholera broke out in an epidemic form, carrying off thousands. In A. D. 1846 (Fusli 1255) grain was sold at 15 seers per rupee, being just double the usual price. Much sickness prevailed amongst the poor in those districts where the distress was most felt, cattle dying in great numbers, and in many places the fowls completely disappeared. Eight years had only passed when, in A.D. 1854 (1263 Fusli) another famine, brought on by drought, prevailed in the districts of Gulbargá, Shorápur, Raichur, Nagar-Karnul, Indur, and Haidarábád. The Talukdár of Gulbargá states that the visitation was not very severe. The kharif crops failed, owing to a very scanty fall of rain; jowári sold at eleven seers per rupee. A slight famine also prevailed in the other districts mentioned. The following account of the two famines which occurred in 1854 and 1855 has been taken from *The Story of my Life*, by Colonel Meadows Taylor, pages 309-310 and 316-317:—

(1854.) "I found distress very great at Nuldrug—not so much among the people of my own district, as among starving wretches who came there from all quarters, so emaciated, and so shrivelled and weak, that all—men, women, and

children—were fearful to look upon. Often, during my morning rides I came upon dead bodies lying by the roadside—creatures who had sunk down to die before they could reach the town; and many crawled in who were too far gone to be recovered. Except at Hingolee I had never seen famine in its worst form before, and this was horrible to witness. I did what I could myself, and every one in Nuldrug did the same. My own share amounted to several thousand rupees, which I could very ill afford, and it was not for a comparatively long time that I could get any answer to my earnest request to be allowed to use what money I needed, to give employment to those able to work. At length, however, I got a favourable reply, and about four thousand miserable wretches were set to work to cut down the scrubby jungle in the fort, and to clean out the old ruined works. Gradually, as rain fell and prospects brightened, the people began to return to their various homes. What would have become of us at Nuldrug if the famine had been universal I can hardly conceive, for its results from which we suffered were fearful enough."

"In August of this year (1855) the distress seemed almost greater than the year before. There had been no rain since June, and the poorer classes, who were accustomed to gain their living by weeding fields and other agricultural work, were now starving and flocking in crowds to Nuldrug. We all did what we could, as we had done the year before, and it was a heavy drain on private individuals."

Another eight years and, in 1271 Fusli (1862 A.D.) there was a scarcity of grain in Haidarábád, on account of the failure of crops brought on by an insufficient rainfall. To alleviate the sufferings of the distressed, Government imported grain from the districts and from Calcutta, valued at 11,52,991 rupees, and sold it at a lower rate than it was purchased for. The grain which had been procured from Calcutta was principally rice. But owing to defective transit arrangements, it did not reach H. H. the Nizam's dominions till it was too late to be of great service; further, its quality was not appreciated by the people for whose use it was intended. The details of the transaction are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9,870 pullas of rice ..... | Rs. | 1,90,397 |
| 6,732 „ of wheat ..... | „ | 1,22,599 |
| 6,518 „ of jowári ..... | „ | 86,711 |
| 770 „ of mung ..... | „ | 11,298 |
| Salt and spice ..... | „ | 3,160 |
| Miscellaneous ..... | „ | 9,194 |
| | Rs. | 4,22,159 |

The food dole was given out in the old native system. No distinction was made between those who were really in need and those who were not. Food was given indiscriminately to all who asked, with the consequence that many received

assistance who did not need or deserve it. Four years more only had passed when in 1275 Fusli (1866 A.D.) renewed severe distress was again felt in Haidrabad and its neighbourhood. For several months H. H. the Nizam's Government distributed cooked food in the shape of bread and khichri (rice and dal mixed). The expense incurred by Government on relief works amounted to 4,30,289 rupees. The salaries of those who drew small pay were increased. Cavalry and foot soldiers received Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 respectively per mensem in addition to their usual pay. Only five years (1281 Fusli, A.D. 1871) had elapsed when sore distress was again felt, this time in another portion of His Highness's dominions. The districts of Aurangabad, Indur, and Nagar-Karnul were this time visited. The suffering was brought on by a season of drought. In the Aurangabad district, remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,23,258 had to be granted to the cultivators. Rs. 20,500 were spent on relief works. Jowári sold at twelve and a quarter seers, and bájri at eleven seers per rupee. The distress was not so severe in the Indur and Nagar-Karnul districts, as later on in the season the rains were propitious, and the rabi harvest was good. This dismal record is brought to a close by the distress which prevailed in 1876-77 A.D. (Fusli 1286-87), the management of which forms the burden of this report, and therefore need not further be alluded to in this place.

**3.** Has the province suffered from any other destructive calamity, such as floods, frost, hail, locusts, blight, &c., to such an extent as to produce distress amounting to famine, or to create any general and widespread failure of the crops?

Although some parts of the province have suffered from calamities of the nature specified, yet so far as is known, never to such an extent as to produce distress amounting to famine, or to create any general and widespread failure of the crops. During the present year, owing to the excessive rains we have had, the kharif crops were injured to some extent, and the present rabi crops have been damaged by rats, which seem to have overrun some parts of the country. This will reduce the outturn of the crops, which in the beginning promised fairly, to only a ten or twelve annas one instead of sixteen, or an average crop. This loss, however, is in no way calculated to produce distress amounting to famine.

**4.** To what extent do famines in any past period appear to have affected the general condition of the country, and how long has the effect lasted?

Since 1242 Fusli no widespread famine, embracing the whole extent of His Highness's territories, has occurred, so as to affect the general condition of the country at large. The famines that have latterly occurred have been local, and their effects, so far as is known, are not perceptible on the country at large.

**5.** Has the condition of the country improved in spite of such calamities?

No information on the subject can be gleaned from the records with regard to the time previous to the year 1263 Fusli. But since that year the condition of the country seems to have been vastly improved. Many of the villages, which were at no distant period quite deserted, have been repeopled, the number of culti-

vators has steadily increased, the area of cultivation has largely augmented, the condition of the cultivators is now much better than what it was in times past, and the Government revenue in every branch has greatly increased.

6. What are the facts on which your opinion on these last points is based?

The facts on which my opinion on these points is based are detailed below:—

*Repopulation of deserted villages.*—From the replies received from the revenue officers of some districts, in answer to certain questions put to them on the subject of the repopulation of deserted villages, it appears that out of 1,604 deserted villages throughout His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, so many as 384 have been repeopled since the year 1264 Fusli. The number of villages repeopled between the years 1264 and 1275, between 1275 and 1283, and 1284 and 1286 Fusli, was 121, 151 and 113, respectively.

Dr. Bradley, writing in 1848 A.D., about the Paitan Sircar, says—"Out of 152 villages composing the Sircar, there are 34 depopulated villages. Six villages have been without inhabitants for upwards of one hundred years, and two for twice that period, those remaining unpopulated date generally from the unquiet times that ushered in the present century when famine and pestilence consummated the dire evils that had previously been inflicted by roving bands of freebooters, the effects of these calamities remaining to the present date."

During the period that has elapsed between 1848 A.D. and the present year so great an improvement has been effected on this head that the Paitan taluka now includes 157 villages, of which 12 are *Jagir*. Out of the remaining 145, only 19 remain without inhabitants, but, like other villages, the lands appertaining to them are largely cultivated, in so much so, that out of 12,907 cultivable acres, only 1,787 are lying waste, or, in other words, only about one-eighth of the cultivable area is not cultivated.*

* The following statement, prepared from the Settlement Report of the Paitan Taluka, shows the area of cultivated and waste land in the uninhabited villages in that Taluka, for 1286 Fusli :—

| Name of Village. | Cultivated Land. | | Waste Land. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area, acres. | Assessment. | Area, acres. | Assessment. |
| Narsingpur | 651 | 517 | 3 | 1 |
| Sultanpur | 605 | 717 | 10 | 10 |
| Yesgowhan | 773 | 498 | 68 | 33 |
| Shivpur | 363 | 472 | 55 | 58 |
| Lohogaon (Khurd) | 1,650 | 893 | 143 | 61 |
| Shahapur Manegaon | 683 | 460 | 96 | 47 |
| Khamgaon | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Moholkhede | 383 | 357 | ..... | ..... |
| Islampur | 497 | 674 | 70 | 109 |
| Alipur | 489 | 173 | 279 | 81 |
| Sonewadi (Buzurg) | 491 | 431 | 298 | 198 |
| Sonewadi (Khurd) | 495 | 530 | ..... | ..... |
| Dalwadi | 1,138 | 1,177 | 72 | 35 |
| Panthewadi | 589 | 822 | 92 | 125 |
| Agapur | 205 | 272 | 16 | 21 |
| Shahapur Wahegaon | 524 | 259 | 137 | 61 |
| Wadale | 485 | 248 | 266 | 103 |
| Tande (Khurd) | 645 | 317 | 4 | 1 |
| Abdulapur | 454 | 152 | 198 | 57 |
| | 11.120 | 8,969 | 1,787 | 1,001 |
| | ..... | ..... | 16·07 | 11·16 |

According to Dr. Bradley's report the total population of the Paitan Sircar, including that of the city, amounted to 32,015, or 77 inhabitants to the square mile, the total area of the Sircar being 412 square miles. But according to the census taken by the Survey Department in 1286 Fusli (1876 A.D.) the population amounted to 42,636, which spread over an area of 390 square miles (excluding that of jagir villages from the total area of 434 square miles) gives 109 inhabitants per square mile. From this it is apparent that in the third quarter of the present century, the population has increased by 32 souls per square mile, or, in other words, that it has increased by about one-third of its former number.

As regards the increase in the number of cultivators and the increase in the cultivated area and in the amount of land revenue, I give below such facts and figures as have been obtained from inquiries instituted by the Revenue Survey Department in such districts as have come under its operations.

*Paitan (Aurangabad District).**

| Years. | No. of Villages. | Cultivated acres. | Assessment. | Number of Cultivators. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Mirasdars. | Ooprees. | |
| 1264... ... 1854... ... | 145 | 51,523 | 98,805 | 719 | 932 | 1,651 |
| 1286... ... 1876... ... | 145 | 169,347 | 1,86,524 | 1,574 | 1,398 | 2,972 |
| Increase ... | ..... | 117,824 | 87,719 | 855 | 466 | 1,321 |
| Percentage of increase ... | ..... | 228 | 88 | 119 | 50 | 80 |

*Baizapur (Aurangabad District).†*

| Years. | No. of Villages. | Cultivated acres. | Assessment. | No. of Cultivators. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Mirasdars. | Ooprees. | |
| 1264 ... 1854 ... | 116 | 77,390 | 90,930 | 1,201 | 1,047 | 2,248 |
| 1287 ... 1877 ... | 116 | 240,369 | 2,50,364 | 2,150 | 1,574 | 3,724 |
| Increase ... | ..... | 162,979 | 1,59,434 | 949 | 527 | 1,476 |
| Percentage of increase ... | ..... | 210 | 175 | 79 | 50 | 65 |

* See Appendix C, No. 1.

† See Appendix C, No. 2.

*Gandapur (Aurangabad District).**

| Years. | No. of Villages. | Cultivated acres. | Assessment. | No. of Cultivators. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Mirasdars. | Ooprees. | |
| 1264 ... ... } 1854 ... ... } | 202 | 1,14,418 | 1,47,484 | 1,292 | 1,790 | 3,082 |
| 1287 ... ... } 1877 ... ... } | 202 | 2,11,593 | 2,77,052 | 1,919 | 1,940 | 3,859 |
| Increase ... ... | ..... | 97,175 | 1,29,568 | 627 | 150 | 777 |
| Percentage of Increase ... ... | ..... | 85 | 88 | 48 | 8 | 25 |

The foregoing talukas have already come under the Survey Settlement. Those mentioned below have not yet been settled :—

*Jaulna (Aurangabad District).*

| Years. | Villages. | Bighas. | Assessment. | No. of Cultivators. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Mirasdars. | Ooprees. | |
| 1263 ... ... } 1853 ... ... } | 164 | 92,195 | 75,711 | 760 | 2,093 | 2,853 |
| 1284 ... ... } 1874 ... ... } | ..... | 2,12,873 | 1,65,641 | 1,097 | 3,244 | 4,341 |
| Increase ... ... | ..... | 1,20,678 | 90,930 | 337 | 1,151 | 1,488 |
| Percentage of Increase ... ... | ..... | 131 | 119 | 44 | 55 | 52 |

*Bhokurdhun (Aurangabad District).*

| Years. | Villages. | Bighas. | Assessment. | No. of Cultivators. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Mirasdars. | Ooprees. | |
| 1263 ... ... } 1853 ... ... } | 122 | Not known | 30,511 | 601 | 605 | 1,206 |
| 1284 ... ... } 1874 ... ... } | 122 | 1,16,376 | 98,472 | 1,245 | 1,047 | 2,292 |
| Increase ... ... | ..... | ..... | 67,961 | 644 | 442 | 1,086 |
| Percentage of Increase ... ... | ..... | ..... | 222 | 107 | 73 | 90 |

*See Appendix C No. 3.

17

The Nuldrug district was restored to His Highness' Government by the British Government in A. D. 1864 (Fusli 1274). The following is a statement for the three talukas of the district, which shows how the country has continued to advance since 1864 :—

| Number. | Taluka. | Year (Fusli). | Number of Villages. | Number of Cultivators. | Cultivated area (Bighas). | Assessment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tuljapur | 1269 | 84 | 3,600 | 169,973 | 93,062 |
| | Do. | 1286 | 84 | 3,775 | 233,833 | 143,283 |
| | Increase | ... | ... | 175 | 63,861 | 50,222 |
| | **Percentage of Increase** | ... | ... | **4·86** | **37·55** | **53·96** |
| 2 | Nuldrug | 1269 | 52 | 2,288 | 74,109 | 70,926 |
| | Do. | 1286 | 52 | 2,976 | 133,128 | 101,516 |
| | Increase | ... | ... | 688 | 59,019 | 30,590 |
| | **Percentage of Increase** | ... | ... | **30·69** | **79·63** | **43·12** |
| 3 | Nilanga | 1269 | 108 | 2,305 | 101,079 | 94,334 |
| | Do. | 1286 | 110 | 3,549 | 136,457 | 127,689 |
| | Increase | ... | 2 | 1,244 | 26,378 | 33,355 |
| | **Percentage of Increase** | ... | ... | **53·97** | **23·95** | **35·35** |
| | Total | 1286 | ... | 10,300 | 503,418 | 372,488 |
| | Do. | 1269 | ... | 8,193 | 354,161 | 258,322 |
| | Increase | ... | ... | 2,107 | 149,257 | 114,166 |
| | **Percentage of Increase** | ... | ... | **25·71** | **42·14** | **44·19** |

The increase in the number of cultivators and assessment in those talukas of this district in which survey operations have not yet been finished, is given below; the cultivated area has not been accurately determined, and the increase under this head cannot therefore be satisfactorily estimated.

| Taluka. | 1269 Fusli (1859). | | | 1286 Fusli (1876). | | | Percentage of Increase. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Villages. | Number of Cultivators. | Assessment. | Number of Villages. | Number of Cultivators | Assessment. | Number of Cultivators. | Assessment |
| Kallam | 74 | 1,815 | 78,623 | 74 | 2,558 | 1,42,213 | 40·93 | 80·87 |
| Dharaseo | 74 | 1,902 | 1,00,191 | 74 | 2,517 | 1,30,881 | 32·33 | 30·63 |
| Parenda | 144 | 3,345 | 1,19,565 | 144 | 5,774 | 1,77,940 | 71·72 | 48·82 |
| Patoda | 71 | 2,015 | 62,878 | 71 | 3,007 | 97,262 | 49·23 | 54·68 |
| Wasi | 98 | 2,330 | 1,25,650 | 98 | 3,325 | 1,66,464 | 42·70 | 32·48 |
| Total... | ... | 11,407 | 4,86,907 | ... | 17,151 | 7,14,760 | 50·03 | 46·79 |

The following statements show the increase in the number of cultivators, area of cultivation, and *jama* in the Lingasugur and East Raichore districts, which were also restored to His Highness' Government in 1864.

*Lingasugur.*

| Talukas. | In 1270 Fusli. | | | In 1286 Fusli. | | | Increase. | | | Percentage of Increase. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Cultivators. | Cultivated Area. | Assessment. | Number of Cultivators. | Cultivated Area. | Assessment. | Number of Cultivators. | Cultivated Area. | Assessment. | Number of Cultivators. | Cultivated Area. | Assessment. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | | Acres. | Rs. | | Acres. | Rs. | | Acres. | Rs. | | Acres. | Rs. |
| Gungavuttee | 4,788 | 1,01,983 | 1,29,601 | 6,765 | 1,48,125 | 1,63,452 | 1,977 | 46,142 | 33,851 | 41·5 | 45·24 | 26·12 |
| Koostagee | 10,601 | 2,62,194 | 2,08,204 | 12,423 | 3,41,776 | 2,56,658 | 1,822 | 79,582 | 48,454 | 17·0 | 30·35 | 23·27 |
| Sindoor | 6,317 | 1,59,678 | 1,63,711 | 7,041 | 1,98,530 | 2,03,078 | 724 | 38,852 | 39,367 | 11·0 | 24·33 | 24·04 |
| Lingasugur | 6,563 | 1,80,241 | 1,65,903 | 7,671 | 2,14,477 | 2,06,504 | 1,108 | 34,236 | 40,601 | 17·0 | 18·99 | 24·47 |
| Total | 28,269 | 7,04,096 | 6,67,419 | 33,900 | 9,02,908 | 8,29,692 | 5,631 | 1,98,812 | 1,62,273 | 20·0 | 28·23 | 24·30 |

*East Raichore.*

| No. of Taluks. | In 1269 Fusli. | | | In 1287 Fusli. | | | Increase. | | | Percentage of Increase. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Cultivators. | Cultivated Area. | Assessment. | Number of Cultivators. | Cultivated Area. | Assessment. | Number of Cultivators. | Cultivated Area. | Assessment. | Number of Cultivators. | Cultivated Area. | Assessment. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Five taluks of the Raichore district ..... | 26,499 | 6,23,259 | 5,45,810 | 32,710 | 8,08,372 | 7,94,261 | 6,211 | 1,85,113 | 2,48,451 | 19·0 | 22·89 | 31·28 |



505

20

Attached to the Administration. Report for 1284 Fusli, is a statement which shows the increase in the area of cultivation throughout the Mahratta Country during the period between 1280 and 1284 Fusli.

| Fusli Year. | Mahratwari. Cultivated area in Acres. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wet. | Dry. | Total. | |
| 1280 | 135,647 | 6,548,971 | 6,684,618 | |
| 1281 | 153,241 | 7,009,543 | 7,162,784 | |
| 1282 | 177,219 | 7,145,619 | 7,322,838 | |
| 1283 | 181,681 | 7,246,287 | 7,427,968 | |
| 1284 | 176,260 | 8,105,044 | 8,281,304 | |
| Increase in the area of 1284 over that of 1280 | 40,613 | 1,556,073 | 1,596,686 | |
| **Percentage of Increase** | **30** | **24** | **24** | |

From Dr. Bradley's report on the Jaulna Sircar, it would appear that in 1848 A.D, out of 1,534,512 bighas of arable land, there were only 581,391 bighas under cultivation, or, in other words, of the entire arable land, only so little as 33 per cent. was cultivated. In 1284 (1874) Fusli, however, the percentage of the cultivated area throughout the Mahratta country was 86·49, there being 12,011,808 bighas, or 8,939,089 acres of arable land, out of which 10,379,392 bighas, or 8,281,304 acres were returned as cultivated.

The foregoing account is for the Mahratta districts. The increase effected in the Telingana country is still more striking, but unfortunately details like that obtainable for Mahratta cannot be procured for this country, for this reason, that the battai system of collections prevailed there up to a late period. In the case of a few talukas, however, figures showing the increase in cultivation could be obtained, and these are given below :—

| Talukas. | Cultivated area. | | Increase. | Per cent. of Increase. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1260 Fusli. | 1284 Fusli. | | | |
| Five Talukas of Indur | 72,063 | 152,603 | 80,540 | 111·7 | |
| Two Talukas of Nulgunda | 54,404 | 216,334 | 161,930 | 297·6 | |
| Mayduk | 43,187 | 137,516 | 94,329 | 218·4 | |

*Increase in the Government Revenues.*

As regards the increase which has taken place in the Government revenues in different branches, I append a statement taken from a Memorandum written by His Excellency the Minister on the financial statement for the year 1288 Fusli (1878-79 A.D.)

| Heads of Income. | Revenue. | | | | Increase. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | In 1274 Fusli as compared to 1263 Fusli. | | In 1284 Fusli as compared to 1274 Fusli. | | Estimate for 1288 Fusli. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | In 1288 Fusli as compared to 1284 Fusli. | | In 1288 Fusli as compared to 1263 Fusli. | | |
| | 1263 Fusli. | 1274 Fusli. | 1284 Fusli. | Estimate for 1288 Fusli. | Amount. | Percentage. | Amount. | Percentage. | Amount. | Percentage. | Amount. | Percentage. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | |
| Land Revenue ..... | 64,85,099<br>58,75,544 | 1,23,32,347 | 1,84,28,139 | 1,88,82,061 | 64,36,803 | 109·18 | 60,95,792 | 49·4 | 4,53,922 | 2·4 | 1,29,86,517 | 220·2 | |
| Abkári..... | 1,72,725<br>1,57,023 | 12,92,362 | 28,57,570 | 34,15,375 | 11,35,339 | 723·04 | 15,65,208 | 121·1 | 5,57,805 | 19·5 | 32,58,352 | 2075·08 | |
| Customs ..... | 4,65,983<br>4,23,621 | 42,42,687 | 24,89,827 | 34,83,441 | 38,19,066 | 901·5 | ..... | ... | 9,93,614 | 30·3 | 30,59,820 | 722·6 | |
| Miscellaneous ..... | 3,57,986<br>3,25,442 | 12,74,500 | 18,52,429 | 28,63,047 | 9,49,058 | 291·6 | 5,77,929 | 45·3 | 10,10,618 | 54·6 | 25,37,605 | 779·7 | |
| Total..... | 74,81,793<br>68,01,630 | 1,91,41,896 | 2,56,27,965 | 2,86,43,924 | 1,23,40,266 | 181·4 | 64,86,069 | 33·8 | 30,15,959 | 11·8 | 2,18,42,294 | 321·1 | |

In column 2, the black figures represent the Chalni coin. All the other figures in the above statement exhibiting amounts of money, represent the Halee coin.



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Any comments on this statement would be superfluous. It will be observed that whereas in 1263 Fusli the revenues amounted to H. S. Rupees 68,01,630, in 1288 Fusli they rose to Rupees 2,86,43,924, or an increase of 321·1 per cent. took place. But these figures will have to be taken with certain reservations.

We have to deduct from this amount, revenues derived from the resumption of jageers, inams, &c., and the restoration of a portion of the Assigned Districts. If these sums be allowed for, a balance of Rs. 1,16,17,852 will still be left to represent the net increase of revenue due to expansion of cultivation, and other *bonâ fide* improvements. In other words, a legitimate increase of 172·5 per cent. did take place in 1284 over the revenues of 1263 Fusli.

From the facts and figures given here, it will be evident that the condition of the country has greatly improved during the past twenty years. The chief cause of this remarkable progress will be found in improved administration, as compared with that which prevailed before 1263 Fusli. A peaceful revolution was effected in every branch of administration. This subject will, as it affects the land revenue, be dealt with in reply to Question XIII.

## Question III.

1. Give any statistics you possess as to the average area in each district under cultivation, distinguishing food-crops from others.

The following statement, taken from the Administration Report prepared in the Revenue Minister's office, will show the area under cultivation in each district in the year 1284 Fusli, distinguishing food-crops from others:—

| District. | Land under food-crops. (Acres.) | Land under other crops. (Acres.) | Total. | Percentage of area under food-crops to total area. | Percentage of area under other crops to total area. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Mayduk | 127,688 | 9,828 | 137,516 | 92·9 | 7·1 |
| Indur | 146,446 | 54,018 | 200,464 | 73·06 | 26·94 |
| Yelgundul | 371,084 | 62,372 | 433,456 | 85·6 | 14·4 |
| Sirpur-Tandur | 128,180 | 53,821 | 182,001 | 70·4 | 29·6 |
| Khummum | 379,328 | 51,490 | 430,818 | 88·04 | 11·96 |
| Nulgunda | 373,774 | 100,565 | 474,339 | 78·8 | 21·2 |
| Nagur-Kurnul | 268,634 | 55,646 | 324,280 | 82·9 | 17·1 |
| Total Telingana | 1,795,134 | 387,740 | 2,182,874 | 82·2 | 17·8 |
| Aurungabad | 1,305,795 | 116,292 | 1,422,087 | 91·8 | 8·2 |
| Beed | 1,242,351 | 255,141 | 1,497,492 | 82·9 | 17·1 |
| Purbhani | 815,161 | 191,422 | 1,006,583 | 80·9 | 19·1 |
| Beeder | 306,800 | 76,109 | 382,909 | 80·1 | 19·9 |
| Nandair | 544,275 | 299,896 | 844,171 | 64·5 | 35·5 |
| Nuldrug | 389,346 | 114,884 | 504,230 | 77·2 | 22·8 |
| Gulburga | 332,980 | 53.806 | 386,786 | 86·1 | 13·9 |
| Shorapur | 432,603 | 130,889 | 563,492 | 76·8 | 23·2 |
| Raichur | 590,283 | 206,386 | 796,669 | 74·1 | 25·9 |
| Lingsugur | 709,664 | 167,220 | 876,884 | 80 9 | 19·1 |
| Total Mahratwari | 6,669,258 | 1,612,045 | 8,281,303 | 80·6 | 19·4 |
| Grand Total | 8,464,392 | 1,999,785 | 10,464,177 | 80·9 | 19·1 |

2. What is the average amount of chief food-grains produced per acre?

To this question no satisfactory categorical answer can be given. There are no means of defining precisely the different qualities of land in various taluks, the amount of outturn in each for any series of years, the variations of the seasons, rainfall, its distribution, &c. From twenty years' experience acquired during my employment in the Revenue Department under the British Government, I can safely state that it is very difficult to form any very exact estimate of outturn. In 1863, when I was the Tehsildar of Etawah, N. W. P., Mr. A. O. Hume, the then Collector of the district, who frequently pursued such investigations, and had acquired much information on the subject, instituted inquiries on this head for three consecutive years. The result, notwithstanding all the care taken, was unsatisfactory, and there appeared numerous and irreconcilable variations between the estimated and the actual returns of produce. Again, when Manager of the Aguri Barhar estate in the Mirzapur District and Deputy Collector of the Government estate, Dudhi, I carried on enquiries on this subject for two years, and statements were prepared which, though based on the result of investigations instituted throughout the estate, proved unsatisfactory, and showed that any average statement of produce estimated from them would be misleading.

For the last three years I, as well as most of the talukdars, have been very carefully conducting enquiries in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions; but still it cannot be said that the result has been such as may be fully relied on.

The explanation of this want of success will be found in the fact that there are only three methods of acquiring information on the subject, and that each of them is wholly or partially defective. The first and the most generally adopted method is to get the required information from the cultivators themselves; but they, when questioned on the subject, avoid giving any reliable information, on the supposition that any increase, real or supposed, in the outturn would lead to a corresponding enhancement in the revenue dues. Any conclusion drawn from their statements would certainly therefore be fallacious and necessarily incorrect, nor would they even furnish a basis for any estimate of the minimum outturn. The second method is to compare the statement of the cultivators with the sowcars' books, for in most cases the cultivators make over to the sowcar the produce of their fields. This method, though much better than the former, is subject to two great errors. In the first place the amount of produce consumed by the cultivator himself, or given to the labourers employed, or the portion reserved for seed, is not entered in the sowcars' books, and in the second place the sowcar himself is unreasonably afraid to give the correct account, and generally he avoids doing so. The third and the most accurate method is to weigh the produce of the field as soon as it is reaped. But in this, as in the preceding cases, so many contingencies have to be allowed for, such as the quality of the land, the nature of the season, the quantity of manure applied, and the different methods of agriculture employed that, though the produce of the fields subjected to this mode of enquiry may be accurately determined for one season, an estimate deduced therefrom for a whole taluka, district or province will not be correct.

I have made many experiments by this third method, but always discovered vast discrepancies in the results. I have seen fields of the best description which, owing to idleness on the part of the cultivators, have produced a less quantity of grain than that of the poorest kind of land which had been well manured, or which owing to temporary causes produced a splendid crop one year and a miserable one the next. Not to speak of a whole province, the determination of the amount of the produce per acre of a taluka, therefore, appears to me to be a matter in which disappointment is generally the result.

However, the results of the special enquiries conducted by me and by the talukdars on this subject, are embodied in the following tables:—

*Result of enquiries conducted by Talukdars.*

| District. | Taluka. | Enquiring Officer's Name. | Kind of Crops. | Class of Soil. | Average produce per acre in maunds of 40 seers (seer equal to 80 tolas). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Telingana.* | | |
| Mayduk. | Kallabgur. | Mr. Hassan bin Abdulla, 1st Talukdar. | Yellow jowar | 1st class | 8 |
| | | | Do. do. | 2nd do. | 5 |
| | | | White do. | 1st do. | 11 |
| | | | Do. do. | 2nd do. | 8 |
| | | | White | 1st do. | 8 |
| | | | Do. | 2nd do. | 6 |
| | | | Paddy abi | 1st do. | 65 |
| | | | Do. do. | 2nd do. | 48 |
| | | | Do. do. | 3rd do. | 32 |
| | | | Do. tabi | 1st do. | 99 |
| | | | Do. do. | 2nd do. | 65 |
| | | | Do. do. | 3rd do. | 48 |
| Indur. | Baswada. | Moulvi Nazir Ahmud, Sudder Talukdar. | Savan | 1st class | 9 |
| | | | Do. | 2nd do. | 7 |
| | | | Kodru | 1st do. | 13 |
| | | | Do. | 2nd do. | 11 |
| | | | Paddy abi | 1st do. | 54 |
| | | | Do. do. | 2nd do. | 43 |
| | | | Do. do. | 3rd do. | 32 |
| | | | White jowar | 1st do. | 13 |
| | | | Do. do. | 2nd do. | 11 |
| | | | Paddy tabi | 1st do. | 75 |
| | | | Do. do. | 2nd do. | 54 |
| | | | Do. do. | 3rd do. | 55 |
| Indur. | Yellareddy Pet. | Moulvi Nazir Ahmud. | Kodru | 1st class | 17 |
| | | | Do. | 2nd do. | 14 |
| | | | Do. | 3rd do. | 10 |
| | | | White jowar | 1st do. | 9 |
| | | | Do. do. | 2nd do. | 7 |
| | | | Do. do. | 3rd do. | 5 |
| | | | Paddy abi | 1st do. | 44 |
| | | | Do. do. | 2nd do. | 35 |
| | | | Do. do. | 3rd do. | 26 |
| | | | Do. tabi | 1st do. | 70 |
| | | | Do. do. | 2nd do. | 52 |
| | | | Do. do. | 3rd do. | 35 |
| Kummum. | Wurrungul. | Mr. Swami Rao, Sudder Talukdar. | Yellow jowar | 1st class | 6 |
| | | | White do. | Do. | 13 |
| | | | Gram | Do. | 4 |
| | | | Tur | Do. | 4 |
| | | | Paddy abi | Do. | 25 |
| | | | Do. tabi | Do. | 21 |
| | | | Maize | Do. | 11 |

| District. | Taluka. | Enquiring Officer's Name. | Kind of Crops. | Class of Soil. | Average produce per acre in maunds of 40 seers (seer equal to 80 tolas). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagur-Kurnul. | Nagur-Kurnul. | Mr. Narsingha Rao, 2nd Talukdar. | Yellow jowar ..... ..... | 1st class ..... | 6 |
| | | | Bajri ..... | Do. ..... | 6 |
| | | | White jowar..... ..... | Do. ..... | 5 |
| | | | Paddy abi..... ..... | Do. ..... | 27 |
| | | | Do. tabi ..... | Do. ..... | 34 |
| Purbhani. | Purbhani. | Mr. Shaik Bahaud-din, 1st Talukdar. | Paddy ..... | 1st class ..... | 21 |
| | | | Yellow jowar ..... | Do. ..... | 11 |
| | | | Tur ..... | Do. ..... | 9 |
| | | | White jowar..... | Do. ..... | 18 |
| | | | Wheat ..... | Do. ..... | 11 |
| | | | Gram ..... | Do. ..... | 11 |
| Gulbarga | Saydam. | Mr. Syed Asadulla, 1st Talukdar. | White jowar..... | 1st class ..... | 4 |
| | | | Wheat ..... | Do. ..... | 4 |
| | | | Gram ..... | Do. ..... | 4 |
| Atraf Balda. | Atraf Balda. | Mr. Shaik Gulamali, Madalgar Talukdar. | Yellow jowar and bajri ..... | 1st class ..... | 4 |
| | | | White jowar..... | Do. ..... | 5 |
| | | | Paddy abi..... | Do. ..... | 41 |
| | | | Do. tabi ..... | Do. ..... | 54 |

The result of my own enquiries, based on the third method and conducted in eleven villages in the Paitan taluka in 1285 Fusli (1875-76) is given below:—

| Village. | No. of fields experimented upon. | Average produce per Bigha in Maunds. | | | Average produce per acre in Maunds. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Primary Crop. | Subordinate Crop. | Total. | Primary Crop. | Subordinate Crop. | Total. |
| | | M. S. | M. S. | M. S. | M. S. | M. S. | M. S. |
| Tandulwadi..... | 5 | 5 19 | 1 36 | 7 15 | 7 14 | 2 22 | 9 36 |
| Sonwadi (Khurd) ..... | 2 | 10 8 | 1 36 | 12 4 | 13 28 | 2 22 | 16 10 |
| Mehomedpur ..... | 3 | 5 25 | 1 3 | 6 28 | 7 22 | 1 18 | 9 0 |
| Telwadi ..... | 3 | 4 38 | ..... | 4 38 | 6 26 | ..... | 6 26 |
| Sonwadi (Buzarg) ..... ..... | 3 | 5 33 | 1 20 | 7 13 | 7 33 | 2 0 | 9 33 |
| Kausan..... ..... | 2 | 6 30 | ..... | 6 30 | 9 3 | ..... | 9 3 |
| Lingatpuri ..... | 4 | 5 8 | ..... | 5 8 | 6 39 | ..... | 6 39 |
| Ghori..... | 1 | 3 0 | 1 20 | 4 20 | 4 1 | 2 0 | 6 1 |
| Ismailpur ..... ..... | 2 | 5 20 | 1 20 | 7 0 | 7 15 | 2 0 | 9 15 |
| Changatpuri..... | 2 | 3 30 | 1 10 | 5 0 | 5 1 | 1 27 | 6 28 |
| Saigaon..... ..... | 1 | 6 20 | 1 20 | 8 0 | 8 29 | 2 0 | 10 29 |
| Total..... | | 62 31 | 12 5 | 74 36 | 84 11 | 16 9 | 100 20 |
| Average..... | | 5 28 | 1 4 | 6 33 | 7 26 | 1 19 | 9 5 |

From this it will appear that twenty-eight fields were reaped and the produce of each was weighed. The highest amount of produce per bigha is shown in it

as thirteen maunds twenty-four seers, of which the principal crop—jowar—weighed eleven maunds thirty-two seers, and the subordinate crop, one maund thirty-two seers, which give per acre eighteen maunds eleven seers (= 1,498 lbs. *avoirdupois*). The lowest amount of produce per bigha is four maunds twenty seers, of which jowar was three maunds, while the subordinate crop one maund twenty seers, or six maunds two seers (= 494 lbs.) per acre.

The result of the enquiries conducted by District officers in 1287 Fusli (1877-78) is given below :—

| District. | Taluk. | Enquiring Officers. | No. of fields experimented upon. | Name of Crops. | Produce per bigha in Maunds. | Produce per acre in Maunds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | M. S. | M. S. |
| Beed | Bheer | 1st Talukdar | 1 | Jowar. | 10 20 | 14 4 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 2 | Do. | 3 28 | 4 39 |
| Bidar | Karemingi | Ram Rao | 1 | Do. | 7 20 | 10 3 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 2 | Do. | 5 0 | 6 29 |
| Nanded | Digloor | 1st Talukdar | 1 | Jowar. | 5 8 | 6 39 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 2 | Do. | 3 4 | 4 6 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 3 | Do. | 9 33 | 13 8 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 4 | Do. | 6 0 | 8 2 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 5 | Do. | 12 36 | 17 13 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 6 | Do. | 13 20 | 18 5 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 7 | Do. | 8 32 | 11 33 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 8 | Do. | 2 16 | 3 9 |
| Average | Do. | Do. | ... | Do. | 7 29 | 10 14 |
| Shorapur | Shorapur | 1st Talukdar | 1 | Wheat. | 6 13 | 8 20 |
| Nalgunda | Dewarkunda | Mr. Bahaudinkhan, 1st Talukdar. | 1 | Bajri. | 3 20 | 4 28 |
| Nuldrug | Madhol | 1st Talukdar | 1 | Paddy. | 28 36 | 38 33 |
| Indur | Illaraddipet | Do. | 2 | Do. | 40 0 | 53 30 |
| Sirpur-Tandur | Eldabad | Amaldar | 1 | Do. | 35 0 | 47 1 |

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The Talukdar of Aurungabad has submitted the result of his enquiry for 1288 Fusli (1878-79), which is as follows:—

| Taluk. | Name of Crop. | No. of Fields. | Produce per bigha in Maunds. | | Produce per acre in Maunds. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | M. | S. | M. | S. |
| Aurungabad | White Jowar | 1 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 31 |
| Do. | Do. | 2 | 7 | 38 | 10 | 27 |
| Do. | Do. | 3 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 32 |
| Do. | Do. | 4 | 6 | 34 | 9 | 8 |
| Do. | Do. | 5 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 3 |
| Do. | Do. | 6 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 20 |
| Do. | Do. | 7 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 21 |
| Do. | Do. | 8 | 4 | ½ | 5 | 15 |
| Do. | Do. | 9 | 6 | 18 | 8 | 26 |
| | Total | ..... | 60 | 31½ | 81 | 27 |
| | Average | ..... | 6 | 30 | 9 | 3 |

The above table shows in detail the result of enquiries based on different methods and conducted in different localities.

The following table will show the rough average for the two natural divisions of the country, Telingana and Maratwari :—

| Chief Food-grain. | | Produce per acre in Maunds. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Telingana. | Maratwari. |
| Kharif. | Yellow jowar | 6 | 8 |
| | Bajri | 5 | 7 |
| | Kodru | 10 | 8 |
| | Sanvan | 8 | 18 |
| | Paddy (abi) | 30 | 15 |
| | White jowar | 5 | 8 |
| | Wheat | 3 | 4 |
| | Paddy (tabi) | 35 | ... |

3. What is the total consumption in the district of such grains, the surplus that remains for export, or the deficiency that has to be supplied by import in ordinary years ?

A rough estimate of total cultivated area, produce, consumption, and the surplus that remained for export in the year 1284 Fusli, is given below :—

| District. | Cultivated Area of food produce. | Estimated Amount of food produce. | Population | | Amount in Maunds of food consumed at the rate of 12 Chitaks per head per diem or 19 Maunds per 1000 souls or 6939 Maunds or 247 1/3 tons per year. | Balance of Store for Export. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Of District. | Per Square Mile cultivated Area. | | |
| | | TELINGANA. | | | | |
| Maydak | Acres 1,27,688 | 43,60,654 Mds | 1,56,079 | 726 | 10,82,408 Mds | 32,78,246 Mds |
| | **Sq. Miles 199** | **1,55,737 Tons** | ... | ... | **38,657 Tons** | **1,17,080 Tons** |
| Indur | Acres 1,46,446 | 45,82,464 Mds | 2,43,298 | 777 | 16,87,272 Mds | 28,95,192 Mds |
| | **Sq. Miles 229** | **1,63,659 Tons** | ... | ... | **60,260 Tons** | **1,03,399 Tons** |
| Yelgandal | Acres 3,71,084 | 76,22,221 Mds | 4,60,610 | 680 | 31,94,330 Mds | 44,27,891 Mds |
| | **Sq. Miles 580** | **2,72,222 Tons** | ... | ... | **1,14,083 Tons** | **1,58,139 Tons** |
| Sirpur Tandur | Acres 1,28,180 | 11,34,293 Mds | 1,47,973 | 521 | 10,26,193 Mds | 1,08,100 Mds |
| | **Sq. Miles 200** | **40,510 Tons** | ... | ... | **36,650 Tons** | **3,860 Tons** |
| Khummum | Acres 3,79,328 | 64,61,368 Mds | 2,70,250 | 402 | 18,74,184 Mds | 45,87,184 Mds |
| | **Sq. Miles 593** | **2,30,762 Tons** | ... | ... | **66,935 Tons** | **1,63,827 Tons** |
| Nulgunda | Acres 3,73,774 | 41,54,184 Mds | 2,26,619 | 306 | 15,71,603 Mds | 25,82,581 Mds |
| | **Sq. Miles 584** | **1,48,363 Tons** | ... | ... | **56,129 Tons** | **92,234 Tons** |
| Nagur Kurnal | Acres 2,68,634 | 41,06,356 Mds | 1,57,184 | 310 | 10,90,071 Mds | 30,16,285 Mds |
| | **Sq. Miles 420** | **1,46,656 Tons** | ... | ... | **38,931 Tons** | **1,07,725 Tons** |
| Total Telingana | Acres 17,95,134 | 3,24,21,540 Mds | 16,62,013 | 487 | 1,15,26,061 Mds | 2,08,95,479 Mds |
| | **Sq. Miles 2,805** | **11,57,909 Tons** | ... | ... | **4,11,645 Tons** | **7,46,264 Tons** |
| | | MAHRATWARI. | | | | |
| Aurungabad | Acres 13,05,795 | 88,35,904 Mds | 3,31,702 | 149 | 22,00,353 Mds | 66,35,551 Mds |
| | **Sq. Miles 2,040** | **3,15,568 Tons** | ... | ... | **78,584 Tons** | **2,36,984 Tons** |
| Beed | Acres 12,42,351 | 1,06,65,705 Mds | 2,58,338 | 110 | 17,91,574 Mds | 88,74,131 Mds |
| | **Sq. Miles 1,941** | **3,80,918 Tons** | ... | ... | **63,985 Tons** | **3,16,933 Tons** |
| Purbhani | Acres 8,15,161 | 58,47,874 Mds | 2,76,620 | 176 | 19,18,360 Mds | 39,29,514 Mds |
| | **Sq. Miles 1,274** | **2,08,853 Tons** | ... | ... | **68,513 Tons** | **1,40,340 Tons** |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bidar | Acres 306,800 | 2,318,961 Mds | 212,001 | 355 | 1,470,227 Mds | 848,734 Mds |
| | **Sq. Miles 480** | **82,820 Tons** | ... | ... | **52,508 Tons** | **30,312 Tons** |
| Nanded | Acres 544,275 | 3,660,480 Mds | 347,612 | 264 | 2,410,689 Mds | 1,249,791 Mds |
| | **Sq. Miles 851** | **130,731 Tons** | ... | ... | **86,096 Tons** | **44,635 Tons** |
| Naldrug | Acres 389,346 | 1,636,682 Mds | 267,180 | 339 | 1,852,893 Mds | — 216,211 Mds |
| | **Sq. Miles 608** | **58,452 Tons** | ... | ... | **66,175 Tons** | **— 7,723 Tons** |
| Gulburga | Acres 332,980 | 2,256,317 Mds | 198,043 | 328 | 1,373,428 Mds | 882,889 Mds |
| | **Sq. Miles 520** | **80,583 Tons** | ... | ... | **49,051 Tons** | **31,532 Tons** |
| Shorapur | Acres 432,603 | 3,518,058 Mds | 272,345 | 309 | 1,888,712 Mds | 1,629,346 Mds |
| | **Sq. Miles 676** | **125,645 Tons** | ... | ... | **67,454 Tons** | **58,191 Tons** |
| Raichur | Acres 590,283 | 3,031,607 Mds | 295,848 | 238 | 2,051,706 Mds | 979,901 Mds |
| | **Sq. Miles 922** | **108,272 Tons** | ... | ... | **73,275 Tons** | **34,997 Tons** |
| Lingasugur | Acres 709,664 | 3,012,363 Mds | 251,911 | 184 | 1,747,003 Mds | 1,265,360 Mds |
| | **Sq. Miles 1,109** | **107,584 Tons** | ... | ... | **62,393 Tons** | **45,191 Tons** |
| Total Mahratwari | Acres 6,669,258 | 44,783,951 Mds | 2,711,600 | 209 | 18,704,945 Mds | 26,079,006 Mds |
| | **Sq. Miles 10,421** | **1,599,426 Tons** | ... | ... | **668,034 Tons** | **931,392 Tons** |
| Grand Total | Acres 8,464,392 | 77,205,491 Mds | 4,373,613 | 267 | 30,231,006 Mds | 46,974,485 Mds |
| | **Sq. Miles 13,226** | **2,757,335 Tons** | ... | ... | **10,79,679 Tons** | **1,677,656 Tons** |

From the above statement it will appear that in a good year about 1,677,000 tons of grain are left for export or store, taking both provinces together.

From experience it may be confidently stated that the surplus remaining for export and store never falls below the above estimate in a favourable year. It will also be seen that the produce in a favourable year is sufficient to cover the consumption of food-grains by His Highness the Nizam's subjects for two years.

From the experience acquired during the famine of 1286 and 1287 Fusli (1876-77-78), it would appear that although the produce continued to decrease below the average for three successive years, no great complaint of scarcity of grain was ever made throughout the famine.

There are however two points to be taken into consideration in connection with this account. The estimated outturn is for a good year, and no deductions have been made for seed and wastage, which will be done now. Then again, the number of population given is taken from the patwadis' records, which is much below the actual number, as has been stated elsewhere. Taking an average of the past eight years, we may estimate the annual outturn of food grains at 1,948,000 tons, in place of 2,757,000 tons, as has been estimated for the year 1284. In place of a population of 43,73,600, we have now estimated it at 56,85,700, increasing it by 30 per cent. The consumption is set down at 480 lbs., or 6 maunds per head per annum. In estimating this, some allowance has been made for infants, &c.

The consumption may therefore be set down at 1,218,000 tons, the wastage at 57,000 tons, aggregating in all 1,372,000 tons. The balance available for export or store is about 576,000 tons. Details regarding this subject will be found in answer to Question IX.

Statement **D** (Nos. 1 to 4), prepared from the figures supplied by the Customs Department, will show the quantity of grain imported and exported during the years 1285 and 1286 Fusli (1875-76-77). It will appear from the above that the grain exported from His Highness the Nizam's Dominions in 1286 (1876-77), which was a year of drought and scarcity, amounted to 3,510,880 maunds (125,389 tons), and consisted chiefly of jowar, the principal produce of Maratwari. It must also be remembered that of the grain imported into H. H. the Nizam's territories, (which in 1286 Fusli amounted to 2,914,753 maunds = 104,098 tons, including 408,000 maunds = 14,571 tons grain exported from the mofussil districts into the city of Haiderabad; the net amount imported from the British territories being 89,527 tons, a large proportion goes to supply the requirements of the large population of the city of Haiderabad and of the cantonment of Secunderabad.

In 1286 Fusli (1876-77) the articles imported into His Highness' dominions were chiefly wheat, gram, and rice—food-grains scantily produced in that year:—

| | Wheat. | Gram. | Rice. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maunds..... | 427,806 | 353,330 | 1,301,952 | 2,083,088 |

## Question IV.

1. What area of your province and of its several districts is protected from drought in an average year by irrigation from wells, tanks, or jhils, canals, or channels, from rivers ?

The tabular statement given below will, with certain explanations that follow, afford a fair view of the extent under irrigation from the year 1280 to 1287 Fusli (1870 to 1877) :—

| Years. | Telingana. | Maratwari. | Total protected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1280 | 155,073 | 135,647 | 290,720 |
| 1281 | 170,969 | 153,241 | 324,210 |
| 1282 | 290,934 | 177,219 | 468,153 |
| 1283 | 258,367 | 181,681 | 440,048 |
| 1284 | 358,095 | 176,260 | 534,355 |
| 1285 | 234,496 | 142,818 | 377,314 |
| 1286 | 168,912 | 138,821 | 307,733 |
| 1287 | 199,363 | 144,553 | 343,916 |
| Average | 229,526 | 156,280 | 385,806 |

Out of the years above enumerated, 1284 Fusli was for Telingana a very good year, 1280 an unfavourable one, while 1283 was an average year with regard to rainfall. The area irrigated in that year may therefore be taken as that protected from drought in an average year.

The areas of the several districts protected from drought in the years 1285, 1286 and 1287 Fusli by means of irrigation from wells, nallas, rivers, and tanks, are stated below :—

TELINGANA.

| | 1285. | 1286. | 1287. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wells | 48·55 | 64·96 | 59·25 |
| Nallas | 7·44 | 4·62 | 4·45 |
| Rivers | 0·64 | 0·86 | 0·69 |
| Tanks | 43·37 | 29·56 | 35·61 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |

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| | 1285. | 1286. | 1287. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wells | 84·02 | 84·18 | 84·66 |
| Nallas | 4·22 | 4·22 | 3·85 |
| Rivers | 1·81 | 1·78 | 1·74 |
| Tanks | 9·95 | 9·82 | 9·75 |
| Total..... | 100 | 100 | 100 |

But in order to get at the correct figures, the area should be increased by 50 per cent.—25 per cent. to cover the difference between the correct area and the area entered in *Patwari's* records, from which the figures in the above statement have been taken, and 25 per cent. for double-cropped area—so that the total irrigated area may be taken as equivalent to 375,000 acres.

In Maratwari the area irrigated in 1285 Fusli (1875-76) should be increased by about 20 per cent. to obtain the correct figures, or may be taken as equivalent to 175,000 acres.

**2.** To how much of this area is the protection complete or permanent, and how much is dependent on the local rain?

The area given for the Mahratta country may be considered as completely protected, as irrigation is there carried on by means of wells, which are seldom or never exhausted in one season of drought. Of the area given for the Telingana districts, 180,000 acres (a little less than one-half) are completely protected by means of well irrigation, while the remaining area is protected by tanks and channels which are entirely dependent for their supply on the local rains. But if there be good rainfall one year and the tanks are filled, they will then supply water for irrigation the following year, though that season may be one of scanty rainfall.

**3.** How much of the area so protected is devoted to food crops, and what is the total amount of produce from that area?

With the exception of a very small area devoted to vegetables, sugarcane, tobacco, opium, &c., it is food crops that are chiefly grown on irrigated lands. In the Mahratta districts, of the 175,000 acres mentioned above, half the area may be said to be devoted to wheat cultivation, the produce of which may be estimated at about 875,000 maunds (at 10 maunds* (820 lbs.) per acre); one-fourth of the area may be said to be devoted to gram and jowari crops, yielding about 437,500 maunds (at 10 maunds per acre); and in the remainder one-fourth vegetables, opium, and sugarcane may be said to be grown.

*The estimated produce of wheat from one acre of dry land is 5 maunds, while from one acre of wet land at least 10 maunds.

In the Telingana country, of the 375,000 acres mentioned above, 10,000 acres only may be said to be devoted to vegetables, &c.,—the rest (365,000 acres) to paddy (rice) cultivation. The produce from this area may be estimated at about 10,950,000 maunds (391,071 tons) of paddy at 30 maunds (2,460 lbs.) per acre.

**4.** What is the effect of irrigation of crops other than food crops in adding to the powers of the population to resist famine?

In Telingana, besides the food crops there are two others, vegetables and sugarcane, which are irrigated. The former forms a portion of diet and the tops of the latter supply fodder, while the principal produce is made into articles which usually fetch high prices, and thus supply the cultivator with money to purchase clothing and other necessaries of life. The cultivation of vegetables and sugarcane is however so very limited that they appear to have no perceptible effect in adding to the powers of the population to resist famine.

It has also been known that in years of drought the cultivation of food grains is adopted in the area devoted in other years to better crops.

In Maratwari, garden crops are also irrigated and fetch a price higher than the food-grains. But the area under them is only about one per cent. of the total area—too small to have any appreciable effect in adding to the power of the population to resist famine.

**5.** Supposing canals, tanks, wells, and jhils to be utilized to the utmost extent, and kept in the highest possible order, what extent of the country would be protected from drought in a year when there was a failure of the rain?

In the Mahratta country there are about 63,576 wells, of which 48,632 are in use, and 14,944 are out of repair. If the latter were put in repair,* these, together with those already in good working condition, would protect from drought more than 300,000 acres of land at the rate of five acres per well, which would yield 3,000,000 maunds or 107,142 tons of grain. Now, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of grain per head per day, six maunds thirty-four seers would support an adult through the year, or 6,850 maunds ($244\frac{1}{2}$ tons) would support 1,000 adults throughout the year. A population of about 432,000 souls, roughly speaking, could therefore be supported in a year of drought on the produce of land, thus irrigated, in the Mahratta country. In the Telingana districts, there are in all about 52,685 wells, of which 33,851 are in use, and about 18,834 are out of repair. If these were put in repair, an area of about 210,740 acres (at the rate of four acres per well) would in like manner be completely protected in a season of drought. This area would on an average yield about 622,200 maunds or 225,792 tons of grain, which would support a population of about 91,000. There are about 18,089 large tanks in

* Government is not expected to be under the necessity of taking any steps towards repairing these wells, as on the introduction of the Revenue Survey, when a thirty years' settlement is made, the ryots will, it is expected, take to improving their property by repairing these wells or sinking new ones: in fact they have already begun doing so during the last five years.

Telingana, of which 4,924 are in use, and about 3,165 are out of repair.* Besides these, there are about 10,110 small tanks, of which 5,616 are in use and 4,494 are out of repair. If these were put in thorough repair (some millions of rupees would be required to do this) about 1,000,000 acres of land would be irrigated. But, as has been remarked above, these tanks depend upon the rains for their supply.†

## Question V.

1. What grains form the staple-food of your people?

In the Telingana districts, rice and jowar, and in the Mahratta country, bajri and jowar. The poor people also use lachna, sawan, kodru, kungni, and burrug, and the rich use wheat.

2. When are they sown and harvested, and what are the critical times at which rain is essential to each of them, or at which a failure or an excessive fall of rain may be mischievous or ruinous?

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*Jowar.*—Sowing commences in *Mirg Sira* and lasts till *Punavis* (*i.e.*, 6th June to 17th July). The crop is reaped from *Swati* to *Anuradha* (*i.e.*, 22nd October to 30th November). Rain is essential at the time of sowing up to a little before the full development of grain, a period of two months, after which in *Magha* and *Uttra*, that is, at the reaping of the crop and a little before, rain is injurious. Excessive rainfall a month after the seed has been sown, that is, when the seed has germinated, blights the crop. From this cause proceeded the chief injury in 1288 Fusli (1878). Jowar requires little rain and is much injured by excessive wet.

*Bajra.*—For this crop similar remarks apply. It may be added that fall of rain at the time when the crop is in blossom completely destroys it.

*Lachna.*—Sowing takes place from *Ardra* to *Punarvas* (*i.e.*, 20th June to 17th July), and reaping from *Vishakha* to *Anuradha* (*i.e.*, 4th November to 30th

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* The Government at its own cost repairs all the existing tanks. So many of the old tanks are out of repair, that it is found more to the purpose to repair them than to construct new ones. In repairing old tanks and making new ones nearly twenty lakhs of rupees (£173,913) have been spent between 1277 and 1286 Fusli (1867-76), *vide* Statement E. hereunto attached. From this statement it will be observed that in the construction and repair of tanks, channels, and wells, Rs. 37,77,573 were spent between the years 1277 (1867-68) and 1286 Fusli (1876-77).

To afford facilities for the repair of tanks, a new scheme has been formulated, by which the Revenue Officers are empowered to spend annually up to two lakhs in petty repairs of tanks; the Public Works Department carry out the chief repairs, estimates for which have first to be submitted, for approval, to the Revenue Minister. By the new scheme in question a sum of from five to seven lakhs annually will be probably set aside for irrigation purposes. For 1289 Fusli upwards of seven lakhs of Rupees have been sanctioned for the purpose.

† But as there are two permanent rivers, the Godavery and the Manjra, flowing through Telingana, many of the tanks can be easily connected and fed by them by running artificial watercourses, and this will afford permanent protection to an extensive area. This subject is under the consideration of Government.

December). Rain is necessary before sowing and for the development of this grain. Wet is injurious up to a week after sowing and a little before the crop is reaped.

*White jowar* is sown between *Hast* and *Swati* (*i.e.*, 25th September and 3rd November) and reaped between *Shatvarka* and *Purbabhadripada* (*i.e.*, 17th February and 15th March). Rain is injurious with this crop up to two weeks after sowing, and becomes necessary a month after (that is, in *Swati* and *Vishakha*). Failure of rain, however, causes no appreciable injury to crops cultivated in *regar* soil.

*Wheat* is sown between *Chittra* and *Vishakha* (*i.e.*, 19th October and 17th November) and reaped between *Shatvarka* and *Purbabhadripada* (*i.e.*, 17th February and 15th March). The remarks as to rain given under white jowar apply to this also.

*Abi paddy* is sown between *Ardra* and *Ishlesha* (*i.e.*, 20th June and 14th August) and reaped between *Swati* and *Jeshtha* (*i.e.*, 22nd October and 13th December). Rain is constantly necessary for this rice crop excepting in *Swati*, when it is injurious. When there is a failure of rain the crop is irrigated from tanks and wells.

*Tabi paddy* is sown between *Purva Asarh* and *Shervan* (*i.e.*, 27th December and 3rd February) and is reaped between *Bharni* and *Rohini* (*i.e.*, 25th April and 5th June). This crop requires constant irrigation, which is carried on from tanks and wells.

*Kodru*, *kungni*, *burrug*, and *savan* are sown in the Ardra and Punarwas naxtrâs, and are harvested in Hasth and Chittra (about five months after sowing). Rain is essential a little before sowing, and a week after. Rain is essential at least once a week up to the Pûrvâ naxtrâ. If a continued fall of rain occurs after sowing, for a full week, the crop is liable to be injured. Excessive rainfall during the Uttra and Hâsth naxtrâs is also injurious.

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*Yellow* and *red jowar* is sown between *Mirgsira* and *Ardra* (*i.e.*, 6th June and 3rd July) and reaped between *Chittra* and *Vishakha* (*i.e.*, 9th October and 17th November).

Rain is injurious up to four or five days after sowing, when the seed germinates, because earth is cast over the plants. About two months and a half after sowing (*i.e.*, shortly before the formation of the grain, say, in *Ragha* and *Purva*), rain injures the crop, because it washes the blossoms away. Rainfall in *Hast* and *Chitra* (*i.e.*, 25th September to 21st October), which is the time for reaping, also damages this crop. Moderate rainfall fifteen days after sowing is necessary and beneficial, and a failure at that time causes injury, more or less.

*Bajra.*—Similar remarks apply to this description of crop.

*White jowar* is sown between *Uttra* and *Chittra* (*i.e.*, 15th September to 25th October) and reaped between *Uttra Asarh* and *Dhanishta* (*i.e.*, 9th January and 16th February). Rain is necessary for this crop a short time before sowing, and failure of rain at that period causes some injury. Rainfall at the same periods as specified under yellow and red jowar is injurious. Although no rain is required for the *rabi* crops in general (the dews at night being sufficient to nourish them), yet rain in *Anuradha* (*i.e.*, 18th to 30th November) produces very beneficial results, and showers at that time are spoken of in Maratwari as *Satoni ká Pané*.

*Wheat* is sown between *Chittra* and *Vishakha* (*i.e.*, 9th October to 17th November) and reaped between *Uttra Asarh* and *Dhanishta* (*i.e.*, 9th January and 16th February). The remarks as to rainfall given under white jowar apply to the wheat crop also.

*Paddy* (*sown in ordinary land*) is sown between *Ardra* and *Punarbas*.

## Question VI.

1. What proportion of the cultivated land, and what class of crops, is manured yearly, and what is the average weight of manure given to the acre, (1) in land constantly manured; (2) in land occasionally manured?

In answering this question, the following divisions of the subject must be considered :—

I.—The composition of different soils and specific quality of the land.

II.—The relative quality of the different descriptions of land.

III.—The kind of crops usually raised on each class of land.

IV.—The different kinds, qualities, and quantities of manures applied.

V.—The periods that elapse between the applications of manure.

Each of the above circumstances shall now be considered with regard to the two chief divisions of His Highness the Nizam's territories—(A) Telingana; (B) Maratwari :—

### A.—Telingana.

I.—The soils of nearly all the Telingana districts may be classed under the three designations—black, red, and sandy.

The black soil is popularly known as *regar*. Its productive powers appear to depend on the proportion of lime present in it. There are several sub-divisions, of which the following can be more clearly defined :—

1 *Utcha* (pure) *regar* is considered the best of these soils. It is darker in colour than the rest: it is more plastic when wetted, and parts more readily with its moisture than do other descriptions: it contains rather more lime and less silica. It can scarcely be considered more fertile than the rest.

2. *Katta regar*, which may be described as a stiff loam containing less lime than No. 1 and little soluble matter. Perhaps on this account it becomes available for cultivation of jowari in very wet seasons. Fields of this soil are only slightly manured. Both these descriptions of land produce splendid crops of rice.

3. *Raura* is good garden soil. It contains about seven per cent. of lime but in a very pulverised form, not in pieces or nodules as in *regar*. The soil is always heavily manured—for garden crops 450 to 750 maunds are applied per bigha.

4. *Rawti zamin* is also used as garden soil. It contains about one and a half per cent. of lime but not so much pulverised as in the *katta regar*. When used for garden crops, about as much manure is required as in the last-named description.

5. *Sota zamin* is greyish in colour, much like No. 4 in quality. The *abi* crop of rice is sown in it during the rains. It is manured only by herding cattle, goats, and sheep on it.

6. *Chona ki pathar ki regar* is a rough soil, rich in lime, containing about twelve per cent. This description is best suited for jowari, grain, and pulse. It is very rarely manured.

7. *Chowka regar or milwa* is intermediate between the black and red soils and contains very little lime. This is usually sown with the *kharif* or rain crop. It is slightly manured.

8. *Kuttay sowda* is a black soil containing quartz pebbles and not more than one per cent. of lime.

9. *Reva zamin or chalka* is a finely pulverized red soil with a trace of lime in it. This is well adapted for the *punas* crops. This soil is rarely manured, and then only by herding cattle on the fields. *Rab* crops are scarcely ever sown in this soil.

10. *Yerrah chouka* is also a red soil not so finely powdered as the last, and contains a small proportion of lime. It parts easily with moisture. It is suitable to some of the *punas* crops, also for yellow jowari, bajri, tili, and harra, mung (a pulse). Fields of this soil are not manured.

11. *Ghersu bhumi* is red soil, stony, and only available for some of the *punas* crops. It is not manured.

12. *Bala sudu*, and 13, *sali dubba*, are mere sands not worth manuring and scarcely ever cropped. The latter is sometimes sown with kulthi.

II.—The relative value of land—taking into account the above widely differing qualities—may be chiefly determined by two circumstances—*first*, its capability of being irrigated from artificial sources; *second*, its proximity or

otherwise to the villages and homesteads whence it has to be supplied with manure and tended by the cultivators. Under the first division the land may be classed under five heads—

1*st.*—That which lies close to a tank. The soil there is always receiving moisture by percolation, and can be easily irrigated from the tank with little labour. This is called *zer talab* or *wandur*. Fields so situated, produce both the *abi* and *tabi* crops of rice, also sugar-cane. Land in these situations from constant manuring—which command of water facilitates—acquires great productive capacities, no matter what its original quality. Thus, under these advantages, soils inferior to *regar* become dark and rich, though not so deep in tint as the pure black soil.

2*nd.*—Fields that lie at such a distance from the tank that, though they can be with some labour easily irrigated, yet do not, like the first, acquire moisture by percolation. Soil in these situations is also manured, and if the supply of water is tolerably good, these fields can be doubly cropped. Soil thus situated is known as *paikar*.

3*rd.*—Land that is distant from the tank, and situated on a higher level. This is known as *jalu* or *bugra*; it produces the abi rice only and is never doubly cropped. It is sometimes manured by herding on it cattle, goats, and sheep.

4*th.*—Land which cannot be irrigated from tanks, but in which rain-water is collected by damming the outlets. This is generally situated between two undulations. It is called *asmani jalu*.

5*th.*—Land irrigated from wells. The principal products here cultivated are paddy, sugar-cane, betel leaves and garden crops, which include opium. In some talukas wheat and barley too are sown in these fields within reach of wells. This land is always manured.

Second, with regard to the distance of land from habitations, and this consideration may be looked at from three points of view.

1*st.*—Fields that lie close to a village or town almost always receive a good deal of manure. Owing to the primitive habits of the villagers, the nearest fields receive the chief supply of nightsoil. Then the village cattle necessarily leave a good deal of manure in passing through these adjacent fields to or from the grazing land. Besides, when manure has been systematically collected it is deposited, by preference, in fields near at hand.

2*nd.*—Fields that lie further off from the homestead are specially manured when such crops are sown as essentially require special nourishment.

3*rd.*—Land that is still further removed from the village. Where there are no artificial means of irrigation, it is reserved either for *rabi* or *kharif* sowings, when manure is seldom applied.

III.—The garden,* *tabi* rice, and sugar-cane lands are always manured. Out of the manure collected, or procured by the cultivators, the necessary quantity, which is very large, goes to manure the above lands. If there still be more manure left, it is given to the other crops in a fixed order, in which the abi rice stands first.

Castor-oil seed, mung, and cotton are not manured at all: for they are considered by the cultivators as reclaiming crops, their leaves, roots, &c., being supposed to do much towards fertilizing waste and outlying land.

If manured, wheat and barley crops would certainly produce a more splendid and plentiful harvest; but very little or nothing can be spared for them because of the wholesale appropriation of manure by the garden, tabi, and sugar-cane crops. In some talukas, however, the grain crops are moderately manured once in three or four years.

IV.—In our provinces there are six different kinds of manure—

(*a*) Human excreta.

(*b*) Cattle dung with sweepings and rubbish.

(*c*) Ashes of burnt firewood or dried dung, "bratties."

(*d*) The leaves, roots, &c., of the crop last raised on the field.

(*e*) Leaves of trees collected from various sources, buried in the fields and allowed to rot, then spread out.

(*a*) The first kind of manure is not collected except in the capital and other municipal towns where it is sold. In the capital city it is sold at five annas ($7\frac{1}{2}d.$) per cart-load of about 12 maunds. In villages and hamlets, the villagers and the people follow the rude and indecent custom of their forefathers, and, as already stated, give the neighbouring fields the benefit such as it is: The *excreta* lies exposed, and the action of it on the ground is not assisted by any artificial means.

(*b*) Almost every cultivator makes an excavation somewhere in the vicinity of his house, where he collects all the dung, sweepings, and rubbish which he can. As a matter of fact, great additions are made in the rainy season, for cattle in that period are kept in or close to the dwellings of their owner, and during the wet weather the dung cannot be made into fuel cakes.

Manure thus collected is considered the best, and great attention is bestowed on collecting and applying it.

A large, if not the greatest, portion of it is given to sugarcane land. The quantity of manure given to sugarcane land varies in different districts. In some talukas, as for instance Mayduk, where the produce of sugarcane is very large, so much as 100 cart-loads or 1,500 maunds (about 53 tons) are said to be applied to

* Garden crops include opium, maize, potato, yams, chillies, onions, garlic, &c.

one bigha. The usual quantity, however, is about 800 maunds (about 29 tons). The weight of manure usually given to other crops may be stated as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tabi rice ..... | 250 maunds to | 100 maunds | per bigha. |
| Garden crops ..... | 400 ,, | 200 ,, | ,, |
| Abi rice (if spared) ..... | 120 ,, | 40 ,, | ,, |
| Maize, Tobacco ..... | 150 ,, | 50 ,, | ,, |

Before the commencement of the rainy season, the manure is carried on bullocks or by carts into the field, where portions of it are deposited in small heaps, its equal distribution throughout the field being accomplished chiefly by the plough. Where the fields are near the cultivator's house, he and his family carry it to the land in baskets of wicker work.

Another way in which manuring is effected is by the herding of cattle or goats on land, as already mentioned. In this province the goats and sheep are mostly employed. To manure very heavily a bigha of rice land, 6,000 goats are necessary to yield sufficient manure, though it is usual to fold about 4,000 goats for the purpose. This method of manuring is generally followed in the case of *tabi* and *abi* rice, white and yellow jowar, and wheat. This method is usually adopted more for manuring the *rabi* than the *kharif* crops, in the proportion of 2 to 1.

(*c*) This kind of manure is generally collected with *b* in the heap in the vicinity of the cultivator's house. In cases of the poorest kind of land, however, wood felled from the neighbouring jungle is burnt in the field, and its ashes left there to fertilise the barren soil; in reclaiming outlying lands, any trees and shrubs which might be standing on them are utilized for this purpose. It is not easy to estimate at all definitely what quantity of ashes is thus applied per bigha.

(*d*) *The stubble and other refuse of crops.*—This manure is usually resorted to as a reclaiming crop for out-lying land. For this purpose cotton is usually first sown. The leaves and stalks of the plant are supposed to exercise some special reclaiming effect on the land. Also in older fields the decayed cotton plants are said to restore the fertility of the soil.

(*e*) The leaves and twigs for this kind of manure are collected from jungles, groves, &c. If gathered when dry they are wetted and buried in the field, where in due time, after being well rotted, their decomposed constituents are highly serviceable for the crop. To manure a bigha of land fairly by this means, at least one hundred head-loads are applied.

V.—*Periods that elapse between different applications of manure.*—The reports received from our district authorities are quite silent on this subject. The enquiries which I personally instituted by questioning the cultivators themselves, show that the proportion of manure given is greater in land regularly so treated than in that which is occasionally manured.

As to the proportion of the whole cultivated land which is manured, it is said that in the different districts it varies from 8 to 20 per cent. The whole manured land in Telingana I believe amounts to 16 per cent.

An approximate estimate may be formed as to how many acres of land it is possible to manure from the dung of cattle and goats collected during the rain, and how many by herding cattle or goats on land during the other seasons. The question is—

1*st*.—The number of cattle, goats and sheep in the villages of the province.

2*nd*.—The quantity of dung which can be collected in the rainy season.

The district officers give us no help in respect of the first of these queries, but from my personal enquiries made in the taluka of Utraf Balda, I can give the following data:—The dung of four cattle, *viz*. a cow, a bullock, and two buffaloes, collected throughout the four months, together with the ashes, sweepings, leaves, &c., which are mixed up with the dung in the pits kept for the purpose, will make about 180 maunds (about 6 tons) of manure. Under the second head all the district officers (except those of Yelgunda) have submitted detailed statements. The statements sent in by the talukdars of the districts in the Eastern Division appear to be correct, and from them the following results have been obtained. The number of cattle in the Eastern Division of the Telingana country amounts to about 1,009,835. Calculating according to the above estimate, *i.e*., four cattle produce 180 maunds in 4 months, the amount of manure collected from all the cattle of the division would be nearly 45,442,575 maunds.

Now, taking 400 maunds to be the average amount of manure given to a bigha, the number of bighas manured from the above quantity would be about 113,600, which would be about $\frac{1}{14}$th of the total cultivated area of the division in 1284 Fusli.

But there cannot well be quite so large an amount of the manure, and what is used is not utilized over so large a surface as the proportion just named. Two considerations go to support this view, (1) in the total number of cattle given those belonging to the non-cultivators have been included, but the dung of these is, for the most part, not available to the cultivators; and (2), the quantity of manure bestowed on the sugarcane and garden crops is in some talukas much greater than the average of 400 maunds per bigha deduced. The number of goats and sheep in the division amounts to 1,715,591. About 2,000 goats or sheep on the average are supposed to be quite sufficient to manure one bigha in one day. Calculating from these data, it will appear that during the three months *Chet*, *Baisak*, and *Jeth*, so many as 77,220 bighas can be manured by folding sheep, &c., on land, *i.e*., about $\frac{1}{20}$th of the total cultivated area of the division.

## B.—Maratwari.

As in Telingana, the soil of Maratwari, taken as a whole province, may be classed in three divisions; 1st, black; 2nd, red; 3rd, a mixture of the two. These are locally known as *regar*, *masab*, and *milwa*.

Dr. Bradley, writing on the soil of Dowlutabad Sircar, which now forms one of the largest districts in that portion of His Highness the Nizam's dominions, says—

"Though a very considerable portion of the surface be occupied by mountainous tracts and soil of a barren nature, still allowing for this deduction, it contains much land of very superior nature manifested in the luxuriance of the growth of the cane and poppy, and heavy corn crops raised throughout the Sircar.

"The cultivated soils are of two descriptions, that prevailing on the higher tracts is generally of a heavy rich aluminous character, whilst on the plains it is principally a light and fertile loam, in either case of no great depth, and resting upon a rocky substratum.

"These two soils are derived from the wearing away of the surface rocks; the basalt going to form the stiff dark soil, whilst the amygdaloid wacken disintegrates into a friable earth; the lime and sandy particles of which mingling with the stiff aluminous soil, counteract its tendency to contract in the hot weather, as well giving it higher powers of absorbing moisture. On the other hand the wasting of the basaltic rocks mixing with light friable earth, converts it into rich loamy lands, diminishing its radiating powers, and causing it to be more retentive of moisture.

"Such is the exuberant fertility of basaltic soils in general, that some are said to bear wheat cropping thirty years in succession without a fallow. The secret rests in the knowledge that those inorganic substances plants require for their healthy condition are lavishly afforded in the decomposition of these rocks, which year by year spontaneously undergoing chemical changes by the alternative influence of heat, moisture, light, and air, and thus unseen are constantly restoring to the soil those inorganic substances the crop has been consuming. In the absence of these facts it would be difficult otherwise to conceive how such fertility could exist in such a wretched looking soil, but here appearances are no criterion of its quality. * * * * * *

"The koonbies call the dark soil *kalla muttee*, and that remarkable white description, only found in the neighbourhood of villages, *pandaree muttee*. Where calcareous matter is much mixed in the land, it is termed *choon khada*. *Matvunt thandee* is the red soil formed by the breaking down of the ferruginous clay beds, and *bulda* when very stony, as is often the case along the foot of the hills."

*Manure.*—In our Mahratta country manuring is not at all affected by the consideration of the kind of soil, but by the nature of the crop to be raised. The sugarcane, garden, paddy, and poppy lands being all irrigated are therefore necessarily always manured. To portions of *rabi* crops also manure is sometimes given. Kharif receives nothing at all. Tabi rice crop is here unknown.

The kind, quantity, and quality of manure are very similar in these districts to those in Telingana. There is a difference in one respect, namely, that the manure given to sugarcane land in Maratwari is only half or one-third of that given in Telingana.

Only about from three to seven per cent. of the cultivated area is yearly manured. The low percentage of manured area in Maratwari may be accounted for by two considerations.

1st, there being here no other sources of irrigation excepting wells, the countrydepends chiefly on rain-water, and the irrigated area does not consequently amount to more than three per cent. of the cultivated area. It is believed by the cultivators that lands which cannot be irrigated from artificial sources, and depend upon rain-water only, are much injured by being manured when the monsoon fails, and that being left dry, manure would do injury by more rapidly withering up the plants. 2nd, there being very little or no jungle in this portion of the country, fuel has to be obtained from cattle dung made up into cakes, which are bought and sold for fuel. The cultivators consider that by subjecting cattle dung to this process, they realize much more than they could from any addition to the value of the crop that would be derived from the use of the cattle dung as manure. Here it will be better to give in full that portion of Dr. Bradley's report on Dowlutabad Sircar which treats of manure. It is as follows:—

"The natural fertility of the soil of India has occasioned a neglect of the important subject of manures; in these districts its chemical constitution exhibits a rich amount of inorganic salts, the various quantities of which are essentially requisite in obedience of a fixed law of vegetable organism for the perfect development of the several parts of the plant. It is in trap soils that we may look for a bountiful supply of aliment for the vegetable world, the amount varying with local circumstances, but even when so small as to afford but a single grain in each pound of soil a foot deep, it still is equal to 500 lbs. in an acre. Flooding the country during the rains, spreads far and wide the soluble salts of the wasting rocks, hence the remarkable fertility of certain trap soils, which are said to possess the power of raising wheat, the most exhausting crop that grows, for thirty years without a fallow, recruiting its lost energies by the restoration of these salts during the rains, and in some countries, I believe in the Azores, the most luxuriant crops are raised with no other manure than that afforded by pounded trap rocks strewn over the land. These rocks, if examined into, will be found to produce abundant materials for a soil when reduced by the action of the air; for instance, in felspar we shall obtain potash, alumina, silica, and lime. In hornblend, magnesia and iron; the zeolitic minerals are composed of silica, alumina, lime, soda and iron, and in chalcedony silica and alumina, whilst in quartz we find silica in a pure state, and in jasper mixed with iron. Here there are materials for a soil highly favourable to vegetable life, which are brought into active operation by the rains, and, unlike the evanescent character of soils enriched solely by vegetable matter, are permanent in effect. The usual practice is not to manure any crops but sugarcane, poppy and pan, the source from whence this is derived is the village mixen and, occasionally, folding cattle; a very valuable manure for cane lands lies totally neglected in the heaps of cane ashes beside the sugar mills, and are not deemed sufficiently worth returning again upon the land, which, were it done, abounding

as they do in silicates, could not but prove highly useful to the plants, which it is well known particularly needs these supplies. Green manures are occasionally applied to worn out soils. The green stalks and leaves of the tobacco plant are always ploughed into the land, after the crop is pulled ; nothing can be more injurious and unfair towards the soil than the pernicious custom of converting the excrement of the cow into fuel."

2. If there is any customary rotation of crops or fallows, state it.

2. A regular rotation of crops is followed in the Telingana districts in the inferior descriptions of soil (termed *chilka* soil). When waste land is prepared for cultivation, crops producing oil seeds are generally grown for the first year; the next year the land is put under yellow jowar, and this is followed by *sanva* and *kudru*. If the land lies near a village, facilities for manuring the soil are afforded, and therefore a *mandwa* crop is generally raised. In the better descriptions of land, if the soil has been exhausted by jowari crops, gingelly seed and *ured* are raised on it, and sometimes hemp. A mixed crop of *kudru* and *tur* is also raised. A jowar crop is also sometimes followed by a cotton crop. By constantly cropping the soil with yellow jowar, it gets exhausted, and therefore jowari is seldom or never grown for two successive seasons in the same field. In the better descriptions of waste lands (*regar* and *milwan*), in which rabi crops are grown, *kulthi*, *lakh*, or castor oil seeds are first sown ; this is followed in the next season by *kulthi*, gram, *masur* or peas, &c. In the third year jowar mixed with linseed or *kurdi* is sown. After that, a rotation of jowar and *kulthi* crops follows. In irrigated lands, in which paddy is grown, no regular rotation of crops is followed, but sometimes sugar-cane and betel are raised. The irrigated lands of the Telingana country generally yield two crops in the year, and if the soil gets exhausted, and the cultivator thinks a fallow necessary, he raises only one crop that year.

In the Mahratta country, too, a rotation of crops is observed. If waste land is prepared for kharif cultivation, bajri or cotton is first sown. For two or three successive years nothing but bajri is raised. This is followed by *moong*, *ured*, *mott*, *hulga* or hemp, and when the land reaches that condition when ploughing becomes necessary, a *tur* crop is last raised. The roots of this crop strike deep in the ground, and as this loosens the soil, ploughing is easily carried on. When waste land is prepared for rabi cultivation, jowari or *kurdi* is first sown, this is followed by wheat or jowar for four or five successive years, after which gram is raised for a season. When the ground requires ploughing, any one of the kharif crops is sown, and then next year the ground is ploughed. In wet cultivation, if sugarcane is raised one year, it is followed by paddy next year. No regular rotation of crops is otherwise observed in wet cultivation in the Mahratta country.

## Question VII.

1. Have you observed that there has been any deterioration of the soil, or that crops are worse than they used to be within your own experience? Does any such question especially arise in case of irrigated land?

I have observed nothing of the kind personally, but people generally complain that the soil has deteriorated, owing to its being constantly cropped, without at the same time being manured. This is perhaps partly true. Experience proves that on lands which have been allowed to lie waste for a number of years, a much better crop is raised than on lands which have been constantly cropped. But if manure were applied, the constituents drawn from the soil by cropping it would be restored. In the olden days, when the population was thin compared with what it is now, when life and property were both insecure, and when only comparatively small tracts of country were under cultivation, the best description of lands were always available, and these only were tilled; and as there was always a large area of superior land lying waste, the cultivators could afford to allow fallows, cultivating meanwhile a portion of the waste land, for which they had generally to pay nothing. Hence splendid crops were the result. Now, however, with an increase of population, and better management of the land revenues, not only are the inferior descriptions of soil taken up for tillage, but the present economical conditions do not permit the cultivator to allow any portion of his holding to lie fallow. This, in my opinion, accounts, perhaps, for the common complaint that the crops grown now are not so abundant as they used to be in what are spoken of as the good old times. In point of intelligence, the cultivators are now just in the same state, if not better, than what they were in ancient days and they have perhaps advanced, rather than retrograded, in the art of cultivation. It cannot, therefore, for a moment be contended, that the method of cultivation in olden times was better than what it is now.

Moulvi Nazir Ahmed, Sadar Talukdar of the Eastern Division, says about Telingana:—

"I have been in His Highness the Nizam's service only for the last two years, and my personal experience is very limited. But from what I have been able to ascertain during my tours, I infer that the produce of wet land chiefly depends upon irrigation and rich manure; the ingredients of soil have very little influence over it. The question cannot be said therefore to refer to such lands.

"The predominant soil in Telingana is pul-chalka, which is brownish, and so very light, weak, sandy and shallow that it cannot bear to be cropped continuously for three or four years and very apt to be deteriorated.

"The area of dry land is, however, much above the requirements of the cultivators (the country being thinly populated), and thus they have ample scope for temporarily throwing land out of cultivation. Such land therefore which is left fallow every second or third year cannot deteriorate."

## Question VIII.

What proportion of your population is agricultural, that is, either directly engaged in the cultivation of the soil, solely or in combination with some other occupation, or deriving their chief income from the land? And of this class what proportion live entirely by the profits of the cultivation of their own land, and what proportion support themselves wholly or in part by field labour for others?

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In the absence of proper census returns, no correct and complete reply to this question can be given. Efforts were however made to collect all possible information on the subject that could be gathered by causing the census of a number of villages to be taken in several districts.

The following statement embodies the result of the information thus collected :—

| Number. | | District. | Per cent., with regard to the total population of the villages under enquiry. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Khotedars who depend solely on the cultivation of their soil. | Khotedars who are engaged in cultivation, together with other occupation. | Shekmidars (Sub-tenants). | Total of Tenants. | Labourers solely engaged in field labour. | Labourers in part supporting themselves with field labour. | Total. | Grand Total. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | | Telingana. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | Maydak | 34·27 | 12·70 | 3·62 | 50·59 | 8·73 | 11·01 | 19·74 | 70·33 | |
| 2 | | Sirpur Tandur | 30·59 | 18·77 | 13·70 | 63·06 | 6·07 | 9·12 | 15·19 | 78·25 | |
| 3 | | Khammum | 35·54 | 18·41 | 11·67 | 65·62 | 9·86 | 11·07 | 20·93 | 86·55 | |
| 4 | | Yelgandal | 41·74 | 15·13 | 11·12 | 67·99 | 8·77 | 9·19 | 17·96 | 85·95 | |
| | | Average of Telingana | 35·53 | 16·25 | 10·03 | 61·81 | 8·36 | 10·09 | 18·45 | 80·27 | |
| | | Mahratwari. | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | Aurungabad | 38·52 | 2·65 | 13·28 | 54·45 | 7·10 | 5·21 | 12·31 | 66·76 | |
| 6 | | Beed | 41·83 | 11·38 | 13·66 | 66·87 | 4·26 | 5·61 | 9·87 | 76·74 | |
| 7 | | Raichore | 39·80 | 8·63 | 5·07 | 53·50 | 5·97 | 12·31 | 18·28 | 71·78 | |
| 8 | | Shorapur | 36·66 | 4·03 | 12·68 | 53·37 | 3·01 | 20·56 | 23·57 | 76·94 | |
| | | Average of Mahratwari | 39·20 | 6·67 | 11·17 | 57·05 | 5·08 | 10·92 | 16·007 | 73·05 | |
| | | Average percentage of each province | 37·37 | 11·46 | 10·60 | 59·43 | 6·72 | 10·51 | 17·23 | 76·66 | |

These figures have reference only to the class of persons who are directly engaged in the cultivation of the soil, or support themselves wholly or in part by field labour for others. Those remaining are that class who, without personally conducting agricultural operations, derive their chief income from the land. These are the jagirdars and maktadars, who, like zemindars, lease out their lands to cultivators and receive certain fixed amounts in return. Having regard to these figures and various other circumstances, the proportion of the agricultural population may be estimated at 75 per cent. for the Mahratta country, and 80 per cent. for the Telingana. Of this proportion about 62 per cent. live entirely by the profits of the cultivation of their own land, and nearly 18 per cent. support themselves wholly or in part by field labour for others. In the Telingana country and in the Mahratta country, these may be set down at 58 and 17 per cent. respectively. These figures are based on the returns of the special census taken by the talukdars in certain villages. This census was taken only in villages containing a purely agricultural population, and in no case in *kusbas* and towns. Hence the percentage of the agricultural population is somewhat high. But with respect to the country at large, it may be assumed that the agricultural population in the Telingana country amounts to about 70 per cent. and in the Mahratta country to about 65 per cent.

## Question IX.

(1) What is the ordinary economic condition of the portion of the agricultural population directly engaged in the cultivation of land, and possessing any proprietory or occupancy interest in land?

Excluding inamdars, and cultivators holding land in alienated villages and in the Surf-e-khas districts, the Dewani portion of His Highness's Dominions contains about 450,000 registered occupants. The strength of their families may be roughly estimated at 1,750,000 souls, which give the total number at 2,200,000, or a proportion of about 1 to 4. The sub-occupants, co-sharers, &c. may be estimated at about 200,000, and the other members of their families at 800,000, making a total of 1,000,000, which bears a proportion of 1 to 4. Thus the total number of those directly engaged in the cultivation of land, with the other members of their families, amounts to about 3,200,000.

In 1284 Fusli, the province of Telingana contained upwards of 175,000 registered occupants, who possessed 358,095 acres of wet, and 1,824,776 acres of dry, land, in all aggregating 2,182,871 acres. The Government assessment thereon amounted to Rs. 71,90,248, of which sum Rs. 45,68,861 were for wet and Rs. 26,21,387 for dry cultivation.

The average area of wet land per registered occupant amounted to 2·04 acres, and that of dry land to 10·4, giving a total of 12·44 acres. The average assessment per registered occupant amounted to Rs. 41-0-2, of which sum Rs. 26-1-10 were for wet, and Rs. 14-15-2 for dry land.

| District. | Number of Cultivators. | Land held by each Cultivator in Acres. | | | Average assessment per cultivator in British Rupees. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Dry. | Wet. | Total. | Dry. | | | Wet. | | | Total. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | 7 | | | 8 | | |
| | | | | | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| Mayduk | 14,482 | 6·16 | 3·32 | 9·48 | 23 | 3 | 2 | 36 | 6 | 5 | 59 | 9 | 7 |
| Indur | 27,744 | 5·91 | 1·31 | 7·22 | 15 | 1 | 8 | 29 | 10 | 1 | 44 | 11 | 9 |
| Yelgundul | 39,548 | 8·15 | 2·8 | 10·95 | 12 | 13 | 0 | 26 | 8 | 6 | 39 | 5 | 6 |
| Sirpur Tandur | 12,484 | 14·38 | ·19 | 14·57 | 9 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 6 |
| Kummum | 41,707 | 8·64 | 1·68 | 10·32 | 11 | 15 | 4 | 22 | 14 | 2 | 34 | 13 | 6 |
| Nulgoonda | 22,023 | 19·65 | 1·88 | 21·53 | 22 | 6 | 10 | 18 | 5 | 3 | 40 | 12 | 1 |
| Nagur Kurnul | 17,322 | 15·93 | 2·78 | 18·71 | 14 | 0 | 10 | 46 | 1 | 0 | 60 | 1 | 10 |
| Total Telingana... | 175,310 | 10·4 | 2·04 | 12·44 | 14 | 15 | 2 | 26 | 1 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 2 |

The total quantity of food grains produced in the area mentioned above may be estimated at about 1,157,909 tons, which may be valued at British Rupees 3,26,52,798. Besides food grains, the outturn of other description of crops raised may be estimated at about 26,487 tons, which may be valued at Rs. 77,16,722. Thus the total produce of the land in the Telingana district may be approximately set. down at 1,244,396 tons, the value of which may be estimated at Rs. 4,03,69,520. Calculating on these data, we may set down the value of the average produce of food grain per registered occupant at Rs. 186-4-7, and that of crops other than food grains at Rs. 44-0-3, giving a total of Rs. 230-4-4.

| District. | Average assessment per cultivator (in British Rupees). | Average value of produce of each cultivator's holding (in British Rupees). | Proportion of Revenue to value of produce. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Mayduk | 60 | 392 | 6·59 |
| Indur | 45 | 200 | 4·47 |
| Yelgundul | 39 | 216 | 5·49 |
| Sirpur Tandur | 11 | 160 | 14·54 |
| Kummum | 35 | 173 | 4·94 |
| Nulgunda | 41 | 259 | 6·41 |
| Nagur Kurnool | 60 | 326 | 5·43 |
| Total average Telingana | 41 | 230 | 5·6 |

It may therefore be said that the agriculturist pays the Government assessment (which, as shown above, amounts to Rs. 41-0-2), from the sale of the latter de-

scription of crops, while he defrays the expenses of cultivation, and maintains himself and his family, from the produce of his crops of food grain.

The rate of assessment per acre of wet land amounts to Rs. 12-12-2, and for dry Rs. 1-6-11, while the total average per occupied acre comes to Rs. 3-4-7. From the foregoing figures it will be apparent that the proportion which the Government demand bears to the value of the produce is from one-fifth to one-sixth. The staple grain of Telingana country is paddy, the total produce of which, spread on the entire cultivated area, gives 2·2 tons per acre, or a money valuation of Rs. 64-13-0 per acre. Of other food grains, the quantity produced per acre is 0·25 tons or 7 maunds, which may be valued at Rs. 7-13-0. Excluding grain, the quantity of other crops produced per acre amounts to 21 tons, and the value thereof Rs. 19-14-0. The quantity of all descriptions of crops raised averages 0·57 ton per acre, while the average value per acre comes to Rs. 18-7-11. Deducting the Government demand from the amount, the cultivator has left to himself the sum of Rs. 15-3-4 per acre, from which he has to meet the cost of manuring, the interest on the capital employed, the wages of labourers, and other expenses attendant on cultivation. This may safely be set down at about one-third of the value of the total produce. Thus, out of every hundred Rupees' worth of crops he raises, the tenant has to pay Rs. 18 as Government revenue, and has to spend, besides, Rs. 33 for cultivation, and for the interest on the capital employed. Deducting both these items, the amount left to the cultivator is Rs. 49, which represents the net profit that he makes, or, in other words, the cultivator has left to him for his exclusive use very nearly half the produce of the soil. These figures may perhaps lead to the supposition that the ryots of the Telingana province are flourishing and prosperous. To a certain extent this may be true, but these figures have to be taken with two reservations. In the first place the foregoing calculations have been based on the figures obtained for 1284 Fusli, a year in which there happened to be a particularly good rainfall, and which consequently resulted in a "bumper" harvest. Every season cannot be reasonably expected to be as favourable for the crops. In the Telingana districts the condition of the ryot is dependent on the state of the season; a good season makes him comparatively rich, while an unfavourable one leaves him miserably poor. Whenever the rainfall is copious, the area of paddy cultivation is proportionately increased, and consequently the outturn is plentiful. The cultivator endeavours to the best of his powers to extend cultivation, and the greater the area under cultivation, the greater are his prospects of gain. In 1285 the rainfall was not so heavy as what occurred in the preceding year, in 1286 it was considerably below the average, while in 1287 it was very scanty indeed. The area under paddy in these years was consequently contracted to a considerable extent. As compared with 1284 Fusli, the decrease in the area of cultivation was, in 1285 Fusli 34·51 per cent., in 1286 Fusli 52·83 per cent., and in 1287 Fusli 44·32 per cent. The change thus wrought in the state of the cultivator, by variations in the rainfall, greatly affects his prosperity, and a single year's drought totally removes the good effects of the previous year's abundance, however great the outturn of the

produce for that year may have been. The second point to be taken into consideration is the circumstance that the above calculations are based on an average of the different classes of the cultivators, including both the prosperous and the indigent. I caused careful enquiries to be instituted respecting the different classes of cultivators entered in the rent rolls. The number of cultivators classified up to date is 127,516. The number of cultivators who pay an assessment of less than Rs. 15 per annum is 49·87 per cent., or one-half; of these the number that pay less than Rs. 5 per annum amounts to 25·42 per cent. It thus becomes evident that of the entire number of registered occupants, nearly one-half of them are in indigent circumstances, earning from the soil only a bare subsistence for themselves and their families. For the Telingana province the following statement gives a classification of the registered occupants with respect to the amount of assessment they pay :—

| Number. | Cultivators. | Number of Cultivators. | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Paying below Rs. 5 ..... | 32,406 | 25·42 |
| 2 | „ from „ 5 to 9 ..... | 17,408 | 13·65 |
| 3 | „ „ „ 10 to 14 ..... | 13,778 | 10·80 |
| 4 | „ „ „ 15 to 24 ..... | 15,812 | 12·40 |
| 5 | „ „ „ 25 to 39 ..... | 14,069 | 11·3 |
| 6 | „ „ „ 40 to 59 ..... | 9,818 | 7·70 |
| 7 | „ „ „ 60 to 74 ..... | 5,685 | 4·46 |
| 8 | „ „ „ 75 to 99 ..... | 5,086 | 3·99 |
| 9 | „ „ „ 100 to 124 ..... | 3,366 | 2·64 |
| 10 | „ „ „ 125 to 149 ..... | 2,407 | 1·89 |
| 11 | „ „ „ 150 to 174 ..... | 2,001 | 1·61 |
| 12 | „ „ „ 175 to 199 ..... | 1,302 | 1·02 |
| 13 | „ „ „ 200 to 249 ..... | 1,320 | 1·4 |
| 14 | „ „ „ 250 to 299 ..... | 890 | ·70 |
| 15 | „ „ „ 300 to 349 ..... | 681 | ·53 |
| 16 | „ „ „ 350 to 399 ..... | 504 | ·40 |
| 17 | „ „ „ 400 to 499 ..... | 450 | ·35 |
| 18 | „ „ „ 500 to 599 ..... | 246 | ·19 |
| 19 | „ „ „ 600 to 699 ..... | 151 | ·12 |
| 20 | „ „ „ 700 to 799 ..... | 64 | ·05 |
| 21 | „ „ „ 800 to 899 ..... | 14 | ·01 |
| 22 | „ „ „ 900 to 999 ..... | 2 | ..... |
| 23 | „ „ „ 1,000 to 1,499 ..... | 4 | ..... |
| 24 | „ „ „ 1,500 to 1,999 ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 25 | „ „ „ 2,000 to 2,499 ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 26 | „ „ „ 2,500 to 2,999 ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 27 | „ „ „ 3,000 to 3,999 ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 28 | „ „ „ 4,000 to 4,999 ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 29 | „ „ „ 5,000 and upwards ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total..... | 127,516 | 100 |

The foregoing statistics relate to the year 1284 Fusli, which, as has been mentioned elsewhere, was an exceptionally good year for crops. The outturn in that year was considerably above the average. Then, again, the calculations given have

been based on the returns prepared by the village Putwadis, which are not to be entirely trusted for accuracy. It therefore becomes necessary to give here a tolerably correct estimate of what would be the area under cultivation, and the outturn of produce in an ordinary year. This could only be done by taking the average of a series of years, which would include both good and bad seasons. I have consequently worked out the figures for the past eight years, and have struck an average therefrom. These years commence with 1280 and end with 1287 Fusli. It thus happens that they include exceptionally good as well as exceptionally bad seasons, and this circumstance materially adds to the correctness of the data obtained. It may once for all be stated here that the figures given below are based on an average obtained for the past eight years.

In the Telingana provinces, the area under wet cultivation may be estimated at 229,526 acres. An increase of fifty per cent. has, however, to be made on the area recorded, for this reason, that on most of these wet lands, double crops are annually raised, and besides this, as has been pointed out on more than one occasion, the area recorded in the village papers is considerably below what is actually cultivated. Calculating on this datum, we get an area of about 344,000 acres of wet land. Out of this, about 14,000 acres of land may be set aside for the cultivation of sugarcane and vegetables: this leaves 330,000 acres for the cultivation of paddy. Estimating the outturn at 30 maunds per acre, which is very moderate indeed, we get about 353,000 tons of paddy, which may be said to be equal to 213,000 tons of rice. The money valuation of this produce, at an average rate of Rs. 30 per khandi (20 maunds), may be set down at Rs. 1,48,26,000. Estimating the produce of the area set aside for the cultivation of sugarcane and vegetables at Rs. 40 per acre, we get Rs. 5,60,000. The entire produce of the wet lands may, therefore, be estimated at Rs. 1,53,86,000.

We have now to estimate the produce of the dry lands. The area under dry crops may be set down at 1,595,392 acres. Allowing an increase of 60 per cent. over the recorded area, as has been done for wet land, we get about 2,553,000, acres. Out of this area we have to set aside 18 per cent. of land (about 459,500 acres) for the cultivation of other than food grains, which leaves 2,093,500 acres on which food grains may be raised. The outturn of other than food crops may be valued at Rs. 45,95,000 at Rs. 10 per acre. The produce of food grains may be estimated at 374,000 tons at 5 maunds per acre, the value of which would amount to about Rs. 1,39,56,000, at 4 Rs. per pulla (240 lbs.) The money valuation of the produce of dry lands would therefore amount to Rs. 1,85,51,000. Calculating on these data, it may be said that the entire annual produce of the lands in the Telingana province amounts to British Rupees 3,39,37,000. The average Government demand on these lands amounts to Rs. 51,23,000. Thus, the proportion which the Government demand bears to the entire produce is as 1 to 6·6. The average number of the registered occupants may be set down at 165,000. Deducting the Government demand, which on an average amounts to Rs. 31 per occupant, the sum of about Rs. 174 is left to each of them. From this sum the

ryot has to meet the expenses of cultivation and to provide for the maintenance of himself and his family.

We shall now estimate the average annual outturn of food grains and of other crops, the amount that is consumed in the Telingana province itself and the quantity that is left for exportation, &c. The total outturn may be estimated at about 213,000 tons of rice and about 374,000 tons of other food grains, amounting in all to 587,000 tons. From this produce we have first to deduct for seed 14,700 tons of paddy (at 50 seers per acre) and 9,300 of other grain (at 5 seers per acre), making a total of 24,000 tons. . The balance left is 198,000 tons of rice and 365,000 tons of other food grains, aggregating in all to 563,000. Next, we have to deduct from these figures the wastage that takes place, which may be estimated at 5 per cent. and which amounts to 31,000 tons. The total population may be roughly estimated at 2,160,000 souls,* and allowing 6 maunds of grain per head per annum, the total annual consumption may be set down at 463,000 tons. The quantity of consumption and wastage, therefore, amounts to 494,000 tons. Deducting the quantity set down for consumption and wastage from the balance left, after allowing for seed grain, we get 69,000 tons of food grains available for export, which is mainly rice, and may fairly be valued at Rs. 57,96,000. Thus the quantity available for export is between one-eighth and one-ninth of the total outturn.

This account is for the whole province of Telingana. Following Mr. Elliott's plan, adopted by him in his report on the Mysore famine, let us now see how this account bears upon the agricultural population itself. We may estimate the total agricultural community at about 70 per cent. of the whole population, which in round numbers amount to about 1,512,000. This number includes the village artisans, labourers and others who gain their livelihood from the land. The amount of consumption, calculated at the rate given above, may be set down at 324,000 tons, and the amount of seed grain and wastage at 55,000 tons, making a total of 379,000 tons. Deducting this quantity from the total outturn, we have left 208,000 tons, which may be valued at Rs. 1,02,00,000. The figures represent the value of food grains alone. Of the other description of crops raised, the estimated value of the outturn (allowing for wastage and seed at 10 per cent.), may be set down at Rs. 46,35,000. The total value of the entire outturn may, therefore, be roughly set down at Rs. 1,48,35,000. From this we have to deduct the Government demand, which amounts to about Rs. 51,23,000. The profits, then, left to the agriculturists from the cultivation of the lands may be estimated at Rs. 97,12,000. Distributing this amount over the total number of registered occupants (165,000), the average amount of profit left to each amounts to Rs. 58·14. Comparing the results now obtained with those given for 1284 Fusli, we find that our estimate of the prosperous condition of the Telingana agriculturist will have to be considerably modified. The uncertainty of the seasons has a telling effect upon the condition of the cultivator.

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* It may be mentioned here that according to the returns prepared by the Patwadis, the total population amounts to 1,662,103 souls, but it has been ascertained that the recorded population is much below the actual number, an increase of 30 per cent. is therefore made on the number given.

But for this uncertainty the ryot in Telingana would be a great deal better off than his brother in the Mahratta country. As it is, he lives almost from hand to mouth, and when overtaken with one or two bad seasons, he has generally nothing to fall back upon. His life is one of continued toil and vicissitude.

*Mahratwari.*

In the Mahratwari province the number of registered occupants in 1284 Fusli amounted to about 267,000. They occupied about 8,281,000 acres of land, of which 176,000 acres were wet, and 8,105,000 were dry lands. The assessment on this occupied area amounted to Rs. 87,70,000, of which sum Rs. 9,12,000 were for wet, and Rs. 78,58,000 for dry lands. The average occupied area per cultivator stood at 30·94 acres, of which ·64 acres were wet and 30·3 acres were dry lands. The average assessment per registered occupant amounted to Rs. 3-6-6 for wet and Rs. 29-6-6 for dry land, giving a total of Rs. 32-13-0.*

The total outturn of food grains produced in this province during the year amounted to 1,599,000 tons, and of other than food grains to 230,000 tons, making in all 1,829,000 tons. The estimated value of this outturn may be set down at Rs. 8,26,56,000, of which sum Rs. 6,08,34,000 is the value of food grains, and Rs. 2,18,22,000 of other than food grains. Calculating on these data, the average value of produce per cultivator amounts to Rs. 309-0-9, of which sum

* *Note.*—

| District. | Number of cultivators. | Land held by each cultivator in acres. | | | Average assessment per cultivator in British Rupees. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Dry. | Wet. | Total. | Dry. | | | Wet. | | | Total. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | 7 | | | 8 | | |
| | | | | | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| Aurungabad ..... | 29,955 | 46·02 | 1·45 | 47·47 | 42 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 48 | 14 | 1 |
| Beer..... | 29,942 | 49·28 | 0·72 | 50·00 | 32 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 34 | 12 | 5 |
| Purbhani..... ..... | 30,062 | 32·09 | 1·38 | 33·47 | 30 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 33 | 8 | 10 |
| Beeder..... | 21,567 | 17·43 | 0·31 | 17·74 | 31 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 34 | 7 | 9 |
| Nandair ..... | 32,876 | 25·37 | 0·30 | 25·67 | 34 | 4 | 6 | ..... | | | 35 | 0 | 7 |
| Kuldroog..... | 10,137 | 48·59 | 1·14 | 49·73 | 29 | 15 | 8 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 34 | 12 | 11 |
| Raichore ..... | 33,562 | 23·30 | 0·43 | 23·73 | 21 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 23 | 9 | 7 |
| Lingasoogoor ..... | 32,708 | 26·55 | 0·25 | 26·80 | 21 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 23 | 2 | 5 |
| Shorapur..... | 30,843 | 18·06 | 0·20 | 18·26 | 20 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 5 | 6 |
| Gulburga..... ..... | 15,790 | 23·74 | 0·74 | 24·48 | 35 | 14 | 5 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 48 | 8 | 0 |
| Total Mahratwari..... | 267,442 | 30·30 | 0·64 | 30·94 | 29 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 32 | 13 | 0 |

Rs. 227-7-4 is the estimated value of food grains, and Rs. 81-9-5 of other than food grains.*

It may therefore be said that the amount less than half the value of the latter description of crop suffices to pay the Government demand upon the cultivator, and thus the cultivator saves Rs. 176-3-9 for himself, after meeting the Government demand. The average assessment per acre of wet land amounts to Rs. 5-2-10, that for dry land Rs. 0-15-6, giving the total average rate per acre at Rs. 1-0-11. The percentage of the Government demand, as compared with the value of the total produce, amounts to 11, and the proportion which the latter bears to the former is 9·09. As compared with the Telingana province, the quantity of paddy raised in the Mahratta Country is insignificant. We cannot therefore deal separately with the average produce of paddy per acre. The average outturn of every description of food grains in these districts amounted to ·24 tons per acre, or nearly 7 maunds, the estimated value of which may be set down at Rs. 9-2-0. That of other kinds of produce amounted to ·14 tons, the value of which may be estimated at Rs. 13-9-0. The total average for every description of produce was ·24 tons, which may be valued at Rs. 10. The difference between this sum and the Government demand amounts to Rs. 8-15-1 per acre, which gives the sum that is left to the cultivator per acre. As in the case of Telingana, the ryot has to meet the cost of cultivation, and the interest on the capital employed, which may be set down at 25 per cent. of the total produce. He has also to pay 11 per cent. to meet the Government demand. Deducting these items, the net amount of profit left to him is 64 per cent. of the total amount of produce raised by him on his land.

* *Note.*—

| District. | Average assessment per cultivator in British Rupees. | Average value of produce of each cultivator holding in British Rupees | Proportion of Revenue to value of produce. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aurungabad | 49 | 532 | 11·07 |
| Bheer | 35 | 575 | 16·42 |
| Purbhani | 34 | 367 | 11·10 |
| Beeder | 34 | 198 | 5·80 |
| Nandair | 35 | 260 | 7·43 |
| Nuldroog | 35 | 421 | 12·35 |
| Raichore | 24 | 162 | 6·75 |
| Lingasoogoor | 23 | 194 | 8·89 |
| Shorapur | 22 | 198 | 9·00 |
| Gulburgah | 48 | 218 | 4·54 |
| | 33 | 309 | 9·40 |

The following statement gives the classification of about 200,000 registered occupants of the various Mahratta districts, with respect to the amount of assessment they pay :—

| Number. | Cultivators. | No. of Cultivators. | Percentage. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Paying below Rs. 5 ..... | 22,552 | 11·45 | |
| 2 | „ from „ 5 to 9 ..... | 23,308 | 12·90 | |
| 3 | „ „ „ 10 to 14 ..... | 26,036 | 13·22 | |
| 4 | „ „ „ 15 to 24 ..... | 41,224 | 20·94 | |
| 5 | „ „ „ 25 to 39 ..... | 35,775 | 18·17 | |
| 6 | „ „ „ 40 to 59 ..... | 21,263 | 10·18 | |
| 7 | „ „ „ 60 to 74 ..... | 9,029 | 4·59 | |
| 8 | „ „ „ 75 to 99 ..... | 7,363 | 3·74 | |
| 9 | „ „ „ 100 to 124 ..... | 3,880 | 1·97 | |
| 10 | „ „ „ 125 to 149 ..... | 2,109 | 1·07 | |
| 11 | „ „ „ 150 to 174 ..... | 1,253 | ·64 | |
| 12 | „ „ „ 175 to 199 ..... | 741 | ·38 | |
| 13 | „ „ „ 200 to 249 ..... | 823 | ·42 | |
| 14 | „ „ „ 250 to 299 ..... | 427 | ·22 | |
| 15 | „ „ „ 300 to 349 ..... | 244 | ·12 | |
| 16 | „ „ „ 350 to 399 ..... | 131 | ·07 | |
| 17 | „ „ „ 400 to 499 ..... | 130 | ·07 | |
| 18 | „ „ „ 500 to 599 ..... | 54 | ·03 | |
| 19 | „ „ „ 600 to 699 ..... | 29 | ·01 | |
| 20 | „ „ „ 700 to 799 ..... | 12 | ..... | |
| 21 | „ „ „ 800 to 899 ..... | 4 | ..... | |
| 22 | „ „ „ 900 to 999 ..... | 8 | ..... | |
| 23 | „ „ „ 1,000 to 1,499 ..... | 7 | ..... | |
| 24 | „ „ „ 1,500 to 1,999 ..... | 5 | ..... | |
| 25 | „ „ „ 2,000 to 2,499 ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 26 | „ „ „ 2,500 to 2,999 ..... | 1 | ..... | |
| 27 | „ „ „ 3,000 to 3,999 ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 28 | „ „ „ 4,000 to 4,999 ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 29 | „ „ „ 5,000 and upwards.. | ..... | ..... | |
| | Totals..... | 196,908 | 100 | |

From the foregoing statement it will be apparent that the number of cultivators who pay an assessment of less than fifteen Rupees is only about 37·57 per cent., whereas in the Telingana province, the number is as high as 49·87 per cent. This shows that the condition of the cultivators in the Mahratta districts is somewhat better than what exists in the Telingana districts.

In the Mahratta country, the uncertainty in the seasons is not so great as what exists in the Telingana country. With a view, however, to obtain a tolerably correct estimate of the area under cultivation, and the produce derived therefrom, it will be better to base our calculations on an average of the past eight years (1280 to 1287 Fusli), which include good and bad seasons, as has been done in the Telingana district.

Estimating on these data, it may be said that the area of wet cultivation in the Mahratta province may be set down at 156,000 acres. From this area about 25 per cent. (39,000 acres) may be allowed for raising vegetable produce, which

leaves about 117,000 acres for the cultivation of food grains. Estimating the outturn at ten maunds per acre, we get about 42,000 tons, which may be valued at Rs. 23,46,000, at the rate of Rs. 6 per pulla (120 seers). Estimating the produce of the area set aside for the cultivation of vegetables, &c., at 40 Rs. per acre, we get about Rs. 15,60,000. The estimated value of the total produce of wet lands may therefore be set down at Rs. 39,06,000.

We shall now estimate the produce of dry lands. The area under dry crops may be set down at 7,607,000 acres. From this, about 1,450,000 acres (19 per cent.) may be allowed for the cultivation of other than food grains. This leaves 6,157,000 acres on which food grains are raised. The outturn of other than food crops may be valued at Rs. 1,74,00,000 at Rs. 12 per acre. The outturn of food grains may be estimated at 1,319,000 tons, at 6 maunds per acre, which may be valued at Rs. 6,15,73,000 at the rate of Rs. 5 per pulla. The produce of dry land may therefore be valued at Rs. 7,89,73,000.

On these data, the total outturn of the land in the Mahratta province may be valued at Rs. 8,28,79,000. The Government demand on these lands on an average amounts to Rs. 80,50,000.

Thus, the proportion that the Government demand bears to the outturn is as 1 to 10·3. The average number of registered occupants amounts to 260,000. Deducting the Government demand, which averages to Rs. 31 per occupant, a sum of about Rs. 288 is left to each, from which the ryot has to meet the expenses of cultivation, and maintain himself and his family.

We shall now estimate the annual average outturn of food grains and other crops, the amount that is consumed, and the quantity that is left for exportation. The total outturn of food grains may be estimated at 1,361,000 tons. From this, we have first to set aside 33,000 tons for seed grain, at 6 seers per acre. This leaves a balance of 1,328,000 tons of food grain. Next we have to deduct for wastage, which may be estimated at 5 per cent., and which amounts to about 66,000 tons. The total population may be roughly estimated at 3,525,000 souls, and allowing 6 maunds of grain per head per annum, the total consumption may be set down at 755,000 tons. The quantity of consumption and wastage therefore amounts to 821,000 tons. Deducting this quantity from the amount of grain left after allowing for seed grain, we get 507,000 tons, valued at Rs. 2,96,60,000, which is available for export. The surplus left is $\frac{1}{27}$ of the total outturn.

This account is for the province at large. Let us now see how it bears upon the agricultural population. We may estimate the total agricultural population at about 65 per cent. of the whole, which, in round numbers, amount to about 2,291,000 souls. The amount of consumption, calculated on the datum given above, may be set down at 491,000 tons, and the seed grain and wastage may be estimated at about 100,000 tons, which gives a total consumption of 591,000 tons. Deducting this from the total outturn, we have left about 770,000 tons, which may be valued at Rs. 61,70,000. But this account is only for food grains. Of

the other description of crop raised, the estimated value (allowing for wastage and seed at 10 per cent.) may be set down at Rs. 1,70,64,000. The total value of the outturn may therefore be estimated at about Rs. 5,32,34,000; from this we have to deduct the Government demand, which amounts to Rs. 80,50,000. The profit then left to the agriculturist, from the cultivation of the lands, may be set down at about Rupees 4,51,84,000. Distributing this amount over the total number of registered occupants (260,000), the average amount of profit left to each may be estimated at about Rs. 173·13.

We shall now combine the results obtained for the Telingana and Mahratta provinces, and give an account for the whole dominions. The total area under cultivation may be estimated at about 10,660,000 acres, of which 10,160,000 are dry and 500,000 wet. The area devoted to food grains may be set down at 8,698,000 acres, and for other description of crops at 1,962,000 acres. The aggregate value of the total outturn of these lands may be set down at Rs. 11,68,16,000, of which Rs. 9,27,01,000 are for food grains (2,013,371 tons) and Rs. 2,41,15,000 for crops other than food grains. The total produce of the country amounts to 1,948,000 tons. From this may be deducted the quantity of food grains necessary for consumption, and for seed and the ordinary wastage. The seed grain may be estimated at 57,000 tons, the consumption for the country at large at 1,218,000 tons, and the wastage at 97,000 tons. The surplus grain left is 576,000 tons, which may be valued at about Rs. 3,54,56,000. The value of crops other than food grains may be set down (after deducting ten per cent. for seed and wastage) at Rs. 2,17,03,000. The entire value of the produce, after making these deductions for consumption, seed grain and wastage, may be set down at Rs. 5,71,59,000.

Let us now consider this account, as it bears directly on the condition of the agricultural population, who raise this produce. The estimated total agricultural population may be set down at 3,803,000, which include village artisans, &c. Their consumption would amount to 815,000 tons. Deducting this quantity as well as that set aside for seed grain and wastage, the surplus left to the agriculturists may be estimated at 979,000 tons of food grains, which may be valued at Rs. 4,63,70,000. Of other than food grains the value (after deducting ten per cent. for seed and wastage) may be set down at Rs. 2,17,03,000. The total valuation therefore would be Rs. 6,80,73,000. Deducting from this amount the Government assessment, which may be set down at Rs. 1,31,73,000, we get Rs. 5,49,00,000, which may fairly be represented as the profits of production left to the agriculturists of the entire dominions. Distributing this amount over the total number of registered occupants (425,000), the average amount of profit left to each would be Rs. 129·3.

The foregoing accounts relate chiefly to the outturn of the land and the profits left to the cultivators. As regards their social and economic condition, it will be best to quote here from two reports, one submitted by Moulvie Nazeer Ahmed, Esquire, Suddur Talukdar Northern Division, as regards the Telingana province, and the other by Furdoonji Jamshedji, Esquire, Superintendent Revenue Survey, as regards the Mahratta province. Moulvie Nazeer Ahmed states—

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"The cultivators of Telingana are, as a class, idle, shiftless, and improvident; these characteristics being induced and aggravated in a great measure by two special causes—toddy-drinking and the influence of climate.

1. "*Toddy-drinking.*—In this part of the country there will rarely be found a single individual, whether cultivator or labourer, who is not addicted to toddy-drinking. Among the females, though the vice is not so very general, a large number of young women of the lower classes are given to it. From about an hour and a half before sunset up to 10 P.M., the toddy shops are thronged, and a large part of the village population apparently passes away that interval of time in this foolish and injurious mode of dissipation.

2. "*Climate.*—There seems something in the atmosphere and climate of Telingana that is inimical, both to men and cattle. Man in that province is thin and of small stature, cattle puny and stunted, and unfit to undergo a long day's hard labour. Though there is plenty of fodder, the milch animals yield only a small quantity of milk. It has also been noticed that thorough-bred cows and she-buffaloes, goats and sheep imported from other parts of the country, yield a smaller quantity of milk than what had been obtained from them in their native country. Their capacity for producing milk appears to be impaired by their feeding on Telingana grass. *Regar* lands produce grass tolerably good though scanty, but that grown on Chalka lands and called *Edá gádí* in Telugu and *Lapá* in the North-Western Provinces is injurious, and has some specific influence causing barrenness and debility.

"To revert to the influence of toddy-drinking on the labour and produce of the province. It is an established fact that indulgence in intoxicating liquors is the mother of many evils. This vicious habit and the moral weakness it brings in its train produce idleness, profligacy, and extravagance. The cultivators pay little attention to husbandry, and grudge labour in the preparation of their land. One example may be cited. They do not manure the *Abi* crop simply on this pretext, that the effect of the manure given to the preceding *Tabi* lasts for a considerable time and benefits the succeeding crop; then the cultivation of sugar-cane, though the most profitable, is undertaken to a very limited extent, simply for lack of energy and industry of which, as is well known, a great deal is required to ensure a plenteous outturn. The dry land is not at all looked after, and is left fallow every third or fourth year, in order to reduce the condition of waste land so as to obtain it on the easy terms on which that description of land is granted by Government. Land that has to be left fallow every third or fourth year is in Telingana known as *Pul-chalka*. Another very serious loss to the province is that sources of artificial irrigation, the usual seasonal repairs of which devolve by custom on the ryots, are neglected by them from laziness until they run out of use. The Telingana people are the most backward amongst all His Highness' subjects in initiating for themselves new methods of irrigation. Neither do they properly look after their dwellings, which are usually wretched cottages and mud huts; and are evidently insensible to the degradation of leading a low and miserable life. Common mats

and earthen vessels form the usual household furniture; mean and uncleanly habits are so ingrafted in them that even if possessed of brass and metal vessels, these are, excepting the *lota* and *thali*, seldom made use of, being reserved for display at marriage ceremonies, the visits of friends and relations, and other festive occasions.

"The males have no other dress but a *dhoti*, a blanket, and a *sarband*, and a pair of sandals, the usual cost of which is, *dhoti* Rs. 2, blanket Rs. 2 to 4, *sarband* from 12 annas to 1 rupee, and a pair of sandals from 6 to 8 annas. They also wear one or two small pearl ear-rings (*pogal*), and bangles (*karas*) on their wrists. The better class of cultivators have also a silver waist-band, and the Lingaits or worshippers of Shiva keep suspended from their necks a small silver box containing a stone formed in the shape of a '*ling*.'

"The females are much more neat and clean than the other sex. They clothe themselves in *saris* and *cholis* of gay colours, keep their hair always oiled, combed and well dressed, and generally put on one or two gold ornaments. The higher classes deck themselves out with double necklaces of pearls and other valuable ornaments.

"As to the moral condition of the population, adultery and profligacy prevail to an enormous extent. Cases of illicit intercourse are frequently brought to notice. The lower classes, such as Dhangars, &c., usually keep two wives. The wives of the cultivators of the middle class assist in field labour and share its toils and hardships. Wives are generally more intelligent than their husbands and preserve in memory an accurate account of Government demand and payment. Whenever occasion arises, the husband brings in his wife to settle the accounts.

"The usual diet of the people is a kind of gruel called *ambil*, prepared by boiling a coarse ground flour of jowar, lachna, sauvan or kodru in water. When ready it is well stirred and taken with butter-milk and salt. The *ambil*, which is prepared from *kanki* into a hard paste, is called gutka, and is the food usually taken during the day. At night they eat *jowar* or *lachna* bread and rice. A seer of this food is the usual day's allowance for either man or woman. Cultivators are much given to smoking, and their wives chew *pán* or betel-leaves.

"Supposing that a family consists of a man, a woman, a grown-up boy, and two children, they would require three and a half seers of grain daily to support them, thus:—

| Man. | Woman. | Grown-up boy. | Each of the children. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 seer. | 1 seer. | 10 chts. | 6 chts. |

"The amount of grain yearly consumed by a family is 32 maunds, or (if jowar is the article of food) the produce of eight bighas or six acres will be sufficient to carry them through the year.

"Each ryot cultivates both wet and dry lands. Out of wet cultivation, the outturn of sugarcane goes to furnish articles of convenience and luxury, that of paddy to pay the Government revenue, cesses and taxes, while food is supplied from the

produce of dry land, and, if insufficient, the surplus of the produce of wet area is sold to make up the deficiency. The average holding of each cultivator in the districts of the Northern Division in 1284 Fusli may be thus shown from the returns:—

| District. | Average area of holding. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Wet Acres. | Dry Acres. | |
| Maydak ..... | 6·16 | 3·32 | 9·48 |
| Indur ..... | 5·91 | 1·31 | 7·22 |
| Yelgundal ..... | 8·15 | 2·80 | 10·95 |
| Sirpur-Tandur ..... | 14·38 | 0·19 | 14·57 |

"The figures given above have been taken from the papers of the Patwadís, but it is a fact well known from observation that the area given in these records is less than the actual area. To get at the correct figures, the wet area should be increased by so much as 50 per cent, and the dry by 100 per cent., so that the above figures are smaller than the real ones. The average dry holding of each cultivator appears to be more than sufficient to supply him and his family with food; and should the season be favourable, a moderately good surplus from the produce of wet area can be stored after paying off the Government demand. Supposing that the season is favourable, and both the *abi* and *tabi* crops of rice are cultivated, and yield a good outturn, it has been found from enquiry in the Maydak district that the average value of the produce of *abi paddy* from one acre amounts to Rs. 55, while of *tabi* to Rs. 80. Deducting from the total sum the assessment which on the average is calculated to be Rs. 13 per acre of wet land, and about Rs. 40 for the expenses of cultivation, the net amount saved per acre would be Rs. 80,

"From the above statement it will appear that the cultivators might be well off so far as their income is considered; but their extravagant and dissipated habits, which have been alluded to above, prevent them from living in ease and involve them in misery. A great portion of their profit goes to purchase toddy and its necessary accompaniments, consisting of roasted meat of the coarsest kind or parched grain, the remainder is spent in the purchase of cattle, a portion being also invested in ornaments and clothing for their wives.

"But it is remarkable how large is the proportion of cultivators who are classed the lowest; so far as the area of their holdings and the assessment thereupon are concerned, they form the predominating class.

"The following statement embodying the result of a very careful and well-conducted enquiry by Mr. Gurbhim Rao, the 1st Talukdar of Yelgundal, shows the number of each class of cultivators out of a total of 1,483:—

| Classification of Cultivator with regard to the area of his holding. | | | Classification of Cultivator with regard to the Jama he pays to Government for his land. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Class. | No. | Percentage. | Class. | No. | Percentage. |
| Holding more than 500 bighas. | 1 | ·07 | Paying more than Rs. 1,000... | 4 | ·27 |
| Do. from 300 to 499..... | 1 | ·07 | Do. from Rs. 700 to 999 ... | 3 | ·20 |
| Do. do. 200 to 299..... | 1 | ·07 | Do. do. 500 to 699 ... | 13 | ·87 |
| Do. do. 150 to 199..... | 1 | ·07 | Do. do. 400 to 499 ... | 16 | 1·08 |
| Do. do. 100 to 149..... | 13 | ·87 | Do. do. 300 to 399 ... | 35 | 2·36 |
| Do. do. 75 to 99..... | 21 | 1·41 | Do. do. 200 to 299 ... | 73 | 4·92 |
| Do. do. 50 to 74..... | 69 | 4·65 | Do. do. 100 to 199 ... | 175 | 11·81 |
| Do. do. 30 to 49..... | 125 | 8·43 | Do. do. 75 to 99 ... | 80 | 5·39 |
| Do. do. 15 to 29..... | 236 | 15·91 | Do. do. 50 to 74 ... | 134 | 9·04 |
| Do. do. 10 to 14..... | 91 | 6·14 | Do. do. 40 to 49 ... | 154 | 10·39 |
| Under 10..... | 924 | 62·31 | Under Rs. 40 ..... | 796 | 53·67 |
| | 1,483 | 100·00 | | 1,483 | 100·00 |

"From the above statement it appears that there are very few well-to-do cultivators who can effect a saving to any considerable amount and thus increase the national wealth. Of the whole number of cultivators there are about two-thirds who support themselves and their families, chiefly by undertaking to plough and sow for the better class of ryots.

"Those that form the first class in the above statements are Patels and Patwadis, who never let slip any opportunity to enhance their power and enlarge their holding at the cost of other and weaker holders. In 1275 Fusli, when the *batai* system was done away with, and payment in money was enforced, the former Surbastedars and the Patels and Patwadis who from their cunning and knowledge of official routine had obtained power and mastery over the ryots, seized the occasion for their own aggrandizement, and secured for themselves exclusively many of the rights intended for the cultivators as a body.

"Now as the cultivators begin to appreciate the rights that were conferred upon them, and the consequent advantages of their position, they are regaining their freedom from slavery and emerging from dependence upon the Zemindars, Patels and Patwadis. The necessary consequence will be that in Telingana the proportion of cultivators holding large areas will decrease. The number of tenants-at-will has not been entered in the above table, which, if taken into account, will still more lessen the proportion of large holders. The indigent condition of the

cultivators of Telingana, although they are able, if they like, to lay by a moderate amount from the produce of their fields, may thus be explained—

"1st.—That the produce of the most profitable portion of their holding, namely wet land, depends solely on the favourableness of the season and rainfall, both circumstances beyond their control. The cultivation, therefore, of wet land and its produce are subject to great fluctuations, and a single year of drought and failure of crops in four or five years absorbs all the money accumulated during the previous year.

"2nd.—The cultivators of Telingana, although very leniently treated and exempted from the payment of rent for waste land in seasons of drought, are so depressed by their vices, that they are unable to reserve the redundance of favourable years, so as to serve them in years of distress. One single year's drought is sufficient to weigh them down in their condition, and their extravagant habits force them to run into debt."

Mr. Furdoonji Jamshedji, Superintendent of Revenue Survey in the Aurungabad District, gives the following description of the condition, incomes, domestic occupations, &c. of the four classes of agriculturist in that portion of H. H. the Nizam's Dominions.

Division of agriculturists into four classes.

"The agricultural population of the Aurungabad district consists of some ninety per cent. of Kunbis, with a slight sprinkling of Mussulmans, Purdasis, Bunjaris, Bheels, Dhungurs, Mahurs, Kahurs, Taylis, &c. Irrespective of their castes and creeds, and solely with reference to their operations, position, and means, the whole body of the agriculturists may be divided into four classes. The first class may be considered to include such individuals as follow other than agricultural pursuits, who do not work personally in their fields, and do nothing more as farmers than superintend the work of their labourers. The cultivators falling under the second class have other work to do, and their own household duties to manage, and so cannot spare the necessary time for personal labour in the fields. They restrict themselves to the supervision of field operations, while their families and hired labourers work on the land. The third class comprises true agriculturists, the cultivators proper, who devote their entire time, attention, and labour to their fields. They seldom or never employ hired labour, but are generally assisted by all the members of their own families. The fourth class consists of impoverished ryots who have small holdings only, and do not own more than one or two bullocks, which they supplement with hired cattle when the land has to be tilled. As a rule they join some other occupant as co-sharer, and with his assistance contrive to gain from the soil enough to find a bare subsistence for themselves and their families.

Agriculturists of the first class.

"The first class chiefly consists of Brahmins, who on the excuse of caste prejudices never work in the fields themselves; well-to-do Mahrattas whose women never appear in public; affluent Patels, who can afford to cultivate their farms entirely

by hired labour; and prosperous artizans, such as smiths, carpenters, &c., who having to attend to their several occupations, cannot find time to do the field work themselves, but employ labourers for that purpose. The families of this class never go out for field work; and indeed the class itself, possessing other sources of income, does not entirely depend upon the soil for subsistence.

Agriculturists of the second class.

"The second class generally consists of the Patels of large villages, who have to attend to their official duties and manage their household affairs; well-to-do Kunbis with large families, and holding considerable areas of garden land; Taylis (oil pressers and dealers) and other traders, whose time is taken up with their occupations; also the heads of families of *Malis*, who have often to attend the different weekly markets held at the surrounding villages, to sell their garden produce. The cultivators of this class do not personally work in their fields, but closely superintend the work done by their families, and other farm labourers. They are generally well-to-do people, having extensive holdings, which include a tolerably large area of garden land. Besides owning land, they possess milch buffaloes, cows, and brood mares. Although this second class depends mainly on tillage for subsistence, its income is largely supplemented by the produce of dairies, and the rearing of stock.

Agriculturists of the third class.

"The third class consists mainly of Kunbis,—ryots proper,—with a sprinkling of Malis, Purdasis, Dhungurs, &c. These people, with their families, devote their whole time and labour to their fields, and depend solely upon the land for their subsistence. They principally hold dry-crop lands, and are not very prosperous. They might fairly tide over one bad season, but if this were followed by another, and if the State did not then remit its demand, many of them would undoubtedly be reduced to poverty.

Agriculturists of the fourth class.

"The fourth class consists of Kunbis, Dhungurs, Malis, Mahurs, Mangs, &c. Some few of this class hold a small area of land, which they till with hired cattle along with bullocks of their own. The majority, however, possess only a bullock or two, and, holding no land themselves, generally become sharers with others who do. They are always the first to suffer in bad seasons. Some of the members of each family work in their own fields, while the rest go out to work for other ryots. Sometimes the younger boys are employed to drive out the cattle for pasturage, and to scare the birds off the crops, and so they manage to bring in a small monthly income. During a part of the hot season, when the men of this class have no work in the fields, they are generally employed by the well-to-do cultivators, Marwadis, Brahmins, and others, in erecting new buildings or repairing old ones. Besides this, they often have other work offered them by the moneyed class. When an agricultural labourer sets up on his own account as a cultivator, he may generally be included in the fourth class. In the same way, when one of this class is unable through poverty to till his own lands, and does not succeed in getting himself admitted as a co-sharer with a more prosperous cultivator, he remains a labourer all his life.

"2. It would be interesting to ascertain the proportion that each of these four classes bears to the entire body. Until the whole district is surveyed and settled, no trustworthy figures can be obtained to fix this with any degree of accuracy. But the Paitan, Vaijapur, and Gandapur talukas (three of the eight sub-divisions of this district) have been lately settled, and correct figures can be obtained for them. From these data a pretty correct estimate can be formed of the condition of the agricultural classes in the whole district. The figures for these talukas may be thus tabulated :—

Proportion of each class of the cultivators to the whole body.

*Paitan.*

| Class of Cultivators. | Area of Holdings in Acres. | Number of Cultivators. | Percentage on Total Cultivators. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | From | | |
| Second class ..... | 100 to 799 | 375 | 12 |
| Third do. ..... | 25 to 99 | 1,935 | 60 |
| Fourth do. ..... | 5 and under to 24 | 885 | 28 |
| | Total..... | 3,195 | 100 |

*Vaijapur.*

| Class of Cultivators. | Area of Holdings in Acres. | Number of Cultivators. | Percentage on Total Cultivators. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | From | | |
| Second class ..... | 100 to 599 | 71 | 19 |
| Third do. ..... | 25 to 99 | 2,194 | 61 |
| Fourth do. ..... | 5 and under to 24 | 664 | 20 |
| | Total..... | 3,575 | 100 |

*Gandapur.*

| Class of Cultivators. | Area of Holdings in Acres. | Number of Cultivators. | Percentage on Total Cultivators. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | From | | |
| Second class ..... | 100 to 1,000 | 520 | 13 |
| Third do. ..... | 25 to 99 | 2,244 | 58 |
| Fourth do. ..... | 5 and under to 24 | 1,121 | 29 |
| | Total..... | 3,885 | 100 |

"The foregoing statements do not include cultivators of the first class who follow other occupations than that of agriculture. As they cannot devote their entire time to the cultivation of their fields, their holdings are necessarily small,—never, it may be said, exceeding fifty or sixty acres at the most; they may therefore, considered as landholders, be taken as included in the figures of the third and fourth classes.

"It will thus be seen that the main portion of the cultivators consists of the third class, while the second and fourth (the prosperous and the unprosperous) are pretty nearly balanced in the Vaijapur taluka; but in Paitan and Gandapur the latter exceed the former by about 100 per cent. It must, however, be borne in mind that several cultivators of the first class, who are sure to be well off, have been included in the figures of the fourth class, on account of the small area of their holdings. Using this datum, I may therefore class the landholders of this district as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Prosperous by dint of other resources ..... | 15 per cent. |
| In tolerably easy circumstances ..... | 60 ,, |
| In poor and precarious positions ..... | 25 ,, |

"The foregoing classification exhibits the general condition of the people of the district. I will now proceed to describe some of the household arrangements of the various classes.

The Kunbi's food.

"The domestic economy of the Kunbi's household is regulated by the eldest woman of the family, who makes an excellent housewife. Butter is made from the fresh milk of the dairy and is sent to the market for sale, while the whey and curds go to improve the family meals. With respect to the cultivators of the first and second classes, the careful housewife sees that a supply of grain, calculated to last for a full year, is stored in the house, while the vegetables are supplied from the Kunbi's own garden land. The first class of cultivators generally take three meals a day. Breakfast is served out about nine o'clock in the morning. It consists of hot jowari or bajri cakes, a dish of milk curds, and some *chutney*. Between twelve and one o'clock they take their midday meal, which generally consists of jowari or bajri cakes, some *dâl*, and curry made with whey. The supper at night consists of bread and some one kind of home vegetables: the brinjal (egg plant) seems to be one of the favourite dishes of the Kunbis about this part of the country. This is sometimes varied with a dish of *bayson*, made of gram flour. The men and the children take their meals first, and are waited on by the women. They eat off brass plates, called *thâlis*. When their lords and masters have finished eating, the women of the family sit down to their meals, and dine out of the same brass plates, without taking the trouble to clean them. The meals are served out to the labourers by the women, each man getting a daily ration of about four breads (= 2 lbs.) and some *dâl* or curry. This class of Kunbis are tolerably clean in their habits; both men and women wash regularly, and change their clothing every three or four days.

" In the second class of cultivators, the eldest member of the family generally stays at home, while the rest of the men proceed to the fields at dawn, performing their morning toilet in a stream, or at a well on the way. They carry with them the remains of last evening's supper, on which they breakfast at about eight or nine o'clock. About noon the women bring them their meals, which generally consist of fresh cakes of bajri or jowari, and a dish of *dâl* (pulse), or curry made with whey, or vegetables. Sitting under a tree, the men partake of their noon-day meal. Between eight and nine o'clock in the evening the men take their evening meal at home, which generally consists of fresh bread, and one dish of *dâl*, or vegetables, with some *chutney;* it may be mentioned here that Kunbis eat *chutney* with every meal. Sometimes they dine off milk and bread. This class of cultivators wash and change their clothing every fourth or fifth day.

" In ordinary years the third class of cultivators also eat thrice a day, but instead of always getting a dish of *dâl* or vegetables, they have often to be contented with the more humble fare of onions, or *chutney* and bread. This class of cultivators are also tolerably clean in their habits.

" In years of plenty the fourth class of cultivators take three meals a day, but in seasons of scarcity they have to restrict themselves to two. These meals consist of coarse bread of bajri or jowari, and often of *kulthi* or *mutt*, and this is eaten with *chutney* or onions, and, very seldom, with a dish of herbs or vegetables.

" It may be mentioned here that in talukas where kharif crops are chiefly grown, the cultivators live on bajri all the year round; but where both kharif and rabi crops are raised, they subsist on bajri from the beginning of *Kartik* (November) to the end of *Mâgh* (March). From *Phalgun* (March) to *Ashwin* (October) jowari is eaten. From the end of *Paoosh* (February) to the beginning of *Phalgun* (March) the cultivators in the rabi talukas roast and eat the tender succulent jowari and wheat in the ear. From the time that the tender grain is ripening in the ear till it is harvested, the families of the poorer classes of cultivators mainly subsist on the *hooldas*, as the tender grain is called.

" It will thus be seen that the cultivators of the first and second classes live comfortably, while the diet of the third class is tolerably good and sufficient in quantity. The former are well fed and well clad; the latter have sufficient to eat and are fairly clad. The ordinary dress of a cultivator of the first or second class generally consists of a heavy turban of good stuff, an *angurkha* or long coat, and a *dhoti*, of good material. He also generally wears some ornaments of silver, and occasionally of gold, about his person. The ordinary dress of a cultivator of the third class is much the same as above, excepting that it is of very coarse material, and instead of wearing a jacket or *angurkha*, he very often wraps a *cumbli* or *dhoti* round him. It is seldom that he wears ornaments. The women of the first and second classes are clad in *sadis* (long entire robe) and *cholis* (bodices), of tolerably good material; those of the third class wear coarser materials. They also wear silver ornaments. But the cultivators of the fourth class are miserably clad. A piece of cloth round his loins;

The Kunbi's dress.

a dirty turban, often in shreds, over his head ; a coarse blanket to protect him from the wind and rain ; and a tattered jacket, reserved for festive occasions, generally comprise the sole wardrobe of a cultivator of this class. A couple of coarse *sadis* and the same number of bodices, form the only dresses which this class of Kunbi women can boast of. But, poor as this class of cultivators are, they are contented with their lot, and in prosperous seasons, when plenty smiles over the land, a more happy and cheerful set of people can seldom be met with.

Marriages, births and deaths.

"The marriage customs of the cultivating classes of the peasantry in this district very much resemble those in vogue elsewhere. The Kunbi generally marries his children when they reach the age of nine or ten.

"The first ceremony that takes place is the *mangni*, or betrothal, and one or two years subsequently the marriage itself is celebrated. The months of Vaisak, Jayste, Margayswur, Mâgh and Phâlgun (answering to May, June, December, February and March) are considered very propitious, and it is chiefly during these months that marriages are celebrated. The *mangni* ceremony lasts only a single day, but the celebration of a marriage occupies some three or four days. A marriage celebrated in grand style costs from about Rupees 500 to Rupees 800. Of this amount, about one-half is invested in gold and silver ornaments and in cloths, while the other half is spent in feasting and rejoicing. A marriage celebrated among the third class of cultivators—that is, the more numerous body of the ryots—costs from about Rupees 200 to Rupees 500. Among the fourth class a marriage costs from about Rupees 75 to Rupees 150. As stated above, half of this sum is generally invested in gold and silver ornaments, while the other half goes towards defraying the expenses of feasting and alms.

"At the birth of a child the Kunbi has to spend, according to his means, from about five to fifteen rupees.

"When a death occurs in the house, the expenses attendant on the funeral ceremonies vary according to the means of the Kunbis, the cost generally being from about Rupees five to Rupees sixty. It may be mentioned here, that among the Kunbis it is the custom either to bury or cremate the dead, as may be the practice obtaining in each family.

Estimated income and expenditure of an agriculturist of the third class.

"The proportion borne by the registered occupants to the agricultural population in the Assigned Districts is 1 to 4. The average holding of each cultivator is about 50 acres, and the average number of bullocks about four. I will now calculate the average annual income and expenditure, in ordinary years, of a Kunbi cultivator of the third class, with his wife and three children, aged ten, twelve, and fourteen respectively, and holding 50 acres of land, which he tills with two pair of bullocks. It must be presumed that he is a hard-working, thrifty farmer, and that he grows jowar (rabi) on forty acres, and bajri (kharif) on ten acres of his holding. His income from the land, and his total expenditure, will then stand much as follows:—

| Income. | Seers of Grain and bundles of Kurbi. | Aggregate Value. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 12,000 seers of jowar and bajri, estimated produce of 50 acres of land at 6 maunds (480 lbs.) per acre, and valued at 25 seers (50 lbs.) per Rupee | 12,000 | 480 0 0 | |
| 12,000 bundles of *kurbi* (jowar stalks), estimated at 300 bundles per acre, and valued at 8 annas per 100 bundles | 12,000 | 60 0 0 | |
| 5,000 bundles of *surrum* (bajri stalks), estimated at 500 bundles per acre, and valued at 4 annas per 100 bundles | 5,000 | 12 8 0 | |
| Total outturn in Rs. ... | ..... | ..... | 552 8 0 |
| *Deductions made.* | | | |
| Seed-grain to be reserved for sowing purposes, estimated at 5 seers of jowar per acre, and valued at 25 seers per Rupee | 125 | 5 0 0 | |
| *Baluta* payments, estimated at about 4½ per cent. of the produce | 500 | 20 0 0 | |
| Grain to be stored for home consumption for the year for five persons, estimated at the rate of ¾ seer (1½ lbs.) per head per diem | 1,350 | 54 0 0 | |
| Wastage, estimated at the rate of 5 per cent. on the total produce | 600 | 24 0 0 | |
| Kurbi reserved for two pairs of bullocks for four months, estimated at about 25 bundles per two pairs per diem, and valued at the rate of annas 8 per 100 bundles | 3,000 | 15 0 0 | 118 0 0 |
| Estimated Balance in hand ... Grain | 9,425 | 377 0 0 | ..... |
| Kurbi and surrum ... | 14,000 | 57 8 0 | 434 8 0 |

| Expenditure. | Seers. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Expenses of Cultivation.* | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Two pairs of bullocks, valued at Rs. 60, at Rs. 30 per pair, estimated to last six years | ..... | 10 0 0 | |
| Oil-cake, &c., two pairs of bullocks during four months of the hot season, estimated to cost about Rs. 3 per pair per mensem | ..... | 12 0 0 | |
| Cost of agricultural implements spread over the number of years they last, including cost of ropes required to be renewed annually | ..... | 10 0 0 | |
| Government assessment at the average rate of Re. 1 per acre | ..... | 50 0 0 | 82 0 0 |
| Carried forward... | ..... | ..... | 82 0 0 |

| Expenditure. | Seers. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Brought forward..... | ..... | ..... | 82 0 0 |
| *Expenses for food, &c., excluding grain.* | | | |
| Oil, at 2 seers per mensem ..... | 24 | 5 0 0. | |
| Salt, at 2 seers per month ..... | 24 | 2 8 0 | |
| Red pepper, at 2 seers per month..... | 24 | 5 0 0 | |
| Spices, at 4 annas per month..... | ..... | 3 0 0 | |
| Vegetables and pot-herbs ..... | ..... | 4 0 0 | |
| Festivals ..... | ..... | 10 0 0 | |
| Average annual expenditure for births, marriages, and deaths ..... | ..... | 25 0 0 | |
| Extraordinary expenses, including amount of interest, &c., paid to Savkar on rare occasions ..... | ..... | 50 0 0 | |
| | | | 104 8 0 |
| *Dress.* | | | |
| 2 country blankets, at Rs. 1-4-0 each..... | ..... | 2 8 0 | |
| 8 *dhoturs*, for four male members of the family, one to be used as waist-cloth, and the other for covering the body ..... | ..... | 5 0 0 | |
| 4 khadi (home-spun) jackets for cold weather wear ... | ..... | 4 0 0 | |
| 4 common turbans..... | ..... | 4 0 0 | |
| 4 pairs of shoes ..... | ..... | 2 0 0 | |
| 2 sadis and 2 bodices for the cultivator's wife ..... | ..... | 4 8 0 | 22 0 0 |
| Total estimated Expenditure, Rs..... | ..... | ..... | 208 8 0 |
| Estimated balance to be saved to meet bad seasons ... | ..... | ..... | 226 0 0 |
| | | | 434 8 0 |

Outturn of grain per acre.

" In justification of the foregoing, as being within the average production, it may be mentioned that given a good season, the best black soil and good tillage, the outturn of jowar sometimes amounts to as much as fourteen maunds (1,120 lbs.) per acre. At the village of Nevurgaon, situate on the banks of the Godavari, in the Vaijapur taluka, one of our Survey classers holds some lands. He states that this year, notwithstanding the injury caused by excess of rain, the produce of his field, on which he had raised jowar, was estimated at 12 maunds per acre. Mr. Rustomji Nusserwanji, the talukdar of the district, personally conducted several experiments in the Aurungabad taluka with a view to ascertain the outturn per acre of the different kinds of *rabi* grain. His experiments were made this year, when, as has been stated above, the whole of the crops were more or less damaged by excess of rain, not to mention the depredations committed by rats. With all these drawbacks, the results arrived at were not unsatisfactory. Of twenty-five fields of jowari experimented upon, the average outturn per bigha amounted to 5 maunds 9½ seers, or 7 maunds 1 seer per acre. In the same way, the average outturn of forty-five fields of wheat experimented upon amounted to 4 maunds 11 seers per bigha, or 5 maunds 28 seers per acre. Of ten fields of grain examined, the average outturn came to 5 maunds 7 seers

per bigha, or 6 maunds 36 seers per acre. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, I have adopted six maunds per acre as a fair average for valuation of a ryot's income.

"The jowar stalks (*kurbi*) I have calculated at 300 bundles per acre, which gives something less than a seer (2 lbs.) of jowar per sheaf. The seed-grain reserved for sowing purposes has been calculated at five lbs. per acre. The *balutá* has been calculated at about 4½ per cent. of the total produce of the land, as shown in detail in Chapter III. In reserving grain for home consumption, at the rate of ¾ seer (1½ lbs.) per head per diem, I have included the cost of pulse (*dál*), &c., which is a favourite dish with Hindus. It must be borne in mind that the family will not use jowar bread all the year round. When the harvest is nearly ripe they roast and eat jowar in the ear: from the time that the tender grain is ripening in the ear till it is harvested, the family mainly subsist on the *hooldas*, as the tender grain is called.

"The bullocks are only fed for four months (from April to July) on *kurbi*. From August to November they will graze on growing grass; from December to March they will be fed on chaff (*bhusá*) mixed with grass, and partly with *bátuk* (jowar stalks uprooted when thinning the crops).

Expenses of cultivation.

"Coming to the expenses of cultivation, an ordinary pair of bullocks required for agricultural purposes cost about Rs. 30, and last for about six years. The agricultural implements consist of (1) *nagur*; (2) *vukkhur*; (3) *magdá*; (4) *tcefun*; (5) *kurahd*; (6) *koodul*; (7) *vayla*; (8) *khurpá*. These last for various periods, although most of them require annual repairs: the ropes have to be renewed annually.

"It may be observed that the above statement does not include the cost of weeding, harvesting, threshing, &c. With a family of four a cultivator is seldom obliged to employ hired labour for these purposes, as much work of this kind is performed by mutual help. One family will help a neighbouring family in reaping their harvest, and they, in return, will assist them likewise, and so on. Where this is not the case, the boys, when their services are not required on their father's farm, go out to work as labourers, and their earnings—not included in the above estimate of income—go towards the payment of hired labour, when it is required to assist in reaping, threshing, &c.

"With a holding of fifty acres, forty of which he devotes to jowar, and ten to bajri, the cultivator, with his family, will work pretty much in the following order of time:—

Field operations for the year.

"In the middle of Vaisák he will prepare his land for jowar with the *vukkhur*; this will take him eight days with two *vukkhurs*, at five acres per day. Another day will be occupied by himself and his family in removing the scrub and thorns from the land so prepared. In the month of Jayste he will work his previously ploughed land on which he had raised bajri last year, with a *magdá* (harrow). He will take seven days to do this

with one harrow, at about 1½ acre per day. He will now prepare ten acres of land for bajri with the *vukkhur*; with two of these implements he will do this in two days, at five acres per day. In Ashad he will level his land for jowar, with the *vukkhur*: this will occupy him a week. Then, for the third time, he will level his kharif lands with the *vukkhur*, which will occupy him two days. He will now take two days in which to sow his *kharif* lands. In Shravan he will, for the third time, level his rabi lands, an operation which, with two *vukkhurs*, will take him eight days. He will now weed his kharif lands with a bullock hoe, which he will do in a day. In Bhadurpud and Ashwin he will enclose his fields with a hedge of thorns; this work will take him and his family about four days. He will then sow his rabi crops; this will take about sixteen days. His youngest boy will now watch the ripening bajri crop for fifteen days—the latter half of Ashwin. In Kartik and Margayswur one of his sons will watch the *kharif* crop during the first week, while he weeds his rabi crops with a bullock hoe. He now cuts his bajri, and this, with the help of his wife and two elder sons, he will accomplish in a week. He then requires about four days to bind the sheaves and to stack them. After that he will begin ploughing that portion of his field from which he has just removed the crop: this will take him about twenty-seven days, or nearly a month. He will now separate the bajri heads from the stalks, which, with his family assisting, will occupy about seven days. In Paoosh he will thresh and winnow his bajri crop, which, with the assistance of his wife and one of his sons, he will do in about four days. He must now cross-plough his kharif lands, and this will occupy him about twenty-six days. Now Mágh has arrived, and the jowar has to be watched. Crops growing on high land where the roots cannot readily reach the sub-soil moisture, have now to be harvested, otherwise they wither. In this way, about five acres will be harvested. Before the month Phalgun the Kunbi has to reap thirty-five acres of his jowar crop. With his wife, two of his elder sons, and four labourers, he will execute this work in about a fortnight. With the help of his family, he must then bind the sheaves and stack them: this will take him about four days. Afterwards carting the harvest yield to the threshing-floor will occupy about ten days. While he is so engaged, his wife and children will prepare the threshing-floor, plaster and smooth it with cattle-dung, and enclose it with thorns. In Chaitur and Vaisák the family break the jowar heads from the stalks, which occupies them about twenty days. The threshing can be done in about six days, and the winnowing will take as many more. Giving out *balutâ* (village servants' shares) will occupy the cultivator about two days.

"According to the above distribution of his time, the ryot and his family will be engaged in field work for the following number of days:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ploughing | 53 days. | Reaping | 31 days. |
| Harrowing with *magada* | 7 „ | Carting | 10 „ |
| Levelling with *vukkhur* | 28 „ | Separating heads of corn from the stalks. | 27 „ |
| Sowing | 18 „ | Giving out *balutá* | 2 „ |
| Weeding with bullock hoe | 5 „ | Threshing and winnowing | 16 „ |
| Enclosing fields with thorns | 4 „ | | |
| Watching the ripening crops | 30 „ | Total... | 231 days. |

"It will thus be seen that, out of the 365 days in the year, the field work will occupy the cultivator and his family 231 days, leaving 134 days to be otherwise occupied. Some of these must be counted for holidays, illness in the family, executing repairs at the homestead, and for various other duties. Yet, allowing for all these, the Kunbi has a few weeks left, which can be profitably employed by himself or members of his family, in labouring for hire in other than his own fields, in carting, or on public works, when there are any going on in his neighbourhood."

## Question IX.

(2) Condition of the indebted cultivators.

(2) State what proportion of the agriculturists you believe to be in debt, and what proportion their average indebtedness bears to their average yearly income.

The majority of the cultivators in the Telingana province are involved in debt. Those that employ their own capital to meet the expenses of cultivation and pay the Government demand are few in number, probably not exceeding 20 per cent. The rest are all involved in debt, and of these as many as 40 per cent. have to depend upon the moneylender even for the pettiest loan. They draw on him for ordinary household expenses, for the purchase of agricultural implements or bullocks, and for meeting the Government demand.

Whenever they stand in need of money, they resort to the Saucar for assistance, and in return they place at the Saucar's disposal the entire produce of their land. Some of the talookdars in the Telingana districts have instituted minute enquiries into the state of indebtedness of several cultivators in certain villages of their districts, the result of which may be tabulated as follows :—

Statement A, showing the number of cultivators in debt and not in debt in the districts of Telingana, for the year 1287 Fusli.

| No. | Name of District. | No. of Talooks. | No. of Villages. | No. of Cultivators | | | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | In Debt. | Not in Debt. | Total. | In Debt. | Not in Debt. |
| 1 | Khummum ..... | 3 | 20 | 1,05 1 | 520 | 1,571 | 66·90 | 33·10 |
| 2 | Nalgunda ..... | 5 | 25 | 815 | 294 | 1,109 | 73·49 | 26·51 |
| 3 | Yelgundel..... | 4 | 13 | 798 | 255 | 1,053 | 75·79 | 24·21 |
| 4 | Sirpur Tandur ..... | 3 | ... | 9,621 | 4,534 | 14,155 | 67·97 | 32·03 |
| | Total Telingana... | 15 | 58 | 12,285 | 5,603 | 17,888 | 68·68 | 31·32 |

*STATEMENT B, showing the number of indebted Cultivators in the Telingana Districts of H. H. the Nizam's Dominions.*

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| Number. | District. | No. of Taloks. | No. of Villages. | No. of Cultivators whose debts exceed Rs. 999. | No. of Cultivators whose debts vary from Rs. 700 to Rs. 999. | No. of Cultivators whose debts vary from Rs. 500 to Rs. 699. | No. of Cultivators whose debts vary from Rs. 300 to Rs. 499. | No. of Cultivators whose debts vary from Rs. 200 to Rs. 299. | No. of Cultivators whose debts vary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 199. | Cultivators whose debts vary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 99. | Cultivators whose debts vary from Rs. 25 to Rs. 49. | Cultivators whose debts are below Rs. 25. | Total of indebted Cultivators. | Percentage of Cultivators in debt of Rs. 100 and upwards. | Percentage of Cultivators whose debts are between Rs. 700 and Rs. 999. | Percentage of Cultivators whose debts range from Rs. 500 to Rs. 699. | Percentage of Cultivators whose debts range between Rs. 300 and Rs. 499. | Percentage of Cultivators whose debts range between Rs. 200 and Rs. 299. | Percentage of Cultivators whose debts range between Rs. 100 and Rs. 199. | Percentage of Cultivators whose debts range between Rs. 50 and Rs. 99. | Percentage of Cultivators whose debts range between Rs. 25 and Rs. 49. | Percentage of Cultivators whose debts are below Rs. 25. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 1 | Khummum ..... | 3 | 20 | 12 | 17 | 32 | 60 | 137 | 171 | 170 | 154 | 298 | 1,051 | 1·14 | 1·62 | 3·04 | 5·70 | 13·04 | 16·27 | 16·17 | 14·65 | 28·35 | 100 |
| 2 | Nalgundah ..... | 5 | 25 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 44 | 80 | 248 | 163 | 136 | 124 | 815 | ·62 | ·12 | 1·72 | 5·40 | 9·82 | 30·43 | ·20 | 16·69 | 15·20 | 100 |
| 3 | Yelgundel..... | 4 | 13 | 24 | 12 | 23 | 47 | 97 | 169 | 186 | 81 | 159 | 798 | 3·01 | 1·51 | 2·88 | 5·89 | 12·15 | 21·18 | 23·31 | 10·15 | 19·92 | 100 |
| 4 | Sirpur Tandur ..... | 3 | .... | 19 | 13 | 57 | 157 | 1,449 | 2,398 | 1,770 | 1,642 | 2,116 | 9,621 | ·19 | ·13 | ·59 | 1·63 | 15·06 | 24·92 | 18·40 | 17·09 | 21·99 | 100 |
| | Total Telingana... | 15 | 58 | 60 | 43 | 126 | 308 | 1,763 | 2,986 | 2,289 | 2,013 | 2,697 | 12,285 | ·49 | ·35 | 1·03 | 2·51 | 14·35 | 24·30 | 18·63 | 16·39 | 21·95 | 100 |

From Statement A it will be observed that the number of indebted cultivators amounts to 70 per cent. It may be mentioned here that some of the talookdars have instituted enquiries as regards the proportion the indebtedness of the agriculturists bears to their yearly income.

From the result of these enquiries it may be assumed that, generally speaking, the amount of indebtedness of most of the cultivators does not exceed their income for two years.

From Statement B it will be observed that the number of those in debt for sums below 50 Rupees is 38·34 per cent. These cultivators are the most indigent and poverty stricken, and may virtually be regarded as depending upon the Saucar even for the bare necessities of life. They are not able to pay their revenue instalments nor purchase bullocks and other agricultural implements unassisted. It is the Saucar who must help them in this respect. They do not strive to find a market where they could sell the produce of their fields with advantage to themselves, but they must needs make over the whole to the Saucar at a rate considerably less than the market value of the commodities thus made over. These transactions entail double loss upon the cultivator. In the first place the Saucar charges an exorbitant rate of interest, often as much as 24 per cent. per annum, on the loans that he advances.

Secondly, he demands higher prices than what prevail in the market for all commodities that he supplies to the cultivator, and in addition to this he charges interest on these loans. Then again, he purchases from the debtor the produce of his land at considerably lower rates than what rule in the market. It may fairly be said that in this way the Saucar can in the course of three years or so double the amount of his principal, and this he can easily do without in any way attempting to cheat the cultivator by the simple process of charging high prices for the commodities he supplies, and accepting at a low valuation all that his debtor makes over to him in repayment of his debt, add to this his high rates of interest and compound interest, and the whole secret of his success is easily understood. Should the Saucar however be inclined to defraud the cultivator, he has every facility for doing so, and could in the short period of a year double the amount of the loan he advances. Mr. Shapurjee Jevanjee, first Talookdar of the Nagur-Kurnul District, in a report submitted by him on the subject, states :—

In their transactions with the moneylender, the cultivators of this district suffer heavy losses. The usual rate of interest charged on sums advanced to well-to-do cultivators is Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem, and at compound interest this amounts to Rs. 2-9 or even three per cent. per mensem. When borrowing grain and other commodities from the Saucar, the cultivator has to pay 25 per cent. more than the market value of the commodity. This loan is not repaid in coin, but is returned in kind. If the cultivator borrows paddy seed for sowing his fields during the rains, he has, in repayment, to make over at next harvest double the quantity borrowed. If the seed is required

for sowing during the hot season, he has to return it at 50 per cent. above the quantity lent. As the Saucar generally gets his loans of grain returned to him in about six months' time, it may be said that in so short a time he realizes a profit of from 50 to 100 per cent. With cultivators who do not enjoy good credit, the Saucar is still more exorbitant. When he advances loans of grain for consumption, he stipulates that the loan will be repaid in grain of a much superior description to that lent. To give an instance in point. In the Devurgarh talooka the staple grain produced is jowar or ragi, the area under wheat or rice being very limited. Now when a cultivator borrows a maund of jowari or ragi, he has to repay this loan by a maund and a half and sometimes two maunds of paddy. In this manner he has in the course of a single year to pay considerably more than double the amount of his original debt. Should the poor cultivator unfortunately fail to discharge his debt within one year, the grain is valued at a higher rate than what prevails in the market, and interest charged on the sum. When the cultivator borrows money to pay the wages of the labourers he employs, he is subjected to extra losses in addition to the interest he has to pay. For instance, when getting his fields weeded, the cultivator has to pay his labourers in cash. This money he gets from the Saucar. As the cultivator requires copper for distribution, the Saucar makes advances to him in that coin. The amount of copper that he counts as equivalent to a rupee is less by far than the current rate, and the sum of rupees arrived at according to this calculation is debited to the cultivator's account, the interest of rupees 2 per cent. per mensem is charged on this amount, and when at the commencement of the ensuing season accounts are adjusted, grain is accepted in return for the money loan. This grain is again estimated at a lower valuation than the rates obtaining in the market, and settlement of the account is thus finally arrived at. Interest is charged on the amount thus arrived at, from the date on which the final adjustment is made.

Instances have been found in which the amount of interest has actually doubled the amount of principal in a single year.

The treatment of the affluent classes of cultivators is however entirely different to what has been described in the foregoing pages. In consequence of his prosperous condition, he enjoys good credit. The Saucar therefore treats him more leniently both as regards the rate of interest and the valuation of his produce. Notwithstanding the comparatively considerate manner in which the more well-to-do cultivator is treated by the moneylender, the former never is but a loser in his dealings with the latter. The talookdar of Mayduk has collected some details concerning the transactions of a number of cultivators in his district with the Bania. The following is taken from his report to serve as an illustration of the Saucar's mode of dealing with his more affluent customer.

" In the course of three years a certain cultivator borrowed in various instalments the sum of Rupees 686 in cash, and a quantity of grain valued at Rupees 148-12-0, the total sum constituting the debt being Rupees 834-12-0. The cultivator subsequently paid the Saucar Rupees 277-8-0 in cash and Rupees 664-13-0

worth of grain. The Bania however allowed for the grain at a lower rate than that current in the bazaar, and instead of Rs. 664-13-0 credited the cultivator with only Rs. 588-1-6 in his account. On one occasion when the current bazaar rate was Rs. 29 per khandi of rice, the Bania allowed only Rs. 25 to the cultivator. On another occasion Rs. 70 per khandi was the prevailing bazaar price, but the price allowed by the Bania was only Rs. 50. The plea advanced in favour of this exorbitant proceeding was that at the time of incurring the debt the cultivator had agreed to accept these rates for any grain he might hand over to his creditor. It is a noteworthy fact that in time of need a cultivator thinks of nothing but how to obtain the loan he requires, and does not hesitate to accept whatever terms the Saucar thinks fit to impose upon him, however hard they may be. The cultivator in the present case had thus to bear a loss of Rs. 76-11-6 on account of the reduction in the prices charged, and had to pay Rs. 30-12-0 besides as interest, his total loss amounting to Rs. 107-7-6. Such are, in short, the hardships to which a cultivator of comparatively good circumstances is subjected, not to say anything of one in an humbler station of life."

Moulavie Nazir Ahmed, Sader Talookdar of the Northern Division, in his report on the indebtedness of the cultivating population, states—"Taking a general view of the indebtedness of the ryot, no satisfactory explanation can be given. The chief incentive to borrowing money is in some cases *need*, in others *habit*, and in the rest the *ruling desire* to hide their prosperity. I know a number of tenants in Telingana who cultivate ten, fifteen, or even twenty bighas of sugarcane, a circumstance in itself a criterion of the cultivator's wealth. Notwithstanding this, they persistently pretended to have dealings with the Saucar, and whenever rent is demanded, they refer the matter to the Saucar and transfer their liabilities to him. Where the habit of having dealings with the moneylender has become so general and so persistent as almost to constitute one of the conditions of tenancy, it is extremely difficult to understand the cause. My own experience goes to show that the number of cultivators indebted as a matter of habit is greater than that of cultivators *who have to borrow out of necessity*. It might be that the custom of borrowing money had its origin in poverty and want, but has now become a fixed habit of which the cultivators have not the power to divest themselves. Even when they are in a position to employ their own capital, they cannot resist the temptation of inviting outside help, just as men of lazy and slothful habits are always loath to use their own limbs and get others to help them in their needs. Those that enter into transactions with moneylenders in order to hide their own opulence, are not impelled to adopt this expedient from a sense of insecurity, their motive generally is an habitual aversion to hear their wealth made a subject of general remark.

It cannot be denied that the liabilities of the cultivator have increased since the days when the payment-in-kind system of rent prevailed, and this may be an additional cause of his indebtedness. It often happens that when Government revenue is due, the cultivator cannot conveniently dispose of his produce or there is a tendency in the rates to rise, and he is naturally inclined to hold over his stock

in the hope of making larger profits. Under such circumstances he is obliged to have recourse to the moneylender. But the thread of debt once woven cannot soon be unwoven again. On the other hand it can be arithmetically proved that the cultivator has gained considerably by the abolition of the Batai (payment in kind) system, and there is no reason why he should always remain involved in debt. Suppose, for instance, that a tenant has a bigha of wet land under his tillage. The lowest quantity of rice that might be raised on this land is not less than a khandi and a half, the price of which at the ordinary bazaar rate is Rupees 75. Under the Batai system the Government was entitled to a moiety of the total produce and the cultivator to the other half. Under the existing payment in cash system, the average share of the Government per bigha is Rs. 13, while the balance, Rs. 62, represents the cultivator's share in the produce of his field. In other words, under the latter system the amount of the cultivator's receipts is Rs. 62 instead of Rs. 37-8 under the former. It is now clear that the idea that the existing high rate of assessment is the chief cause of the cultivator's indebtedness and that leniency in those rates will tend to free him from the Saucar's grasp, is utterly unfounded. On the other hand, it is my impression that even if the Government demand were entirely remitted, the Saucar would ever be flourishing at the expense of the cultivator, who would never rise much above his present wretched position.

With respect to the Mahratta province, the state of indebtedness and the relations between the Saucar and the cultivators are nearly the same. The Talookdar of Raichur (Syed Sirajul Hoosain) instituted enquiries into the state of indebtedness of 1,008 cultivators, from which it would appear that about 64 per cent. of that body are in debt. Mr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee, the Talookdar of Aurangabad, enquired into the condition of 370 cultivators, from which it would appear that the indebted agriculturists amount to 76 per cent. From the enquiries instituted by Mr. Furdoonjee Jamshedjee, Superintendent Revenue Survey, it would appear that the agriculturists in debt amount to 70 per cent. Although the condition of the cultivators of the Mahratta districts is much better to what prevails in the Telingana districts, and although they are not necessitated to borrow to the extent their brethren in the Telingana province are compelled to do, yet on account of their profuse expenditure, they are no better off than their brethren in Telingana, as is forcibly shown by the following quotations from Mr. Furdoonjee's report:—

"As has been stated above, the Kunbi cultivator does not rightly appreciate the value of money, and the better his credit the more profuse he is in his expenditure. In prosperous seasons he does not lay by money for years of scarcity. What he gets he generally spends, and leaves the future to take care of itself. During the American War, when the Berar cultivators enriched themselves by growing cotton, a few of the Kunbis made silver ploughshares to till their fields. Most of them spent extravagant sums in the purchase of silk dresses for the women of their families. The acute Sâucâr knows the weak points of the Kunbis, and by freely lending money to the well-to-do, he encourages them in extravagant habits, knowing that he will profit thereby. The Sâucâr understands his own interests.

"From these and other considerations, it became evident to His Highness's Government that if the cultivator were not in some measure protected by his landlord the State, he would, by rushing headlong into debt, be completely ruined. It was decided by Government that this protection could be secured by *diminishing, not destroying*, the credit enjoyed by the cultivators. It was at first feared that by interfering with the freedom of contract the Kunbi would not be able to raise money for the purpose of improving his land, for purchasing cattle and seed, and paying the Government demand. But, on the other hand, it was thought by diminishing the facilities for borrowing, the cultivators would be saved from sinking into irretrievable embarrassment, as they are prone to do when they have unlimited credit. Under well-understood regulations, the Sâucâr would himself exercise great caution in advancing loans for marriages, feasts, and other luxuries. And yet if the Kunbi required a loan to effect any improvements on his land, or to pay the Government demand, or for any other obviously productive or necessary purposes, it would be to the interest of the Sâucâr to make the advance, knowing that in such cases the investment would be safe under certain restrictions. Thus, while the cultivator would find it difficult to raise a loan to squander recklessly, he would always be able to get money for useful and productive works connected with his land. Next came the question as to how the cultivator's credit was to be judiciously restricted. This was effected by the adoption of the following measures, which were embodied in circular orders, and were from time to time issued by the Judicial Department—

"1. No *ex-parte* decree was to be passed by a Civil Court against any debtor, until the creditor should have proved, by his books or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the bond was executed for veritable and fair consideration.

"2. If a usurious rate of interest had been charged, it was to be reduced to a reasonable rate. When the amount of interest did not exceed the amount of the principal, the rate of interest entered in the bond could be adhered to, but when the amount of interest did exceed the principal, the Hindu law of *Dâm dupat* was to be enforced. Of however long standing the debt might be, the amount of interest given by decree was never to exceed the amount of principal.

"3. When the cultivator was unable to pay at once the amount of the decree passed against him, the Court could order it to be paid by reasonable instalments. If the circumstances of the case warranted interest being allowed to run on the decree, one per cent. per annum only was to be allowed, until the debt was liquidated.

"4. When attachment was issued against a cultivator's property, his house, his agricultural implements, his cattle, and a supply of grain, enough to support him and his family till next harvest, was to be exempted from execution.

"5. No judgment-debtor was to be imprisoned for debt, unless suspected of having concealed his property to evade payment.

"So far as can be ascertained, these measures are judicious, and seem to work satisfactorily. We shall now give a brief account of the different terms on which a cultivator may borrow money from a money-lender.

* * * * * * *

"Where a cultivator is well off, he does not take petty loans, but borrows a lump sum from the Saucar, for the payment of Government assessment, or for any other purpose, and the interest to a borrower enjoying good credit does not usually exceed one per cent. per mensem. The cultivator agrees to repay the loan at the next rabi or kharif harvest, but the agreement is generally verbal, and not written. If, at the time of harvest, the cultivator sees that the prevailing prices of grain are low, and if he thinks that there is a prospect of obtaining better prices further on, he reserves his stock of grain until such time, and asks the Saucar to let the loan stand over till then. Where the cultivator's credit does not stand very high, he has generally to pay more interest,—say about Rs. 1-8-0 per cent. per mensem. When one of this class resorts to a Saucar he has, in the first instance, to pass a bond, but when he becomes known to the money-lender, this formality is no longer necessary. Very frequently the Saucar takes payment in grain, which is sold to him at the market rate, the only difference being that, in weighing, about four or five seers (8 or 10 lbs.) is added to a pulla (240 lbs.) as *kussur*. Cultivators of this class do not generally borrow anything under ten rupees; nor do they, as a rule, borrow seed grain, or grain for consumption, from the Saucar.

"If a cultivator does not enjoy good credit, the Saucar lends him money on any of the four following terms:—

"1. *On interest and compound interest.*—The borrower passes a bond to the Saucar, say for one hundred rupees. For this he receives Rs. 98 in cash, Rs. 2 being deducted as *munnoti* by the Saucar. The cultivator agrees to pay interest at a rate which varies from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2 per mensem, and to repay the advance at the next kharif or rabi harvest. If he fails to do this and defers payment till the subsequent harvest, compound interest is charged. The Saucar, after getting the bond executed, does not pay down the amount in a lump sum, but lets the cultivator have it in sums sufficient to pay the Government assessment, or to buy cattle, &c. The Saucar frequently pays the Government assessment direct to the Patel and Patwadi in Halli Sicca rupees, but he recovers the amount from the cultivator in British rupees, making a profit of one or two per cent. in the rate of exchange.

"2. *Batta Mubadla.*—The Saucar pays the Government assessment direct to the Patel and Patwadi in Halli Sicca rupees, and recovers from the cultivator at harvest time the same amount in British rupees. The profit he makes in the difference between the value of Halli Sicca and British rupees is not inconsiderable, because the rate of exchange varies from Rs. 14 to Rs. 22, and the period of the loan seldom or never exceeds three months. If the loan is not repaid at harvest time, interest at one or one and a half per cent. is allowed to run on the sum till it is repaid at next harvest.

Under translations with this designation, the conditions are similar to those given above.

"*Rágwáddá* or *Láoni.*—The cultivator raises a loan, passing a written agree-

ment to repay it from the produce of his fields. The Saucar forms an estimate of what would be the probable ruling prices at harvest time, and, leaving a margin of ten or fifteen per cent. profit, agrees to purchase the crops at certain prices fixed between them. This contract is generally entered into four or five months before harvest time. If prices fluctuate meanwhile, either the Saucar or the cultivator loses, but the former is generally the gainer by this transaction. If the cultivator fails to make over the grain at the allotted time, according to one of the terms of the contract, he has to give the Saucar, in the year following, twenty-five or fifty per cent. over and above the quantity of grain originally agreed upon.

" *Suvvái.*—The cultivator raises a loan, promising to repay it within a year, by two instalments, the first falling due on the kharif, and the second on the rabi harvest. The bond is executed for a sum of twenty-five per cent. over and above the amount actually paid ; this is equivalent to a rate of about two per cent. interest per mensem. Besides this, when paying the cash down, the Saucar deducts two per cent. as *munnoti.*

" One of the terms of the agreement is that, if the amount of the bond is not repaid within the times specified, interest at the rate of about one or two per cent. per mensem is to run on until such time as the loan is repaid.

" It may be mentioned here that in bonds of this sort the cultivator mortgages to the Saucar the produce of his fields, his cattle and house. Sometimes the fields themselves are mortgaged. It need not be stated that the property so mortgaged remains in possession of the owner, the Saucar merely keeping an eye on him to see that he does not dispose of it in any way.

" Besides loans in cash, some of the cultivators take loans in seed-grain, on condition that it is to be returned at harvest with fifty per cent. over and above the quantity lent ; but if the loan is made at a time when the prices are high, the quantity is doubled. In transactions of this nature, written agreements are seldom entered into, the cultivator considering it a religious debt, which he is anxious to pay at the first opportunity. Hence, suits for transactions of this nature seldom or never come into Civil Courts.

" When a cultivator raises a loan in grain for home consumption, he has it on condition of returning the loan at twenty-five or fifty, and in seasons of scarcity at one hundred per cent. over and above the quantity lent. A bond is generally passed for this loan. The borrower does not carry away from the Saucar the whole amount of the grain at once, but receives it in such quantities as may be required. If unable to return the loan at the time agreed upon, the debtor is allowed to repay it at next harvest, with fifty per cent. over and above the total quantity due.

" When a cultivator breaks down, and is unable for a period of four or five years to repay his Saucar's debts, his accounts are made up, and a settlement is generally effected in this way. The cultivator enters into an agreement, by which he binds himself to till, for a certain number of years, a certain portion of his holding, and after sowing it at his own cost to make over the field to the Saucar, who takes charge of it, and reaps the crops when it is ready. And so, at a little cost, the Saucar gets a part of the produce of the cultivator's fields, and is thus enabled to recover what would have been a bad debt."

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## Question X.

1. Describe the tenures of land (proprietary and occupancy) which are most common, and as nearly as you can the area of cultivated land held by each kind of tenure.

With the exception of some two or three hundred villages where something like the zemindari tenures exists, the ryotwari tenure prevails all over the Maratha and Telingana provinces. There were originally two kinds of tenures in the Maratha country—the Mirasi (the proprietary) and the Gatkuli or Upri (the occupancy) tenures. About four years ago the Government conferred the proprietary tenure on all classes of cultivators, so that now all distinction between the two descriptions of tenures has ceased to exist. It may therefore be said that under the ryotwari system all cultivated lands are held on the proprietary tenure. But the ryots do not seem to have acted upon the rights granted to them, for these reasons, *viz.*, in the first place they have not fully understood them yet, and in the second place, the assessment on lands not being fixed, no security is afforded to them against future enhancements, and hence, except in some particular instances, no great value is attached to the land. This is the reason why there has not been any very great transfer of property from the cultivating to the moneyed classes. The table given in the body of the reply to Question XIII. will give the area of cultivated land under the ryotwari tenure.

2. How far does the character of the tenure appear to affect the economic condition of the person holding it?

The economic condition of the Mirasi or proprietary tenures is, I believe, superior to that of those holding the Gatkuli or occupancy tenure. The Mirasdar will cling to his land with the fondness of a loved heritage, and if he relinquishes it in times of trouble and distress he will, when better days return, sometimes spend extravagant sums in order to get back his patrimonial estate from the holder who has succeeded him. The Gatkuli holder, on the contrary, takes no interest in his lands, and on experiencing the least trouble will throw them up.

3. Are there any conditions of tenure (such for instance as unrestricted freedom of transfer) which might be changed with advantage to the holder and without injury to other parties?

In my opinion, unrestricted freedom of transfer is not, in the long run, advantageous to the cultivating classes, for in process of time most of the land passes from the cultivating classes into the hands of the moneyed classes, and the former are then reduced to the condition of serfs under the latter. I have deliberately arrived at this conclusion after long consideration. When Deputy Collector of the Government estate of Dudhi, in the Mirzapur District, North-West Provinces, I was employed on settlement work there. From my previously

acquired experience in such matters, I represented to the then Collector, Mr. Robertson, the unadvisability of granting unrestricted freedom of transfer to the ryots, and urged the expediency of their being prevented from transferring their lands. Mr. Robertson supported my proposal, and the cultivating classes of that district were prevented from transferring their holdings.

His Highness's Government have it now under contemplation to establish such restrictions on this head as would render it difficult to effect an easy transfer of land from one party to another.

### Question XI.

1. Are the holders of the above tenures in the habit of carrying out material improvements, such as digging wells, or channels necessary in order to use the water in a canal?

Yes, they are, and specially so during the last four years, because of Government having directed that every encouragement should be afforded to the cultivators to sink wells in their holdings, and that if any cultivator offered to construct a well, the Talukdar should grant him a written *kaul* to the effect that Government would not levy any water rate for irrigating his fields for a period of thirty years. During the years 1285-86 no less than 2,389 wells were constructed, and 570 were under construction.

2. Are their actions in this respect affected most by the security of their tenure, or by their wealth or poverty?

Hitherto it may be said to have been affected mostly by the insecurity of their tenure, as is proved by the fact of their constructing nearly 3,000 new wells during the four years that encouragement has been offered to them to construct them. In times past the cultivators never appear to have constructed as many wells in so short a period.

### Question XII.

1. How far is the land-owner's or the contractor's readiness to improve the land checked by any operation of the law?

No law whatever exists to check the cultivator's readiness to improve his land.

2. Is the digging of wells checked in any such way?

No ; but, as just stated, this is encouraged.

3. How far does the expectation of having to pay increased revenue or rent in consequence of any improvement check the execution of improvements?

This expectation, or rather apprehension, has ceased to exist during the last four years, when Government, for the first time, encouraged the sinking of wells.

## Question XIII.

1. What is the general incidence of land revenue on the cultivated area, both for the arable land as a whole, and for the different classes of such land (irrigated, dry, &c.)?

The following tabular statement, prepared from the Administration Report for 1284 Fasli, will best answer this question :—

| Number. | | District. | Cultivated Area in 1284 Fasli. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Wet. | | | Dry. | | | Total. | | |
| | | | Acres. | Assessment in British Rupees. | Rate per Acre. | Acres. | Assessment in British Rupees. | Rate per Acre. | Acres. | Assessment in British Rupees. | Rate per Acre. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. | Rs. a. p. |
| 1 | Telingana. | Maydak | 48,212 | 5,27,187 | 10 13 6 | 89,304 | 3,35,971 | 3 12 3 | 137,516 | 8,63,158 | 6 4 5 |
| 2 | | Indur | 36,383 | 8,22,100 | 22 9 7 | 164,081 | 4,19 163 | 2 8 10 | 200,464 | 12,41,263 | 6 3 0 |
| 3 | | Yalgundal | 111,041 | 10,49,297 | 9 7 2 | 322,415 | 5,06.764 | 1 9 1 | 433,456 | 15,56,061 | 3 9 5 |
| 4 | | Sirpur-Tandur | 2,406 | 14,129 | 5 14 0 | 179,594 | 1,23,637 | 0 11 0 | 182,000 | 1,37,766 | 0 12 1 |
| 5 | | Khammam | 70,197 | 9,54,547 | 13 9 7 | 360,621 | 4,98,323 | 1 6 1 | 430,818 | 1,45,287 | 3 5 11 |
| 6 | | Nalgunda | 41,546 | 4,03,670 | 9 11 5 | 432,792 | 4,94,016 | 1 2 3 | 474.338 | 8,97,686 | 1 14 4 |
| 7 | | Nagar-Karnul | 48,310 | 7,97,931 | 16 8 3 | 275,969 | 2,43,513 | 0 14 1 | 324,279 | 10,41,444 | 3 3 4 |
| | | Total Telingana | 358,095 | 45,68,861 | 12 12 2 | 1,824,776 | 26,21,387 | 1 6 11 | 2,182,871 | 71,90,248 | 3 4 7 |
| 8 | Maratwari. | Aurangabad | 43,384 | 1,98,482 | 4 9 2 | 1,378,703 | 12,65,733 | 0 14 9 | 1,422,087 | 14,64,215 | 1 0 5 |
| 9 | | Beed | 21,670 | 70,704 | 3 4 2 | 1,475.822 | 9,70,647 | 0 10 6 | 1,497,492 | 10 41,351 | 0 11 1 |
| 10 | | Parbhani | 41,605 | 1,04,514 | 2 8 2 | 964,978 | 9,04,446 | 0 14 11 | 1,006,583 | 10 08,960 | 1 0 0 |
| 11 | | Bidar | 6,893 | 69,811 | 10 2 0 | 376,016 | 6,74,048 | 1 12 8 | 382,909 | 7,43,859 | 1 15 0 |
| 12 | | Nander | 10,019 | 24,858 | 2 7 8 | 834,153 | 11,27,119 | 1 5 7 | 844 172 | 11,51,977 | 1 5 10 |
| 13 | | Naldrug | 11,623 | 48,977 | 4 3 5 | 492,607 | 3,03,924 | 0 9 10 | 504,230 | 3.52,901 | 0 11 2 |
| 14 | | Gulbarga | 11,771 | 1,98,998 | 16 14 6 | 375,015 | 5,66,951 | 1 8 2 | 386,786 | 7,65,949 | 1 15 8 |
| 15 | | Shorapur | 6,307 | 65,797 | 10 6 10 | 557,185 | 6,25,493 | 1 1 11 | 563 492 | 6.91.290 | 1 3 7 |
| 16 | | Raichur | 14,667 | 75,259 | 5 2 1 | 782,003 | 7,16,942 | 0 14 8 | 796,669 | 7,92,201 | 0 15 10 |
| 17 | | Lingsugur | 8,322 | 55,012 | 6 9 9 | 868,562 | 7,02,382 | 0 12 11 | 876,884 | 7,57,394 | 0 13 10 |
| | | Total Maratwadi | 176,260 | 9,12,412 | 5 2 10 | 8,105,044 | 78,57,685 | 0 15 6 | 8,281,304 | 87,70,097 | 1 0 11 |
| | | GRAND TOTAL | 534,355 | 54,81,273 | 10 4 1 | 9,929,820 | 1,04,79,072 | 1 0 11 | 10,464,175 | 1,59,60,345 | 1 8 4 |

At first sight it appears from the foregoing statement that in the Telingana country the rates of assessment for both wet and dry lands are somewhat high. This, however, is not actually the case. The reason why these rates appear high may be explained by the fact that so recently as twelve years ago the *Batai* (payment-in-kind) system prevailed in the province of Telingana, and hence no efforts were made to get at the correct area of the cultivated lands of each village. So long as Government received a certain share of the produce of the cultivated lands, it did not much matter what the area of that land was. No such accurate survey seems to have been made in the Telingana country in times past as appears to have been made in the Maratha country. It is only since money payments were introduced in Telingana that anything like an attempt to ascertain the area of each field has been made. The result is that the areas thus obtained in a rough hap-hazard way are exceedingly inaccurate, and are not reliable. But as these areas have been recorded by the Patels and Patwadis of the villages, it naturally follows that the error is to the advantage of the ryots. This fact has been ascertained in two ways ; *first*, by a rough survey executed through the agency of the Patels and Patwadis ; and, *secondly*,

by a systematic survey executed by trained officers. The result of the first survey showed an increase of about 50 per cent. over the previously recorded area of wet land, and about 75 per cent. over that of dry land. The results arrived at by the other survey are still more striking, being an increase of 393 per cent. in dry land, and 144 per cent. in wet land, in the nine villages surveyed. The rate of assessment for dry land, which, calculated upon the Patwadis' recorded area, stood at Rs. 3-3-10 per acre, is now reduced to Rs. 0-10-8 per acre. For wet land where it formerly stood at Rs. 27-10-3 per acre, it is now reduced to Rs. 11-4-6 per acre. The following statement, prepared by the Settlement Officer of the Maydak district for the nine villages mentioned as having been surveyed under his superintendence, affords detailed information with respect to this difference :—

| | Name of Village. | Dry Cultivation. | | | | | | | | | | Wet Cultivation. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Area in Acres. | | | Increase in Area. | Percentage Increase in Area. | Assessment. | Rate. | | | | Area in Acres. | | | Increase in Area. | Percentage Increase in Area. | Assessment. | Rate. | | | |
| | | Former. | | Present. | | | | Former. | | Present. | | Former. | | Present. | | | | Former. | | Present. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | 9 | | 10 | | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | 16 | |
| | | | | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | | | | | | Rs. a. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | |
| 1 | Iksanpilli | 61 | 22 | 408 | 36 | 347 | 14 | 568 | 0 | 363 | 4 9 | 5 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 5 | 58 | 31 | 135 | 25 | 76 | 34 | 131 | 1 | 2,223 | 0 | 37 | 13 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 2 |
| 2 | Korlapilli | 16 | 21 | 158 | 12 | 141 | 31 | 881 | 0 | 72 | 8 9 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 25 | 22 | 90 | 0 | 64 | 18 | 256 | 0 | 1,413 | 10 | 55 | 5 | 2 | 15 | 11 | 3 |
| 3 | Hasan Mahomadpali | 38 | 13 | 409 | 1 | 451 | 28 | 1,186 | 0 | 102 | 5 0 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 38 | 2 | 73 | 16 | 35 | 14 | 92 | 4 | 634 | 6 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 4 |
| 4 | Karampali | 220 | 25 | 865 | 34 | 645 | 9 | 298 | 0 | 509 | 4 0 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 25 | 2 | 43 | 3 | 18 | 1 | 72 | 0 | 748 | 0 | 29 | 13 | 9 | 17 | 5 | 10 |
| 5 | Andhasampali | 37 | 31 | 124 | 13 | 86 | 22 | 232 | 0 | 61 | 9 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 67 | 31 | 158 | 23 | 90 | 32 | 134 | 11 | 2,236 | 13 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 7 |
| 6 | Chrital | 137 | 4 | 437 | 27 | 300 | 23 | 218 | 39 | 598 | 8 6 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 13 | 22 | 47 | 0 | 33 | 18 | 253 | 33 | 205 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| 7 | Boramatpali | 63 | 31 | 408 | 28 | 344 | 37 | 546 | 1 | 289 | 0 0 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 45 | 4 | 124 | 32 | 79 | 28 | 175 | 22 | 656 | 9 | 14 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| 8 | Arkala | 24 | 1 | 126 | 29 | 102 | 28 | 425 | 0 | 47 | 0 0 | 1 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 73 | 15 | 159 | 36 | 86 | 21 | 117 | 32 | 1,846 | 13 | 25 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 8 |
| 9 | Budhipali | 31 | 14 | 91 | 4 | 59 | 30 | 190 | 13 | 50 | 0 0 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 40 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 344 | 17 | 86 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 11 |
| | Total | 631 | 2 | 3,111 | 24 | 2,480 | 22 | 393 | 4 | 2,083 | 8 0 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 356 | 9 | 873 | 6 | 516 | 37 | 144 | 37 | 9,850 | 12 | 27 | 10 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 6 |

Maulavi Shekh Ahmad Husen, Talukdar of the Suburban District, bears testimony to the difference between the correct area and that entered in the Patwadis' papers, by bringing forward a statement prepared from the survey records about the Patlur Taluka, showing the results obtained by survey, an abstract of which is given below:—

| No. | OLD. | | | | No. | PRESENT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Name of Village. | B'ghas. | Assessment in Hali Rupees. | Rate per Bigha in Hali Rupees. | | Bighas. | Assessment in Hali Rupees. | Rate per Bigha in Hali Rupees. |
| | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 1 | Bikupal | 210 | 2,404 0 0 | 11 7 1 | 1 | 757 | 2,404 0 0 | 3 2 9 |
| 2 | Inor | 259 | 1,818 0 0 | 7 0 3 | 2 | 506 | 1,818 0 0 | 3 9 5 |
| 3 | Yechuram | 193 | 860 0 0 | 4 7 3 | 3 | 573 | 860 0 0 | 1 8 0 |
| 4 | Balkal | 133 | 482 0 0 | 3 9 11 | 4 | 890 | 482 0 0 | 1 13 6 |
| 5 | Turmal | 168 | 671 0 0 | 3 11 11 | 5 | 391 | 671 0 0 | 1 11 5 |
| 6 | Madhuram | 55 | 893 0 0 | 16 3 9 | 6 | 129 | 893 0 0 | 6 14 9 |
| | Total | 1,018 | 7,128 0 0 | 7 0 11 | | 3,246 | 7,128 0 0 | 2 3 1 |

In the taluka of Tekmal about fourteen villages have been surveyed, and the result obtained has been a considerable excess of the cultivated area over that recorded. In wet land that area exceeded by 263 per cent., and in dry about 163 per cent. Mr. Swami Rao, Sadr Talukdar, had about fifteen villages of the Kalwakarti taluka, in the Nagar-Karnul district, measured, and the result was that the actual area exceeded that recorded by 41·3 per cent.

In the Kullubgur Taluka of the abovementioned district, the same striking difference will be observed. Statement F (*a*), Nos. 1 and 2, F (*b*), Nos. 1 and 2, and F (*c*), Nos. 1 and 2, afford detailed information regarding the villages of Chintanpalli, Nandi, Kandi, and Maripalli.

From these statements it appears that a striking difference exists between the estimated and the actual acreage in almost every holding. In Mouza Chinthalpilli, taluka Kullubgur, the irrigated land as shown in the Kulkarni's papers, was only 39 acres, while by the survey it was ascertained to be 66 acres, being an excess of 67·64 per cent. The average rate of assessment as per Kulkarnis' papers was Rs. 27-6-0, while it is now shown to be only Rs. 16-5-0. This is one of the villages of a taluka the irrigated lands of which are reputed to be assessed as high as Rs. 60 per bigha. In this very same village the lands under dry crops according to the Kulkarnis' returns were 216 acres, whereas

they have been ascertained by the survey to be 402 acres, showing an excess of 85·56 per cent. The average rate of assessment according to the Kulkarnis' estimates was Rs. 3-10-9 per acre, whereas it is now lowered to Rs. 1-10-3 per acre, being less by 46·15 per cent.

Taking the whole Telingana province, the discrepancy in the area of cultivated lands may not perhaps be so considerable as that which is apparent in the Medak district. This much, however, may be safely stated, that, taking the Telingana country as a whole, the excess under the head of wet lands will probably amount to about 30 per cent. over the recorded area, and the dry lands to about 50 per cent.* Calculating on these data, it may be assumed that the average rate of assessment for wet lands is Rs. 9-13-0 per acre, and of dry land Rs. 0-15-4. Under Mogul and Maratha rule, the Maratwadi country was frequently surveyed, and therefore no very great discrepancies exist between the true and the recorded area of each village. The excess in this case may be safely put down at about 15 to 20 per cent. of the recorded area.

2. What proportion does such revenue bear to the value of the gross produce ?

It is difficult to answer this question with any degree of accuracy, as to do this we must first ascertain the exact gross produce of the land. Now, nothing can be more difficult than to ascertain accurately the gross produce of the different descriptions of soil throughout the country ; and, even supposing that this was done one year, the outturn of the next season may upset all our calculations, and render a fresh beginning necessary. The influences at work are so various, and so little to be depended upon for uniformity of operation ; the character of the season, the degree of labour spent on the soil, and other contingencies affecting the outturn of cultivation are so numerous and variable, as to make it exceedingly difficult to arrive at an estimate sufficiently correct to answer our purpose on all occasions. It must be remembered also that economical conditions are constantly changing ; that the market value of produce varies from year to year ; and that therefore it would be difficult, under any circumstances, to lay down what proportion the revenue bears to the value of the gross produce. I had some experiments conducted, however, under my own supervision, in 1285 Fasli (1875), and some by the district officers in 1286 Fasli, in order to ascertain the outturn per bigha of the different varieties of crops. Some of the Talukdars have also ex-

* The actual area is about 50 per cent. for wet, and about 60 per cent. for dry lands, though it is set down so low here, so that the average rate of assessment may be fairly shown. In answering Question 9 this increase has been made.

amined experienced cultivators on the subject. The combined result of these inquiries is given below :—

| No. | Name of Village. | Average Produce per Acre in Maunds. | | | | | | Value of Principal Crop at Rs. 5 per Pulla. | | Value of Subordinate Crop at Rs. 6 per Pulla. | | Total Value of Principal and Subordinate Crops. | | Value of Stalks. | | Grand Total Value of Produce including Stalks. | | Average Rate of Assessment per Acre in British Rupees. | | Proportion of Assessment to Value of Produce. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Principal Crop. | | Subordinate Crop. | | Total. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | To Value given in Col. 8. | To Value given in Col. 10. |
| | | Mds. | Seers. | Mds. | Seers. | Mds. | Seers. | Rs. as. | | Rs. as. | | Rs. as. | | Rs. as. | | Rs. as. | | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | 8 | | 9 | | 10 | | 11 | | 12 | 13 |
| 1 | TANDALWADI | 7 | 14 | 2 | 22 | 9 | 36 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 17 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 22 | 12 | 1 | 4 3 | 13·73 | 18 |
| 2 | SONWADI (KHURD) | 13 | 28 | 2 | 22 | 16 | 10 | 22 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 27 | 15 | 4 | 6 | 32 | 5 | 0 | 14 11 | 29·97 | 34·7 |
| 3 | MUHAMMADPUR | 7 | 22 | 1 | 18 | 9 | 0 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 14 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 19 | 7 | 1 | 2 0½ | 13·7 | 17·2 4 |
| 4 | TELWADI | 6 | 26 | ... | ... | 6 | 26 | 11 | 1 | ... | | 11 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 15 2 | 11·67 | 14·83 |
| 5 | SONWADI (BUZURG) | 7 | 33 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 33 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 1 | 0 11 | 16·08 | 20·8 |
| 6 | KOWSAN | 9 | 3 | ... | ... | 9 | 3 | 15 | 2 | ... | | 15 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 1 6½ | 13·8 | 17·44 |
| 7 | LINGATPURI | 6 | 39 | ... | ... | 6 | 39 | 11 | 10 | ... | | 11 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 4 3½ | 9·18 | 11·83 |
| 8 | GHORI | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 9 | 9·63 | 12·68 |
| 9 | ISMAILPUR | 7 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 15 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 19 | 15 | 0 | 13 11 | 18·75 | 22·92 |
| 10 | CHANGATPURI | 5 | 1 | 1 | 27 | 6 | 28 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 3 7½ | 9·58 | 11·21 |
| 11 | SAIGOAN | 8 | 29 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 29 | 14 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 18 | 9 | 1 | 13 | 20 | 6 | 1 | 2 11 | 15·7 | 17·23 |
| | AVERAGE | 7 | 26 | • 1 | 19 | 9 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 15 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 19 | 5 | 1 | 1 7 | 14·71 | 18·08 |

The following is the result of experiments conducted by the Talukdars :—

| No. | District. | Taluka. | Inquiring Officer. | Name of Crop. | Produce per Acre in Maunds. | | Ordinary Rate of Crop per every British Rupee. | | Value of Produce of an acrein British Rupees. | Average Rate of Revenue per Acre in British Rupees. | Proportion of Revenue to Produce |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | 7 | | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | *Maratvari.* | | | | Mds. | Seers. | Mds. | Seers. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | |
| 1 | Beed | Bhir | 1st Talukdar | Jowar | 14 | 4 | 0 | 24½ | 23 4 3 | 1 4 0 | 18·6 |
| | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | 4 | 39 | 0 | 24½ | 8 2 8 | 0 12 0 | 10·9 |
| 2 | Bidar | Karimungi | Mr. Ram Rao | Do. | 10 | 8 | 0 | 23 | 17 8 4 | 1 0 0 | 17·5 |
| | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | 6 | 29 | 0 | 23 | 11 11 0 | 0 10 0 | 18·7 |
| 3 | Nanded | Diglur | 1st Talukdar | Do. | 6 | 39 | 0 | 21½ | 13 0 0 | 0 12 0 | 17·3 |
| | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | 4 | 6 | 0 | 21½ | 7 12 0 | 0 8 0 | 15·5 |
| | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | 13 | 8 | 0 | 21½ | 24 9 0 | 1 2 0 | 21·8 |
| | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | 8 | 2 | 0 | 21½ | 15 0 0 | 0 10 0 | 42 |
| | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | 17 | 13 | 0 | 21½ | 32 4 0 | 1 6 0 | 23·4 |
| | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | 18 | 5 | 0 | 21½ | 33 12 0 | 1 8 0 | 22·5 |
| | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | 11 | 33 | 0 | 21½ | 22 0 0 | 0 14 0 | 25·1 |
| | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | 3 | 9 | 0 | 21½ | 6 0 0 | 0 6 0 | 16 |
| 4 | Shorapur | Shorapur | Do. | Wheat | 8 | 20 | 0 | 14 | 24 4 6 | 1 4 0 | 19·4 |
| 5 | Naldrug | Mudhol | Do. | Paddy | 38 | 33 | 0 | 35 | 44 6 0 | 7 0 0 | 6·3 |
| | Aver. Maratwadi... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 34½ | 22 | 8 | 20 4 1½ | 1 5 8½ | 18·36 |
| | *Telingana.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Nalgunda | Devarkunda | Mr. Bahauddin Khan, 1st Talukdar | Bajri | 4 | 28 | 0 | 21 | 9 0 0 | 0 4 0 | 36 |
| 2 | Indur | Ellaraddipet | 1st Talukdar | Paddy | 53 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 53 12 0 | 9 0 0 | 5·9 |
| 3 | Sirpur-Tandur | Eldabad | Amaldar | Do. | 47 | 1 | 0 | 38 | 49 8 0 | 8 0 0 | 6·2 |
| | Aver. Telingana... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35 | 6½ | 0 | 33 | 37 6 8 | 5 12 0 | 5·23 |
| | Aver. of Telingana and Maratwadi... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 39 | 0 | 24 7/17 | 23 4 6 13/17 | 2 2 1 7/17 | 17·95 |

The experiments conducted by the Talukdars have been so limited in number that it would be unfair to deduce from them the proportion that the average rate of assessment for dry-crop land bears to the average produce. But the results arrived at by the different experiments conducted show that the proportion that the average assessment bears to the average produce in no case exceeds $\frac{1}{10}$ in dry-crop, and $\frac{1}{5}$ in wet cultivation. It should be mentioned here that the produce has been valued at the ordinary average rates, and not at the high prices prevailing at present. Nor is the value of the stalks and straw included in the figures given. In the statement of the experiments conducted by me, however, I have given the value of the stalks. Excluding the value of the stalks, the proportion that the average assessment bears to the average produce of dry land (as regards the

experiments conducted by me) is about $\frac{1}{14}$, and including the value of the stalks it is about $\frac{1}{18}$.

Subjoined is a rough estimate, based on the returns of produce submitted by the Talukdars, which will afford an idea of the proportion that the average assessment bears to the produce of all the districts:—

| District. | Value of Total Food Produce in British Rupees. | Value of other Crops in British Rupees. | Total Value of Produce in British Rupees. | Revenue inclusive of Cesses in British Rupees. | Proportion of Revenue to Value of Produce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Maydak | 51,38,380 | 5,44,073 | 56,82,453 | 8,63,158 | 6·58 |
| Indur | 43,84,994 | 11,66,228 | 55,51,222 | 12,41,263 | 4·47 |
| Yalgundal | 74,49,824 | 11,05,131 | 85,54,955 | 15,56,061 | 5·49 |
| Sirpur-Tandur | 11,12,087 | 8,85,272 | 19,97,359 | 1,37,766 | 14·50 |
| Khammam | 61,80,644 | 10,41,612 | 72,22,256 | 14,52,870 | 4·97 |
| Nalgunda | 39,87,285 | 17,19,221 | 57,06,506 | 8,97,686 | 6·36 |
| Nagar-Karnul | 43,99,584 | 12,55,185 | 66,54,769 | 10,41,444 | 5·43 |
| Total | 3,26,52,798 | 77,16,722 | 4,03,69,520 | 71,90,248 | 5·62 |
| Aurangabad | 1,42,52,078 | 16,78,278 | 1,59,30,356 | 14,64,215 | 11·87 |
| Beed | 1,39,17,190 | 33,08,531 | 1,72,25,721 | 10,41,351 | 16·54 |
| Parbhaini | 72,93,791 | 37,51,047 | 1,10,44,838 | 10,08,960 | 10·9 |
| Bidar | 30,94,746 | 11,76,730 | 42,71,476 | 7,43,859 | 5·74 |
| Nanded | 47,26,246 | 38,24,716 | 85,50,962 | 11,51,977 | 7·42 |
| Naldrug | 25,77,452 | 16,88,777 | 42,66,229 | 3,52,901 | 12·08 |
| Gulbarga | 26,57,701 | 7,91,122 | 34,48,823 | 7,65,949 | 4·5 |
| Shorapur | 41,66,399 | 19,41,054 | 61,07,454 | 6,91,290 | 8 69 |
| Raichur | 36,13,079 | 18,40,997 | 54,54,076 | 7,92,201 | 6·88 |
| Lingsugur | 45,35,044 | 18,21,437 | 63,56,481 | 7,57,394 | 8·12 |
| Total | 6,08,33,726 | 2,18,22,690 | 8,26,56,416 | 87,70,097 | 9·42 |
| Grand Total | 9,34,86,524 | 2,95,39,412 | 12,30,25,936 | 1,59,60,345 | 7·71 |

From this statement, as well as from the results arrived at by personal experiments, it is apparent that the proportion the rate of assessment bears to the produce is higher in the case of wet cultivation than in that of dry. The reason for this is to be found in the fact that the rates of assessment in the former case include both the land tax and water cess, and that the yield from irrigated land is considerably in excess of that from dry-crop lands. If one might hazard a conjec-

ture, I would venture to state that, in my opinion, founded on personal experiments and on inquiry, the proportion that the average assessment bears to the average produce in the dry-crop cultivation of the Maratha country, in ordinary years, may be set down at about $\frac{1}{3}$, and in the Telingana districts, where wet cultivation is chiefly resorted to, at about $\frac{1}{5}$.

I may here mention that Nawab Vahid Munvar Khan, the Sadr Talukdar of the North-West Division, a noble of the city of Haidarabad, and an able and experienced officer, has sent in a statement, prepared on the basis of information derived from experienced cultivators and others, on the subject of the outturn of crops of the taluka of Jalna, Aurangabad district, from which it would appear that the proportion the average rate of assessment on dry-crop land bears to the average rate of produce in ordinary years is about $\frac{1}{3}$, and on wet cultivation it is about $\frac{1}{12}$.

**3.** Is the incidence (of assessment charges) on the various classes of land fairly distributed, or would you propose any re-adjustment of it ? When was the assessment fixed ?

In answering this question it must be admitted, at the very outset, that in our provinces the incidence of charges on the various classes of land is not equally distributed. It is necessary to explain that during the last twenty-five years the distribution of our land revenue charges has undergone four great changes, the result of which is that an entire revolution of system has taken place; these changes come under four periods, thus :—

1. The period previous to 1263 Fasli (1853).
2. The period from 1263 Fasli (1853) to 1274 Fasli (1864).
3. The period from 1275 Fasli (1865) to 1284 Fasli (1874).
4. The period subsequent to 1285 Fasli (1875).

It is necessary also to discriminate between the customs followed in Telingana and Maratwari.

*First Period—preceding the year* 1263 *Fasli* (1853).

*Telingana.*—The system prevailing in this province can be best explained by quoting from Dr. Bradley's Report on the subject. Writing in 1848 on the Sarkar of Nagar-Karnul, he says :—

" The process by which revenue is collected in the Nizam's country may be stated as follows:—

" An individual of some consideration, and who is at least presumed to be wealthy, goes to the Minister and offers his services as a Talukdar; if they are accepted he is required to pay into the Government treasury a certain fixed sum

to be collected from the districts assigned to him, with a deduction of two annas on each rupee for the payment of his subordinates, and the defrayal of all expenses strictly civil. He then receives his sanad, or authority for holding the districts allotted him, under the seal of the Minister, presents his nazar, often a good round sum, and makes his salam. And here in a great majority of cases the Talukdar's care and superintendence of his districts are bounded by one idea, of making them as profitable as he can. If his instalments are paid into the treasury with tolerable regularity, no more questions are asked, and he is permitted to remain at Haidarabad, sunk in sloth, from which he is roused solely by sensuality and debauchery of the grossest description. Meanwhile, however, he has delegated his authority to a Naib, who occasionally possesses some knowledge of revenue matters, and who is bound to collect two or three lakhs of rupees annually on a monthly stipend of two hundred. His functionary again appoints Chota Naibs, or Tehsildars as they are called in the Company's country, Peshkars and other subordinates, the whole establishment of the former Talukdar being swept away. With this array he proceeds to his province with the power of a satrap and the pay of an ensign. The persons there with whom in performance of his duty he comes in contact are the Zamindars, in some respects congenial spirits, and it often happens that the face of a ryot is not seen in his durbar, nor the complaint of a poor man heard, during the whole period of his stay among them. If the Naib is a man of intelligence and good sense, he courts the Zamindars, and attends to their complaints,—and these are chiefly directed against the injustice and exactions, whether true or false, of his predecessor,—and redresses their grievances ; if a good understanding exists between the Government officer and the Zamindars, the remonstrances of the ryots never reach beyond the boundaries of his village, and all is supposed to go on well at Haidarabad, but in another case the ears of Government are assailed by complaints which they are compelled to listen to.

" If the Naib, through ignorance or avarice, break *kaul*, as it is called, with the Zamindars, and threaten them with imprisonment and irons in case of refusal or resistance, threats which in time he puts in execution, the whole country is in an uproar. Zamindar after Zamindar quits his village and repairs to Haidarabad, where, if he gets no redress at the hands of the Talukdar, he goes at once to the Minister with his wrongs, and there obtains redress if he is in a condition to give a good bribe. If he comes empty-handed his grievances are declared to be without foundation, and he is recommended to return as speedily as he can to make his peace with the Naib, lest worse should befall him. Such are the relations the Naib and Zamindars bear to each other, to the Talukdar and Government.

"The Sarbastar *kaul*, as it is called, on which tenure Zamindars farm the revenue, is more or less comprehensive and of greater or less duration according to circumstances. In the Yalgundal Sarkar not only is the land revenue farmed to the Desai or Sar-Deshmukh as he is called, but the Sayer and every other branch. This has arisen from the trouble the Government had some sixty years ago with a rebellious Zamindar of the name of Konareddi, who, taking advantage of the unhealthiness and natural strength of the country, set the authorities at defiance. He was at last put down, but his successors benefited by his resistance and obtained the collection of the entire revenue. But Zamindars are often excluded from collecting the Sayer, that branch of revenue being left to the Talukdar, who appoints an officer for the express purpose of collecting it.

"The Ijara *kaul* differs in no respect from the Sarbastar, save that in this case the farmer of the revenue is a Patel. An Ijara *kaul*, it is true, may be granted to any individual who may wish to re-people a deserted village by repairing a ruined tank, but generally speaking there is no other real difference.

* * * * *

"There is yet another functionary with whom the Government officer in collecting the revenue comes in contact, called a Talukdar—not, of course, to be confounded with the great man who remains in Haidarabad, of the same designation. The position and duties of these Talukdars are not very well defined. They are met with chiefly in the Khammamat Sarkar, and were probably placed in the room of refractory Zamindars removed for their misdeeds at some period when the Government was stronger than it now is. The Zamindars still claim their rights on the Talukdars' villages, but cannot displace them without the concurrence of Government, or lay *pattas* on their ryots without their consent. The Talukdars, on the other hand, are not allowed to grant written agreements to leases, &c., of any kind without the permission of the Naib or one of his subordinates, but they can compel their villagers to furnish them with wood and *bigharis* in their journeys.

* * * * *

"There is a tenure, however, which I have neglected to mention, called Papal, in which the cultivator, in consideration of the seed lent him, and the use of bullocks for his plough, gives up one-half of the share of the produce left him by Government, to his creditor; but this tenure is in use only among the indigent, and chiefly among emigrants from other Sarkars who are reduced to great poverty. Some time previous to the fall of the rains in June, the kunbis are solicited by the Havildar or Patel to come forward and make their arrangements for the ensuing season—that is, for the Punas, Abi, and Rabi crops. The agreements for the

Tabi crop of rice, and for another crop, called Maghi, which is confined to a few pulses sown after the rice is reaped, are made at the Dassera. There is much chaffering and coaxing on the part of the Government officials, and many just recriminations and complaints on the part of the ryots, with endless lying and falsehood on both sides. The former talk of a decreasing revenue, and of what the village used to yield; the latter urge they are ruined men. They have been cheated by the Havildars, defrauded by the Patwadis. The village carpenter will not make them ploughs ; they have no money to purchase seed or instruments. The *Panchangam* (the almanac) holds out no good prospects. Bargains, however, are at last struck, and the *pan supari* handed round. The ryot's next care is to get an advance from the Bania; and if he is known to be an industrious man he effects a loan at two per cent. a month, getting the Patwadi to be his security; but if he is less known or more easily duped, he obtains a loan on terms much less favourable from the Shylock to whom he sues,—not only is the usual interest demanded, but he is required to give the produce that remains on his hands after harvest to the Bania at a price lower than the bazar rate."

The foregoing is what Dr. Bradley states with reference to the Sarkar of Nagar-Karnul, which is in the Eastern Division of His Highness's dominions. His statement is generally borne out by the facts elicited by Maulavi Nazir Ahmad, Sadr Talukdar, in the inquiries instituted by him with respect to agricultural matters in the Northern Division. He states :—

" The great difficulty in those days with the Haidarabad Government was to obtain funds ; so that the man who offered the highest sum together with a *nazarana* (present from an applicant) was appointed Thekedar, and designated Talukdar, having one or more taluks under his charge. His agents were denominated 'Sadar Naib' or 'Naib,' and these quasi-officials were deputed to settle with Deshmukhs and Deshpandyas to make a *kaul* (agreement) for annual payments, which included a large profit over and above the sum contracted for by the Talukdar. Thus neither the Talukdar nor the Guttedar had any direct dealing with the cultivator, who in matters of land revenue was subject unto the Sarbastedar ; but this person, as we have said, had little or nothing to do with civil administration except that he could levy *nazarana* for local privileges, and fines for some specified petty crimes. Government imposed on the Talukdars or Guttedars no rules or regulations whatever for the protection of the ryot, nor did those contractors or collectors-in-chief impose any restraint on the Sarbastedars, to whose tender mercies the cultivators were left. The result was that the peasantry were squeezed to the utmost extent, consistent with their being able to cultivate and yield revenue either in the shape of money or produce.

" Although nominally land revenue, even at this period, is said to have been realised according to certain regulations—revenue on wet land under a tank being collected in kind, and that on dry or wet cultivation irrigated from wells by contract according to agreement renewed from time to time—yet in practice the Sarbastedars were bound by no such rules. The only principle which guided their management was to squeeze as much as possible out of the cultivator. Apart from the actual revenue levied he was subjected to a variety of illegal cesses. The written *dauls* still extant in many villages are amply sufficient to show that if servants were to be paid their wages, if a horse was to be purchased, if a wedding was to be celebrated, if a holiday was to be observed, if a house was to be built, the cultivator had to find wherewithal all these expenses were paid. There were hundreds of other ways of extortion, and it may be safely stated that before the regular divisions of the produce took place a *paili* per *khandi*, or about 5 lbs. 9 ozs. out of every 720 lbs., fell to the Sarbastedar through these indirect means. But if in spite of these exactions a cultivator still displayed any signs of prosperity—if, for example, he went about with clean and respectable clothes on, or his women-folk wore a few paltry ornaments, or he owned a few brass or *kansa* utensils, or a few more head of cattle than usual, or if he employed hired labourers—his doom was sealed, a charge of necromancy or theft or any other criminal charge was trumped up against him, and he was soon fleeced of all his possessions, poor though they might be."

However the nominal regulations referred to as purporting to define to some extent the realization of revenue may be described as follows :—

FOR THE PUNAS OR KHARIF CROP.

Under the Sarbastedari system no account was taken of the area of a cultivator's holding or of the crops sown in it, but the levy was reckoned by the number of ploughs and the bullocks used ; a plough with two bullocks being named *arka*, and one with four bullocks *shistarka*. The land cultivated by an arka was charged from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10, and that cultivated by a *shist* Rs. 10 to Rs. 20. The variation from the lowest to the highest of these figures was determined in a rough way by the quality of the land.

*Abi* (that is, paddy sown in the rainy season). The payment of revenue for this was made in kind ; but the proportion of the payment varied with the different circumstances of the cultivators, who were accordingly divided into three classes :—

The *khudkasht*, or those who cultivated fields of their own in the villages

in which they lived. They were called *shist* ryots, and the better qualities of land were usually in their possession.

2. The *khushbash*, who, like the former, inhabited the villages in which their fields lay, but who employed labourers (*bhagelas*) to cultivate their land.
3. The *paikars* who came to cultivate land from other villages in which they dwelt.

In sharing the produce the khushbash and paikars were treated with consideration. Thus if eight maunds, or a proportion of two-fifths per khandi, was assigned as his share to the *shist* or khudkasht cultivator, ten to twelve maunds, or a proportion of three-fifths, was assigned to the khushbash and paikar.

*Môt-kashi*, Tabi crop (paddy sown in the hot season). This produce was shared in the same proportion as the abi rice. The khudkasht ryot had two-thirds of the crop assigned to him, the other third going to the Sarbastedar ; while to the khushbash ryot was allotted a proportion of three-fourths, one-fourth only going to the Sarbastedar. The môt-kashi cultivation requiring greater labour, a larger proportion of the gross produce was left to the cultivator than usual. In the Tabi môt-kashi cultivation, money payments as well as payments in kind were in vogue, and contracts were made either for one or the other.

*Tabi-i-Nadi-Nala* (that is, paddy sown in the hot season and irrigated from a river or nala). The proportion of Government demand was similar to that in the abi crop, and may be thus set out in detail:—

| Class of Cultivators. | Total Anchana (or estimate). | Proportion falling to Government. | Proportion left to the Cultivators. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khudkasht | 1 Khandi (20 maunds.) | 8 Maunds. | 12 Maunds. |
| Khushbash | Do. | 7½ „ | 12½ |

*Tabi-i-Talab* (paddy sown in the hot season and irrigated from a tank), the same as the abi.

The *Bagat* (that is, land in which vegetables that required irrigation were sown). The assessment was levied in respect of the quantity of water obtainable from the baoli (well) on which the land depended ; thus if only one bucket could be worked from the well, the annual charge on the land was from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10; if two buckets could be worked, the rates varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. This was irrespective of the kind of crop sown, and the extent of land was supposed to be indicated by the quantity of water used.

The rules stated above could not, even when strictly carried out, result in a fair distribution of pressure on the different kinds of land under cultivation. Under the *batai* system the energetic and industrious cultivator paid more than the indolent and negligent farmer. This is apparent from the capricious distinction described above, that was made between the khudkasht and khushbash ryots. The system, in fact, discouraged industry by placing undue taxation upon it.

The area and quality of land for which rent was paid in money were not considered, except in the roughest way. The land revenue was collected as a sort of tax on ploughs and wells. It was the ryot's look-out as to how much land he cultivated, and what use he made of it. And in times of calamity, no matter how much the crops suffered, it was not customary to grant *mafi* or remissions.

In villages which were scantily populated, and where there was much waste and uncultivated land, the *arkabandi* or plough rent system prevailed. This has been thus described by Mr. Gurbhim Rao, 1st Talukdar of Yelgundal :—

"At the commencement of the cultivating season, the cultivator, according to his standing, applied to the Patel and Patwadi, stating in his application the kind of plough and the number of bullocks on which the assessment was based. A cultivator who carried on his agricultural operations by means of a plough drawn by a pair of bullocks was called a '*Paikar Nagar*,' one with four bullocks was styled '*shist*' (a pair of bullocks would at the outside cultivate 5 bighas of dry land and one of *wet*, while four could work 10 bighas of dry and 2 of wet land). A cultivator who employed two bullocks was not assessed according to the quality of land he tilled, but according to his social position. The assessment in this case usually amounted to from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10. A cultivator who employed four bullocks had to pay from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.

"This principle was also followed in the *kabulayat*, where only the nature of the plough to be used was mentioned ; neither the number nor the site of the field, nor anything else whereby to determine the position or area of the land, found any place therein. The cultivator could cultivate any land he chose, excepting that which had already been taken possession of by some one else.

"Although, as remarked above, an agreement was made stating the rent to be paid, no respect was paid to it. When it was found that the outturn had been plentiful, the demand increased, and other unlawful exactions were made."

Mr. Swami Rao, the Sadr Talukdar of the Eastern Division, gives a similar account about the Khammam district :—"A cultivator who cultivated land with a pair of bullocks was called *Kat Nagar*, while one with double the number

was styled *Shist Nagar*, the first for kharif paying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5, and the second from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 ; while for rabi the former had to pay from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10, and the latter from Rs. 16 to Rs. 20 : the area tilled by the first being about 8 bighas (about 6 acres), and by the second about 16 bighas (about 12 acres)."

Other methods were sometimes employed for the assessment of land revenue, besides the *arka* system described above. One curious plan, for example, which was adopted in fixing the boundaries of long-resident ryots, was by means of the *manchha*. A man stood on a *machan*, or temporary platform where boys sit to scare away birds, and flung a stone from a sling towards the four points of the compass, and the places where the stones fell were considered to indicate the sides of a square forming the boundaries of the holding. This irregularly defined square tract included an area of from 1 to 10 bighas. If the soil was red soil, and kharif crops were grown in it, the revenue charge for the whole was about Rs. 5 ; but if the soil was *Regar* soil, and cultivated with *rabi* crops, Rs. 10 were charged. Besides this legitimate rent, illegal cesses, amounting altogether to about one-half or two-thirds of this proportion, were exacted on other pretexts. Sometimes a field, either wet or dry, would be granted to a cultivator without any regard to crop or description of land, but only by a sort of bargain according to what the cultivator could offer to pay. But this agreement was very much on one side ; if the crop turned out well, the ryot was pressed to pay more than had been stipulated, and to this pressure he had to yield. This method of what may be called cultivation by contract was, however, not often resorted to.

Some principle of equity may be traced in certain of these rough methods of assessment ; but in practice the restraints prescribed in the ryot's favour were disregarded. Leniency might be shown at the period of assessment, but when the time for realisation came, the severest interpretation was put on every stipulation that could be made to tell against the cultivator. Take, for instance, the course followed under the *batai* system. The ryot looked on his standing crop as it ripened in the field ; he saw there the fair result of his labour, and that of his wife and children, during several months when they had toiled incessantly, often night and day, in sowing, weeding, and watching the grain or other crops ; and the sight might gladden his heart. But he could not touch it until the Zamindar's *anchana* (estimate) had been struck, after which he and his family might begin the final labour of reaping the harvest. And that decision was like a decree where the plaintiff is also the judge in the case ; the ryot being the weakest, his rights, in the natural course of things, went to the wall. Still there was a parade of equitable arbitration, which was imposing enough for everybody except the poor

cultivator. At the time of the so-called *anchana* there were gathered together the Zamindar's agent, the Patel and Patwadi, and certain other headmen of the village, all of whom had reasons more or less pressing for desiring to stand well with the Zamindar or his agent. Under these influences the *anchana* paper was drawn up, and the ryot was obliged to sign it as a bond or *kabulayat*. It described the kind of crop and set forth the estimated produce. But some of the worst of the ryot's troubles arose between the signing of the *anchana* and the final reaping of his crop. Harvesting could only be carried on with the permission of the *Mahsuldar* (the Zamindar's peon) and the *Shikdar* (the Zamindar's agent), and in their presence. These men had to be managed and kept in good humour, and they had to be bribed, that the harvesting might not be delayed. The poor cultivator had, moreover, to keep a close watch over his field,—more especially when the crop was a grain crop that could be easily removed,—and many were the prayers offered with pious fervour to the local deities that the precious crop might be saved from nightly harm or unseasonable rainfall. The cultivator was thus like the bullock which drags the plough, raises water from the well, and helps to thrash the corn, whilst he is carefully muzzled, lest he snatch a few bites from the abundance he has assisted to produce. For even when reaped and threshed, the grain was heaped up in presence of the Mahsuldar or other official, and the Sarbastedar's distinguishing mark of attachment, the *thapti*, was affixed on or near it. The *thapti* was a seal on which were usually engraved the words *Akibat-bil-khair* or *Akibat Mahmud bad*, meaning " may the end be blessed"—which probably had a shrewd reference to his own end. When thus attached, the cultivator required the permission and the presence of the Shikdar and Mahsuldar during the process of threshing.

Then came the time for the weighing and sharing of the grain. A document named *fardi dunbala* was drawn up. Now began the squeezing and the appropriation of those illegal exactions referred to above : after as much as was possible had been secured in this way, the residue—being only one-half or one-third of the quantity due even under the one-sided regulation supposed to be observed—was made over to the ryot. But the exactions did not end here ; the portion of the crop appropriated in satisfaction of the Government demand had to be turned into cash on the spot. This was done by compelling cultivators or village Banias and traders to purchase the stock of grain at a higher rate than was prevalent at the time, and pay for it in hard cash. This was called *gaddam*. These were exactions committed in the name of the *Sarkar* at Haidarabad, and must not be confounded with the numberless impositions which the greedy and ill-paid servants of the Sarbastedar, and the Patels and Patwadis of villages, carried on on their own account.

The circumstances above described relate to the course of affairs when the rent of revenue was collected in kind. When the levy was in money, as in the case of wet crops under wells and on dry cultivation, the cultivator was in no better a position.

As so much had to be paid in this case whether the crop was large or small no one but the ryot had any interest in preparing the land or protecting the growing crops. Whereas under the *batai* system the Sarbastedar had a direct interest in seeing that the gross produce was as large as it could be made, and in protecting the standing crop ; he was really a partner with the cultivator, though an all-powerful one. When the *jama* had to be paid in money, all that the middleman or Sarbastedar cared for was that there might be sufficient to yield the sum stipulated ; yet when the crop happened to be abundant the agreement was easily disregarded, and illegal exactions levied. And this was done in such a way as to seriously interfere with the farmer's work and imperil the crop. For instance, the Sarbastedar had to give permission before the fields could be fenced, and again his leave was required before the crop could be reaped, and afterwards before threshing and winnowing could be carried through. Therefore when the season or the crop promised to leave a profit to the cultivator, one or all of these occasions were seized upon for levying extra revenue, and also by the underlings to secure numberless small exactions. The most direct and mischievous of the powers which this one-sided agreement placed in the hands of the Sarbastedar under the cash revenue system was that of preventing the crops being reaped until either the *jama* was paid, or a saukar's letter of security given for the amount. The consequence was that the ryot had either to borrow the sum at an exorbitant rate, or mortgage (really sell) his crop to the saukar at a rate much lower than the market price. The latter was the method usually followed. In either case the husbandmen lost all chance of extra profit in good seasons ; and he was kept down at the lowest level compatible with his remaining able to till the soil, and supply the demands of those who contrived to appropriate to themselves such profit as agriculture yielded over and above the bare subsistence of the cultivator and the cost of the few bullocks he possessed. In bad seasons, when the crop was too poor to tempt the saukar to advance on it, the unfortunate ryot had to surrender his cattle, his small store of grain, and his few household effects, in order to appease the demand of the Sarbastedar ; and when, as frequently happened, these failed to liquidate the *jama*, the wretched peasant was often subjected to bodily torture in the hope of making him disclose some little hoard of cash or hidden ornaments.

Such was the position of the cultivator in Telingana ; and the description may serve in great measure for Maratwadi also, only in the latter province there

was very little wet cultivation, so that the *batai* system did not prevail there, and little paddy was grown. In respect of dry cultivation, as already mentioned, the revenue was usually reckoned and paid in money. With regard to the *batai* system, so far as it prevails in Maratwadi, the following statements are made by Vahid Munavar Khan, the Sadr Talukdar of the Western Division and Nazim of Aurangabad:—

"Without any consideration as to whether or not the applicants possessed abilities proper for administering the revenues or exercising power over the people, talukas were farmed out to wealthy men, either on contract for a special amount, or on an allowance of 2 annas per rupee on the actual revenue realised. The first of these was known as the *ijara*, and the second as the *amani* system. Little or no attention was paid with regard to the locality of the villages entrusted to a Talukdar. Separate and scattered villages were allotted to him. There were no rules or regulations for the management of civil affairs. The Talukdar, whether a contractor or a Government servant, resided in Haidarabad, and used to appoint deputies or agents. To each taluka he sent a Sadr Naib with two or three assistants, according to the extent of the taluka, the number of villages, and the amount of *jama* or revenue. The Naibs received from 20 to 50 rupees per mensem. For every ten villages there was a *Shikdar* (agent) who received from 8 to 20 rupees, and for every two or three villages there was another man called the *Mahsuldar* or *Mal-zabti* (a sort of bailiff) who received only two or three rupees. This was all the establishment for the administration of land revenue, Foujdari (police), and justice. The Talukdar might occasionally visit the taluka ; but I can affirm with certainty that these visits were not with a view to redress the grievances of the ryots or to improve the management of affairs, but simply to see that his deputies were sending him all that the villages could be made to yield. His visits were, moreover, made the occasion for exacting large sums in *nazarana*. The Talukdar never conversed with the ryots, and never questioned them about their grievances. If any cultivator presented any complaints, his case was made over to the Naib. The Talukdar never troubled himself about the assessment. That was solely left in the hands of the Naib, who never attempted to make any fair distribution. His attention was entirely given to his own fiscal interests. He collected the Zamindars, Deshmukh and Deshpande, and the first question put to them was how much *jama* they were prepared to give over and above the one that was realised last year. They would of course begin with one accord to make excuse, saying that the villages were depopulated, the cultivators had migrated, or the season was bad, and would plead for a remission. Four or five days would thus pass in vain haggling. At last a *mauzavari jama*, or assessment by the village, would be

arrived at and agreed upon as the ostensible revenue demand for the ensuing year. The distribution of this aggregate charge amongst the cultivators was the business of the Zamindars, who, far from confining themselves to the levying of this *jama*, added thereto all the expenditure incurred by the Talukdar, his Naib, and the rest of the officials, with something extra for themselves. Thus the system was neither *ryotwadi* nor *kishtvadi*. It was all chaos and confusion, aggravated by wholesale exaction. The Talukdar squeezed as much as he could from the Zamindars and Sarbastedars, and the Zamindars and Sarbastedars from the ryots."

Mr. Rustamji Nosherwanji, the Talukdar of Aurungabad, writes :—

"The Talukdars, who received from Government 2 annas for every rupee they realised, carried on the management through their Naibs on the contract system. A sum of money capriciously fixed, and higher than that paid the previous year, was demanded of the Zamindars, regardless of the condition of the cultivators or the quality of the land. The greatest amount that could be exacted by pressure was fixed. The Zamindars either entered into an engagement under a sub-contract from the Naib, or worked the ryotwadi system of collection, making additions for their own profit, the total *jama* thus fixed being distributed amongst the ryots. Thus the entire weight of the system fell on the cultivators, who could expect no justice in the demands made on them, and who were frequently obliged to migrate ; but where could they go ? The crushing system which they would fain flee from prevailed everywhere throughout the country, and as it is always painful and difficult to leave one's home, however poor, some continued to cultivate, though they could scarcely realise wages for their toil, and only a bare subsistence was left to them."

As the money payment system prevailed in Maratwadi, more difficulty was experienced in the realisation of revenue, and the cultivator had often to undergo severe corporeal tortures to make him yield up his uttermost *pice*. Mr. Baha-uddin Khan, who is a native of Haidarabad and 1st Talukdar of the Parbhaini district, writes :—

"If money could not be realised from the cultivator either by his disposing of the produce, or the produce did not afford sufficient security to meet the excessive demands, his cattle and household furniture were attached, then his physical frame was taken in hand, stones were placed on his head and back, and pincers (made of elastic wood) were applied to his nose and ears, his legs and hands were tied in a most cruel manner, and chameleons were forced into his *dhoti*. If it was known that the ryot possessed money enough to pay off the revenue charge, but was withholding it from stubbornness, his fingers were

wrapped round in cloth well oiled, to which a match was applied, and the poor wretch was compelled to succumb to the torment and satisfy the demands of his torturers.

" The consequence of this barbarous and truly suicidal policy was that the cultivators dispersed and emigrated in large numbers. Long previous to this period, Malik Ambar and Marshad Kúli Khan had made a settlement on ryotwadi principles, and had granted to the cultivators proprietary and occupancy rights. Old cultivators who held land long occupied by their ancestors were named *Mirasdars*. They held the oldest cultivated and best lands, which they looked upon as their family property, subject to a settled moderate payment. But during the maladministration and anarchy which prevailed in succeeding times the Mirasdar suffered more than the common cultivator. In the period under notice the Mirasdars were more oppressed than the ordinary cultivator, who had no acknowledged rights. They had to pay very heavy *jama*, and money was demanded from them which they could not possibly procure. In the realisation of *jama*, too, they had to undergo much ill-treatment. They were often dispossessed of their lands, which passed into other hands. Thus the Mirasdari was for a time almost extinct, and the Mirasdar ruined or exiled. In short, the period preceding 1263 (1853) was one of great suffering and ruin to the cultivators in both provinces. There was no recognition of their rights, they could not enjoy the fruit of their labour nor garner the harvest they reaped, their property and honour were at the mercy of local oppressors, and there was little security for their life. There existed no department charged with the duty of protecting them, no officer to hear and redress the grievances of the ryots. It may be mentioned that there were Naibs appointed by the Guttedar (contractor), and these officers had power to hear all kinds of cases ; but the Sarbastedars could easily set aside all their decisions, and thus those officials could do nothing more than help to realize the *jama*. The Guttedari in itself was a very unstable office. It was proverbial throughout the country that a Guttedar proceeding from Haidarabad to his taluka always rode with his face towards the horse's tail, as if on the look-out if his successor was not already on the road coming to supersede him. Under such circumstances it was a very difficult matter for the Guttedar to command respect and use proper authority, for he lived in constant fear of being expelled from his office, and having to forfeit his advances."

*Second Period—from* 1263 (1853) *to* 1274 (1864).

About the close of 1263 Fasli (1853) His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., assumed charge of the Government of H. H. the Nizam's dominions. The first great change made by His Excellency in land revenue management was

the complete abolition of the Guttedari system throughout the country. Before this period, as already explained, there were two unscrupulous classes between the Government and the ryots. These were the Guttedars and Sarbastedars, each of whom, to serve their own selfish purposes, were interested in keeping the Government in ignorance of the condition of the ryots. The Guttedars were already disposed of; so that there remained only the Sarbastedars, that is, the revenue farmers, between Government and the peasantry. The former Talukdars could only manage revenue affairs, they had no power to interfere in the civil administration of the country; but now salaried officers were appointed by Government whose sole business was to hear the complaints of the ryots and administer justice. The former Sarbastedars were quite absolute and independent. Now, although that name and class still existed, the Talukdars—officers in the pay of Government—supervised their actions much as if the Talukdars had been formally declared superintendents of the Sarbastedars. The cultivators thus escaped most of the illegal extortions to which they were formerly subjected. It may be said that the land revenue, or, more correctly speaking, the price of occupation of the soil, was an article of sale, which, passing through the hands of the Guttedars and Sarbastedars, who made additions for their respective profits, was, at last, sold to the cultivator at an exorbitant price. The Guttedars being removed, there were now left the Sarbastedars only; and thus a considerable portion of the burden was taken off the shoulders of the cultivators. For, first, the actions of the Sarbastedars, as already remarked, were very minutely scrutinised, and illegal demands were checked; and, secondly, the Sarbastedars themselves were delivered from the clutches of the covetous and tyrannous Guttedars, whose demands knew no limit. The Sarbastedars came now in direct contact with Government. Pretexts for extorting money under the name of various illegal cesses from the impoverished ryots were no longer so plentiful as in former days. Cultivation, the natural occupation of the peasantry, now came to be conducted with quite a different disposition from that which had obtained under the oppression and misery so prevalent in the first period we have described. Only stern necessity had then induced the ryots to continue their hopeless and all but fruitless labours in the field. Now, as they began to find that they could really reap what they had sown, hope revived, and with hope the kunbis' habits of industry. Both the area of cultivation and the *jama* began to increase.

It should be noted that more rapid improvement was made in the Maratwadi districts than in those of Telingana. In the former the Talukdars, together with their Naibs, proceeded, according to the custom of the country, to make settlement with the cultivators themselves, without any intermediaries. Jamabandi papers for the year 1720 (1810) can be shown, from which it is seen in what

manner the Talukdars made ryotwadi settlement. They fixed the *jama* for each cultivator, who was distinctly informed of the amount he had to pay, and no more than that was demanded from him.

*Third Period—between* 1275 (1866) *and* 1284 (1875).

This period, regarded as the development of a better agricultural and revenue system, may be said to present the completed work of which the second period was the preface. In former times the country was divided into Subahs, Sarkars, Parganas, Patas, Mahals, and Mouzas ; but the Guttedari systems had so effaced all such distinctions that salutary manageable landmarks had been, for the time, obliterated.

Thus the opening of this third period was marked by what is designated the Zillabandi, or the division of the country into five divisions and sixteen districts, each district embracing a number of talukas. Although this system of division is by no means faultless,—as there existed no sufficient data at the time it was effected to make it so,—it has been of great service towards removing inequalities, and facilitating the work of administration. In each taluka there is a properly-paid Tehsildar ; and in each district officers styled first, second, and third Talukdars, corresponding respectively to the Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners in British districts. Their salaries were fixed in due proportion to their official status ; and to each division a Sadr Talukdar, corresponding to the British Commissioner, was appointed.

The interests of the separate branches of administration are so interdependent on each other that it is little use to revise one department unless others, closely connected with it, are also reformed and brought into harmony with the new system. The Police therefore has been very much improved during this period. Formerly the functions of the Police were performed by untrained military forces, who were quartered almost at random in the mofussil districts. These, as might be expected, understood nothing rightly of the work they had to perform. Now the Police are properly organised for their purely civil duties ; and the irregular forces are left to perform such duties as are more suitable to them, such as the furnishing of escorts and armed guards, &c. For the training and supervising of the Police a gradation of well-paid and capable officers was established.

In other departments—the Judicial, Public Works, Medical, Municipal, Educational—various reforms were introduced, which it is not necessary to detail here. Suffice it to state that the newly-established Police Department has rendered great assistance to the Revenue Department in carrying out its extensive organisation.

The second change connected with the administration of revenue which marked this period was the abolition of the Sarbastedari system itself. Government assumed its proper duties as landlord of the soil, becoming itself a Zamindar, through its officers, as already described, and the ryots came in direct contact with His Highness's own central administration. Thus no private and personal interests are now permitted to absorb the fruits of the ryots' toil ; the cultivator knows that he can reap what he has sown, and has direct and obvious inducements to improve his land and increase his farming stock.

In the beginning of this reformation His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Bahadur thought of establishing the Zamindari system, but on reformed principles. This was with a view to securing proper care for the cultivators' occupancy rights, and to guard against the danger of illegal enhancement of *jama.* Because of the large extent of territory, it was supposed that it would be very difficult for the Government to properly discharge its duties as Zamindar. Zamindars being the possessors of only a limited number of villages, with a moderate agricultural population, could easily look after them. Then, again, Zamindars could always command the services of their relations as their zealous assistants. Hence they experienced little difficulty in the administration of their Zamindaris. The Zamindar knew well the state of the cultivators. When he observed them in a prosperous state he could make his profit ; if otherwise, he could, by making advances of seed and money, tide them over hard times. It would be difficult or almost impossible for a Government whose rule extends over such a vast territory, containing thousands upon thousands of villages, inhabited by hundreds of thousands of cultivators, to exercise as close supervision over the ryots and their affairs as can be maintained by Zamindars. The Government can only deal with such a vast number of cultivators through its officers. And to train or procure officials possessing the same sympathy with, and taking as keen an interest in the affairs of the cultivators as the sons, brothers, &c., of the Zamindars, would be a difficult task. Moreover, the ryots are always accustomed to look round for some one else to help them. If their cattle die, they have not the wherewithal to purchase others, and must necessarily be supplied by moneyed persons of some sort ; if they have no seed, that too must be supplied by some one better off than themselves. In some cases they were in need of outside help even in the matter of their daily food. Besides these more obvious necessities, there are a vast number of other little wants which under the Zamindari system ryots are in the habit of carrying to the Zamindar or his agent. Then, again, the operations of the Ryotwadi system are so minute, and involve so many details, that they became burdensome in practice. In the Zamindari system the Government could settle for a village with one Zamindar ; but under the Ryotwadi it must

do the same with each cultivator for every field. Under this system of management it is impossible to protect the revenues from constant petty peculation, and the cultivators from extortion. For it cannot be expected that the Patels and Patwadis, the mofussil establishments, Tehsildars and Karkuns, and officials of every grade, high or low, on whom Government must depend under the Ryotwadi settlement, shall all be honest and faithful. Besides this, the Ryotwadi system is not calculated to produce opulence and prosperity in the country. Land parcelled out in small holdings owned by a class of indigent cultivators can never acquire its legitimate proprietary value. No well-to-do and self-dependent class of farmers, capable of weathering hard times and bearing the brunt of sudden economical disasters, can come into existence between the State and the field labourers where this system prevails. The backbone of the country is broken, or rather the country exists without a backbone. In connection with land no capitalists are found except Banias and money-lenders who live on the blood of the cultivators, and poor blood it is to live on. On the occurrence of every unfavourable season, or a more than ordinary pressure of prices, the ryots begin to think of emigrating, and often do so. The revenues are never secure.

Having regard to these evils inherent in the Ryotwadi settlement, His Excellency the Minister had it at one time in contemplation to introduce the Zamindari system. But on mature consideration the idea was abandoned. The difficulties in the way were found insuperable for the time. A bad imitation of the Zamindari system had already had a long trial on the Sarbastedari plan, and been found to be fraught with mischief. To fall back upon it and re-adopt it without modification would have been to hand the country over again to the tyranny or oppression of olden times. It could only be re-introduced after ample security had been provided for the rights of the cultivators. But the rights of the cultivators must first of all be carefully ascertained and defined, before they could be protected. Hence the necessity of a regular Survey and Settlement of the country, an operation that must extend over a series of years, and involve an enormous outlay of money.

It was also difficult to discover who were the real Zamindars, or persons who ought to be recognised as such. Men who had undertaken to people the villages with cultivators had themselves undertaken cultivation. Then, Deshmukhs and Deshpandes, officers appointed by Government to look after the management of affairs, and who received a definite share as remuneration, had usurped a position similar to that of Zamindars, and passed as such. The real Zamindars, even if discovered, would find it difficult to establish themselves as such, in opposition to the recognised authority of the other faction—the Deshmukhs and Deshpandes. If these latter

were recognised as Zamindars, it would be impossible, from their protracted habits of oppression and extortion,—habits firmly rooted in them,—to expect that they would forego their evil practices, however strictly supervised. It was also known that the cultivators had not the ability to protect their own rights, and as the Judicial Department had been but lately established they were not yet accustomed to seek legal remedy for their wrongs, nor were the Courts themselves quite competent to grant it. And when granted the execution of the Court's orders was hampered by numerous obstacles. These and the like considerations induced Government to undertake the onerous duties of a landlord or Zamindar owning the whole country for his Zamindari, seeing that there was no other way of protecting the cultivators ; and thus the Ryotwadi system was introduced.

But the Sarbastedari system has not yet been abolished throughout the Divani districts, for those with whom an agreement was made for a number of years must continue in this position till the expiration of that period ; also those to whom villages were entrusted in perpetuity on quit-rent tenures must remain in possession. Thus there are still in the possession of Zamindars, on the Sarbastedari system, villages yielding a *jama* of about ten lakhs of rupees.

The third reform, but one not less important than the two preceding, was the abolition of the Batai or payment-in-kind system throughout Telingana, where it still lingered. The system, although a just one in itself, is necessarily somewhat loose. Under it there exists, for revenue purposes, no necessity of survey, or of the determination of the quality of soil ; nor is its working dependent on seasons or prices, the cultivator and the State being always in the same relations to each other. But in its working it brings in its train many evil practices and unfair results. His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, having in his capacity of a Talukdar acquired personal experience of the evils of the Batai system, had from the very beginning felt strongly opposed to it, and desired to supersede it by the payment-in-money system. The evils and disadvantages of the former and the advantages of the latter, described in his own words, and taken from his written Memorandum sent to the Famine Commission, are given below.

The *batai* or payment-in-kind system, is a vicious one in many ways and injurious both to the State and the cultivator.

The following reasons may be given, among others :—

1. A tenant whose rent is fixed in kind has no inducement to improve the quantity or quality of his produce, inasmuch as he is aware that, whatever may be the turn-out on his labour and outlay, the State will step in for a moiety of it, and thus deprive him of the full reward of his extra trouble. Add to this the responsibility that is thrown on the State, to take care that the field is actually put under cultivation, even to the extent of giving the tenan

advances of money if necessary, in order to protect its own interests from suffering, owing either to the unwillingness or inability of the cultivator to secure an outturn.

2. Under this system many hindrances are placed in the way of cultivation, most discouraging to the cultivator. Thus, for instance, the State cannot permit the fields to be harvested, and the produce removed, until security has been obtained for its share of the outturn. Fixed money payments render such precautions unnecessary, and the cultivator is left free to do what he likes with his harvest.

3. As the estimates under this system are made by experts on the standing crops, it must often happen that the actual outturn of corn, after it has been harvested and winnowed, is less than the quantity estimated, and as the Government share is calculated upon the previous estimates, the cultivator has to be satisfied with a smaller share than is fairly his due.

4. A further loss accrued to the cultivator on the measurement of the shares taken as rent. The custom was to measure out one *paili* per *khandi* over and above the quantity due. This went to swell the Government share, to the detriment of the interests of the tenants.

5. The task of estimating standing crops, and measuring out the share due as rent, was necessarily performed by petty officers, on salaries of ten or twelve rupees per month, who, together with the Patels and Patwadis, from the nature of their duties, found frequent occasion to interfere with the affairs of the cultivators. Thus the door to malversation was kept constantly open, and it was always in the power of these officers to benefit themselves at the expense either of the State or the cultivator.

6. When rent was received in kind, great watchfulness was obviously necessary to protect the standing crops, and the Government share of produce when measured out.

7. A fall in prices entailed certain loss on the State, and an equal risk of loss by waste or damage if the grain was kept in store pending a rise of prices.

8. When prices fell at harvest time, it was often found necessary to resort to the practice called "*gaddam*" in order to get rid of the stock in hand. This consisted in compelling the Banias and well-to-do cultivators to buy the stock off the hands of Government at a rate advantageous to the State, and pay up in the best manner they could, necessarily entailing much hardship on the people.

9. When the *batai* system prevailed, and a lion's share of the produce fell to the State, leaving little margin for future outlays to the cultivator, it obviously devolved on the State to make advances of money (*takavi*) in order to keep cultivation going, and part of these moneys necessarily stuck to the hands of the Havildars, Patels, and Patwadis, through whom they were distributed.

This great change, effected without serious friction, as described in His Excellency's paper, must be regarded as a very great success when it is considered that no statistics of area or quality of land were then available, and that there were but few officers qualified to act up to the exigencies of the time. Besides these negative obstacles, the hostility of Patels and Patwadis had to be contended with,

while the cultivators were too ignorant to appreciate the advantages of the new system. The carrying out of such a change was indeed a most difficult work; and its simultaneous introduction throughout the province presents a remarkable feat in native Indian administration. This was accomplished partly by the aid of a committee for the management of revenue affairs, who thoroughly supervised the changes made, and applied well-considered principles of action, the chief of which may be thus stated :—1*st*, The Patwadis were made to measure every field, and then to determine exactly and separately the area of each field, except of those the area of which was already known, the area thus measured and accepted by the villagers being assumed as tolerably correct. 2*nd*, To determine from the past ten years' *dauls* (village records) the amount realised. If the field was one which paid rent in kind, the rate and the kind of crops during those ten years, for which the realised amount had been taken, was considered, and the value of the portions of the produce paid to Government determined. An average was then struck, which gave the amount of assessment to be paid in future for the field. The classification of soil was, for the time, decided in the simplest manner. The field which had borne an average of assessment higher than others in the neighbourhood was considered of better quality than those which had paid less.

In acting upon this method of assessment two things were essential :— To determine, 1*st*, the correct area of each field, and, 2*ndly*, the revenue which it had paid for the preceding ten years. To arrive at the correct area was then a difficult matter, and has hardly yet been accurately determined. But measurement in bighas was in vogue from immemorial times ; and, although not as yet checked by actual measurement, there was not a single field whose area in "Bhagota bighas" was not recorded, or known by common report.

For wet and dry land under wells (baoli) rent had always been paid in money, and was frequently realised at so much per bigha. Such lands were frequently measured, so that their area was already known.

In lands which were engaged for on contract or which paid rent in kind there were other sources of revenue, such as Mukberi, &c., which were paid at so much per bigha, and hence their area was known by report or borne on the village records. In short, area in bighas of both wet and dry land which paid rent in money was known in a sort of way. These bighas were called Bhagota bighas. Owing, however, to the empirical way in which the measurements were made by Patwadis and others, and the absence of any settled unit of measurement, and of skilled surveyors to check and examine their work, these bighas were not accurate. In most cases the error inclined towards the advantage of the cultivator ;

in other instances the area was over-stated through the influence of the Patels and Patwadis. The more serious under-statements as to area occurred mostly in the records of the holdings of the Patels, Patwadis, Zamindars, Inamdars, and other well-to-do cultivators.

At the time of the introduction of the "Zillabandi" system the Bhagota bighas were taken as correct. For there was no alternative ; when no clue as to the area, correct or incorrect, could be found, the area was roughly estimated by a calculation based on the principle that with a certain description of plough only a certain number of bighas could be cultivated, or from the amount of seed employed ; in other cases the Patwadis were made to measure. A rough determination was thus arrived at in some manner, and made the basis of all fiscal proceedings.

The difficulty of introducing the new system was chiefly experienced in Telingana, where the payment-in-kind system had always been prevalent. No such obstacles were encountered in Maratwadi, where payment in kind did not exist, and where the revenue had always been paid in money. Most of the talukas of the Maratha country had in the old days been regularly and correctly surveyed, and during the ascendancy of the Marathas these surveys were checked and examined. During the later maladministration the entry of area in bighas had been lost sight of ; but as there existed ancient records wherein the name, area, and the jama of the fields were entered, the only thing to do was to get hold of those papers, and thence determine the area or revenue-yielding capacity of each holding. These latter operations were, I think, performed with great diligence by most of the officers concerned, as I can vouch from my own personal experience, having carried on inquiries tending to test the accuracy of their work. The ancient records were carefully examined ; the correct area, as far as it could be ascertained, was fixed, and entered in the new records. By these various methods some determination of the area was arrived at. As to the second point, namely, the formation of an estimate of the amount realised as rent in each of the past ten years, this was a much more difficult task than the former inquiry. In Telingana, village records were in the possession of Sarbastedars, or in that of the Patwadis when they were the agents of the Sarbastedars. Even when not thus subordinate to these influential officials, the Patwadis had not sufficient boldness to come forward in opposition to the Sarbastedars, who showed great reluctance to give up the papers. In some cases when they professed to be willing to give them up, the true papers were suppressed, and fictitious returns were substituted in their place. None of these papers, as a matter of fact, could be fully relied on. They did not show for every field and for every cultivator the correct amount of jama for any number of years.

The jama was, however, settled *mouzavari* (for each village) on the authority of two or three papers. The Talukdars and intelligent Tehsildars, assisted by Patels and Patwadis, then distributed the jama on each cultivator. It cannot be said that the whole of this new system of management was accomplished in one year; the matter continued to be investigated and reformed by gradual steps. As errors were brought to light they were corrected, suitable and advantageous rules were gradually introduced, and regulations were issued for the settlement and realisation of jama. Every year the Talukdars or Tehsildars who travelled through the villages were compelled to pay attention to the complaints of the ryots. Wherever just complaints of the heaviness of the jama were brought forward it was reduced; where fraud was discovered on the part of the Patels and Patwadis proper punishment was meted out to them. Every cultivator was supplied with a book wherein were recorded the area and the jama of his holding; and an entry was made in it of the receipt of the latter when it was paid. The Patels' and Patwadis' extortions and their embezzlements were thus to a large extent put an end to. Since this time the number, area, and jama of each field are fairly well known. The yearly returns of Patwadis submitted to Government are based on these details.

In the Maratha district the fixed jama is not subject to frequent fluctuation. The yearly inquiries only profess to ascertain what cultivator has given up his land and who has taken it, and that the amount realised is not greater than the fixed sum. In the Maratha district the annual Jamabandi at present means nothing more.

The confidence thus inspired in the cultivators has led to an increased area of waste and outlying land being taken up every year; and revenue, as a matter of course, keeps pace with cultivation. If one cultivator gives up his field, another applicant steps into his place, and no land is allowed to lie waste. This is the present state of affairs. I am not prepared to say that the jama is everywhere strictly fair, and its incidence equal and moderate; but taking entire areas it may be safely stated that if there is any error it leans to the advantage of the cultivator. In fact, so far as the area under cultivation is concerned, the jama is, on the whole, too light. Most of the cultivators derive benefit from the error, while there are perhaps a few who pay rather more than their due.

The agricultural aspects of the Telingana country, unlike those of Maratwadi, are constantly changing. Here with one year of plentiful and opportune rainfall the whole of the *ayakab** is green with paddy and covered with verdure. In the second year, if the season be one of drought, there may not be the slightest

* Land under a tank is known by this name.

trace of vegetation to be found. Thus one year the entire area is cultivated, the next only an inconsiderable portion of it, the remainder being left fallow, or sown with dry crop instead of wet. Such being the case, it is needless to point out that no permanent jama could be fixed ; nor, if fixed, could the cultivators be expected to be able to pay it year by year. It was therefore determined that the increase or decrease in the area of cultivation should be inquired into every year and season ; that Patwadis should measure those fields in which there should be any increase or decrease in the area cultivated, and should draw up maps accordingly ; that out of every hundred fields thus measured ten at least should be checked by the Tehsildar and his subordinates, and that then the "*Nazim-i-Jamabandi*" (Settlement Officer) should satisfy himself as to the accuracy of the measurement. This process has weeded out most of the errors in the figures representing area, and the area of surreptitious and untaxed cultivation has considerably diminished. Fields under yearly cultivation, however, are not allowed to be measured, lest the confidence of the cultivators should be shaken. Hence, the area of a great portion of land continues to be returned the same as it was at first entered, and inaccuracy in the rates of assessment still prevails. To introduce changes therein is a matter that requires very cautious and delicate handling. Besides, no systematic and complete survey and classification of land having yet been effected, there existed no standard by which to make a correct and just determination of the incidence. In the absence of reliable data, Government thought it safest to postpone any great changes until such time as a regular survey should have been made. Therefore the incidence of the current jama has been left very moderate, to the detriment of the State's just claims. Still if in any case a cultivator complains of the heaviness of his assessment, and if on inquiry any ground is discovered for his complaint, the rate charged is reduced. It might be supposed that in Telingana also the number, area, and jama of each field would be known ; but this is not so. The yearly jamabandi is not held with a view to change and reform the Kishtvari revenue for each village, but simply, as already mentioned, to know which of the fields were left uncultivated on account of drought or any other calamity, and to remit the assessment for the year. When the season is favourable and the crops are above the average, not a single additional coin beyond the usual jama is charged ; the cultivator gets the benefit. The jama is not increased except for very peculiar and especial reasons.

With regard to this portion of the country it has always been said that the rent rates are heavy ; but my own inquiries and those of many able officers go to prove that this is not so, but, on the contrary, that the rates are light. Maulavi Nazir Ahmad, Sadr Talukdar of the Northern Division, writes thus:—"People are in

the habit of taking exception to the prevailing rent rates in this part of the country as high ; for, say they, by the zillabandi system rent has been fixed by striking an average of the prices and of the realisations of the preceding ten years. But as these ten years, they argue, were very favourable years for cultivation, and the rates, too, were higher in those years, the average struck, as well as the money value given to it, was necessarily high ; but as it is not certain that the seasons will continue favourable, or the price of grain high, it is inevitable that these rent rates will sooner or later press heavily on the cultivator. All this has the appearance of sound reasoning. And until I had thoroughly examined the portion of the country under my charge, and had acquainted myself with its ins and outs, it was with the utmost surprise I used to hear of the existence of such high rent rates as Rs. 80, 100, and 125 per bigha, and suspected that these assessments were grievously heavy, and would soon bring about the ruin of the cultivators. But as my information and knowledge of the country increased, I came to the conclusion that these first impressions of mine were ill-founded. Rent rates, practically speaking, are nothing more than the average charged 'per bigha.' But what are these bighas? I caused, here and there, some fields to be very accurately measured, which showed that what was designated as a 'bigha' was really five, in some cases ten, and in others fifteen 'bighas.' "

In the district of Maydak the systematic survey which has been introduced goes to show that the area entered in Patwadis' papers is really much less than the correct one. From the papers prepared of the 14 villages of the Tekmal Taluka the following result is deduced:—

| No. of Villages. | Description. | Area. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wet. | Dry. | Total. |
| 14 | Former statement | 496 | 2,562 | 3,058 |
| | Present as known by measurement | 1,799 | 6,752 | 8,551 |
| | Increase | 1,303 | 4,190 | 5,493 |
| | Percentage of Increase or of Excess of real over recorded area | 263 | 163 | 178 |

The above difference is shown for a group of villages ; in each field it is very great. A statement (A, No. 1) showing the difference between the whole area in the Patwadis' papers and the correct area is given in the Appendix. From this it will appear that the area of every field, whether of dry or wet land, is understated in the Patwadis' papers. The difference is not the same throughout ; it varies for particular fields from 100 to 500. In some fields the percentage of

difference is from 200 to 300, while in others it is from 100 to 500. From this it is easy to judge that the assessment rates are light.

The following result has been shown, that instead of 39 acres of wet land the area was really 66, and instead of 216 of dry land the area was 402 acres. Taking account of both the wet and dry land the survey area will be found to be greater than the area represented in Patwadis' papers by 84 per cent. The rate, therefore, of wet land, considered to be Rs. 27-6-5 per acre, was really only Rs. 16-3-6 ; while that of dry land, taken to be Rs. 3-0-9, was in fact only Rs. 1-10-3.

The above was found to be the case of a village where we had been given to understand that the rent rates were Rs. 60 per acre for wet land, and 150 for every acre of sugarcane land. As I had been assured that these rates did exist, the prevalence of such high figures kept me in perpetual astonishment until I found the real state of things by actual survey.

So far as regards the relative proportion of assessment to area, let us turn now to the relation between assessment and the actual outturn. Here, too, we find the share accruing to the State to be very small. When the Batai system prevailed, the fairness of which was admitted on all lands, Government was understood to receive half the gross produce of dry land ; but most probably it did not get more than one-fourth, and in some places even less than that.

In the year 1284 (1874) the cultivated area of wet land and the incidence of assessment in the districts of this (Northern) Division were the following:—

| District. | Area of land. | Assessment. | Incidence per Bigha. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. |
| Maydak..... | 48,212 | 6,06,265 | 12 10 0 |
| Indur ..... ..... | 48,890 | 9,45,415 | 19 6 0 |
| Yalgundal..... ..... | 139,212 | 12,06,691 | 8 2 0 |

There are two circumstances requiring explanation with regard to the area given in the above table. First, that the area is taken from the Patwadis' papers, to which, as a matter of fact, 50 or 60 per cent. should be added to get at the correct area ; and, secondly, that it includes the double-cropped area of Tabi and Abi. Assuming the correct area, therefore, to be 50 per cent. more than that entered in the tables, which we may safely do without a chance of error, except on the safe side, the incidence of the assessment will be reduced to the following proportion :—

| District. | Incidence according to the area entered in Patwadis' records. | Almost true incidence. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Maydak..... | 12 10 0 | 8 6 0 |
| Indur.. ..... | 19 6 0 | 12 12 0 |
| Yalgundal..... ..... | 8 2 0 | 5 6 0 |

Now let us try to compare these assessment rates with the value of gross produce, so as to determine how it is divided between Government and the ryots.

In the Maydak district the highest produce of one bigha of single-cropped

land is estimated at 3 khandis = 60 maunds (4,920 lbs.) per bigha. The average produce may be put down at half the above amount, or about 30 maunds per bigha. Now, calculating the price at Rs. 25 per khandi, which is a low one,—considering that during the last two or three years the rate has been as high as from 45 to 50 rupees per khandi,—the value of the average outturn per bigha cannot be under Rs. 37-8-0. The average incidence per bigha is thus shown to be Rs. 8-6-0, which is a little above one-fifth of the market value of the produce. But, according to the old custom, it would be regarded as quite lawful for Government to demand from Rs. 18 to Rs. 19 per bigha—that is, half the value of the produce.

From what has been stated above, it will be seen that, from whatever point of view the subject be regarded,—whether as to area, produce, or money proceeds,—the incidence of these assessments is undoubtedly light. During my two years' service if I have seen one I have seen thousands of cultivators of different degrees of social standing ; I have conversed with them freely (though chiefly through the medium of an interpreter); I have also seen their dwellings inside and outside, their furniture, household utensils, and personal effects. From my own personal examination and inspection, the opinion which I have formed is that cultivators are well off, and that their complaints against heaviness of assessment are not well founded, but are merely made by way of trying to get off their fair share of contribution.

From the time of the introduction of the "Zillabandi" system up to the present the cultivators have derived large profits, because seasons and prices have both been favourable, and prices are not expected to fall much below those of recent years. For the cheapness of grain in former years was not the result of very plentiful produce,—not even of the smallness of consumption or demand ; but it was chiefly due to the maladministration which then prevailed, as already described. The roads were unsafe ; tolls were demanded at the boundaries of every village through which grain was carried. Thus exports were constantly checked. Grain was stored where it was produced, there being little local demand ; thus necessarily prices fell—indeed prices were always kept down. Those days have now passed. While out on tour, I have seen coming and going thousands of bullocks loaded with corn, and, where roads were available, hundreds of carts. Not to speak of grain, which he can always sell, the cultivator now realises the value of the corn stalks and bran. Now, so long as this scope for trade in agricultural produce continues,—and judging from present circumstances these conditions are well established and likely to continue,—no cultivator can reasonably complain of the heaviness of the incidence of land revenue. Circumstances may arise, unforeseen at present, under which prices may very greatly fall; but even then, I venture to say, the cultivators will be well able to pay off the Government demand,

only perhaps they may not be able to realise as much net profit as they do now under the present circumstances.

As an example I may cite here the case of Parcher, formerly a jagir village, since resumed, and included in the Divani Districts in the year 1285 (1875). I know every circumstance connected with this village from personal inquiry. The incidence per bigha of taxation, calculated by striking the average amount realised in five years under the jagir administration, is now reduced to one-half. The jama of wet and dry fields, together with their numbers, are detailed below :—

| Description of Kind of Cultivation. | No. of Field. | Area* in 1288 Fasli. | Incidence of Land Revenue per Bigha calculated by striking the Average of the Amount realised in five years under the Jagir Administration. | Incidence per Bigha according to the present Jama. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bighas Bams. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Wet. | 138 | 1 17½ | 44 8 0 | 20 0 0 |
| | 169 | 1 17½ | 63 8 0 | 30 0 0 |
| | 139 | 3 11¼ | 25 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| | 141 | 2 7½ | 46 0 0 | 20 0 0 |
| | 178 | 3 13¾ | 77 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| | 146 | 1 3¾ | 35 0 0 | 20 0 0 |
| | 145 | 1 15 bisivas. | 45 0 0 | 20 0 0 |
| | 175 | 1 7½ | 62 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| | 176 | 1 0 | 62 2 3 | 30 0 0 |
| | 80 | 0 16¼ | 33 12 0 | 20 0 0 |
| | 127 | 2 6¼ | 19 1 0 | 10 0 0 |
| | 148 | 2 5 | 14 0 0 | 8 0 0 |
| | 166 | 2 1¼ | 61 4 0 | 30 0 0 |
| | 65 | 0 17½ | 60 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| | 167 | 1 1¼ | 59 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| | 174 | 3 2½ | 77 8 0 | 30 0 0 |
| | 168 | 1 3¾ | 60 12 0 | 30 0 0 |
| | Total..... | ..... | 845 0 0 | 400 0 0 |
| | Average per Bigha..... | ..... | 49 11 0 | 23 8 0 |
| | PERCENTAGE OF REDUCTION ..... | | 35 | ..... |
| Dry. | 54 | 2 0 | 11 6 0 | 4 0 0 |
| | 60 | 6 13¾ | 8 3 0 | 4 0 0 |
| | 6 | 1 8¾ | 9 13 3 | 4 0 0 |
| | 5 | 1 11¼ | 9 12 0 | 4 0 0 |
| | 21 | 4 0 | 11 4 0 | 4 0 0 |
| | 49 | 1 6¼ | 6 2 6 | 4 0 0 |
| | 35 | 4 0 | 11 4 9 | 4 0 0 |
| | 37 | 1 13¼ | 7 4 0 | 3 0 0 |
| | 39 | 0 17⅓ | 10 8 0 | 3 0 0 |
| | 33 | 3 12½ | 9 4 6 | 4 0 0 |
| | 31 | 0 10 | 11 5 0 | 4 0 0 |
| | 50 | 1 5 | 6 12 0 | 4 0 0 |
| | 43 | 1 0 | 8 8 0 | 3 0 0 |
| | 27 | 1 3¾ | 7 4 3 | 4 0 0 |
| | 20 | 0 6¼ | 5 4 0 | 3 0 0 |
| | 28 | 1 6¼ | 7 0 0 | 4 0 0 |
| | 40 | 0 12½ | 6 12 0 | 4 0 0 |
| | Total..... | ..... | 147 14 3 | 64 0 0 |
| | Average per Bigha ... | ..... | 8 11 0 | 3 12 0 |
| | PERCENTAGE OF REDUCTION ..... ... | | 57 | ..... |

* The number of bighas under this column is the same which had been formerly recorded. They have not been surveyed, and are consequently not correct, but the inaccuracy is immaterial for the purposes of the present comparison.

The advantages derived by the ryots generally and the cultivators, particularly during the third period, which is known as that of "Zillabandi," are admitted on all hands, and its beneficial effects are apparent. Nawab Vahid Munvar Khan, Sadr Talukdar of the North-West Division, and Nazim of the Province of Aurangabad, a noble of Haidarabad, whose father, too, was a Talukdar, thus writes :—

"This arrangement has annihilated all the power of interference exercised in former days by the Zamindars, Deshmukhs, and Deshpandes. Formerly, as is well known, they enjoyed absolute power in all matters, and everything depended upon their decision. The internal management of affairs, as in former times, lies still in the hands of Patels and Patwadis ; but the unlawful authority which they formerly wielded of changing the cultivators, of disposing of them, and of increasing or decreasing the jama on each cultivator, has completely vanished. This state of affairs was solely continued because of the ignorance of Government as to the gross income and the condition of the country. Whatever the Watandars presented to Government was entered as Government revenue ; the ryots knew nothing, and Government was equally ignorant of the condition of the cultivators. The revenues of Government were being embezzled by the Amirs and Watandars. The ryots were quite helpless. If the past and present Government revenue, number of cultivators, and area under cultivation be compared, it will clearly show what great improvement has been made throughout the country. The system is, however, objectionable to some persons, for it has closed all the illegitimate sources of their income. As an instance I will mention that the districts included in the North-West Division, now in my charge, brings in an income to Government of about 50 lakhs. If this portion were entrusted to me on the same terms on which it was entrusted to my father and grandfather, my personal income, calculated at the Government rate of 2 annas per rupee realised, would be Rs. 2,25,000, or Rs. 18,750 per mensem ; out of this my personal expenses, according to the old notions, would have amounted at the outside to about one-third of my income—two-thirds, or more than Rs. 12,000 per mensem, would have been my saving or profits. It is thus apparent that I cannot be so well pleased with Rs. 1,500 per mensem, instead of Rs. 12,000—that is, considering my own interests only. But I prefer the present system to the former one, as being better for the country. In the face of these facts it is impossible not to admit the superiority of the present system over the former."

*Fourth Period—subsequent to* 1285 *Fasli* (1875).

Notwithstanding the various reforms that had been carried out in the land revenue administration, as explained in the account of the Third Period, there was still room for much improvement. Grave defects existed, which had to be removed. The area of each field had not been ascertained. The lands had not been classed according to their productive powers. The Government demand was unequally distributed, and fluctuated every year. The Patels and Patwadis fraudulently collected from the ryots sums over and above the fixed

assessments. These and other such defects existed, which had to be remedied. Even to the present time these defects exist in most of the districts, and markedly so in the Telingana Province, where, until recently, the *Batai* system of collections prevailed. This state of things could only be remedied by the introduction of a systematic Revenue Survey. Accordingly, in the Fasli year 1285 the Revenue Survey was first started in His Highness's Dominions. The Bombay Survey system was selected, as being best suited to the country. Up to the present day, the Revenue Survey have finished the measurement of the districts of Aurangabad and Naldrug, and some portion of Beed. Four talukas of the Aurangabad District have come under settlement. The rates fixed are moderate, and the assessment is fairly distributed. On this subject the following remarks may be quoted from Mr. Furdoonji Jamshedji's Settlement Report on the Paitan Taluka:—

"76. The subjoined Statement will afford an idea of the financial results to be anticipated from the application of the rates proposed by me to the area cultivated in the year 1286 Fasli :—

| Class | Maximum Rate. | Villages. | According to the old rates of Assessment. | | | According to the proposed Survey Rates. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Roughly estimated results on the Cultivation of the year 1286 Fasli. | | | Roughly estimated results on the Government arable waste lands. | | |
| | | | Bighas converted into Acres. | Assessment in Rupees. | Rate per Acre. | Acres according to New Survey. | Assessment in Rupees. | Rate per Acre. | Acres according to New Survey. | Assessment in Rupees. | Rate per Acre. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | Rs. a. p. | | | | | | | Rs. a. p. | | | Rs. a. p. |
| I. | 1 14 0 | 59 | 67,534 | 76,881 | 1 2 2 | 76,178 | 1,00,083 | 1 5 0 | 20,002 | 13,387 | 0 10 9 |
| II. | 1 10 0 | 73 | 73,900 | 69,671 | 0 15 1 | 82,150 | 79,521 | 0 15 6 | 24,399 | 13,168 | 0 8 8 |
| III. | 1 6 0 | 13 | 9,456 | 6,428 | 0 10 11 | 11,019 | 6,920 | 0 10 1 | 2,598 | 968 | 0 6 0 |
| | | 145 | 150,890 | 1,52,980 | 1 0 3 | 1,69,347 | 1,86,524 | 1 1 8 | 46,999 | 27,523 | 0 9 4 |

"The application of these rates will result in an annual increase to the revenue of Rs. 33,544, or 22 per cent. over the amount of assessment imposed in 1286 Fasli. I may here mention that the road cess has been absorbed in the new assessment.

"77. I would here observe that the increase of revenue obtained is not the result of any general enhancement of assessment rates, but is mainly due to more accurate measurements, by which an increase of 19,000 acres of cultivated land has been attained over the cultivated area, as shown in the Tehsil records. I would also remark that the rates of assessment seem, in many instances, to have been very unequally distributed in the Paitan taluka. I will give an instance in point. The villages of Sioni and Chincholi adjoin one another. According to our classification scale, the average value of the lands of the former village is eight annas, while that of the latter is eight annas and six pies. The difference between the

value of the lands of both villages is almost inappreciable. And yet there exists an enormous difference between the average rates of assessment of the villages in question, for Sioni pays only six annas and three pies per acre, while, for the same description of soil, Chincholi pays twelve annas and eight pies per acre. The difference between these rates is more than a hundred per cent. The subjoined Statement is illustrative of the unequal apportionment of the assessment over the villages of this taluka : the villages included in brackets adjoin one another :—

| Number. | Class. | Maximum Rate. | Name of Village. | Value of Soil according to Classification Scale. | Old average Rate of Assessment. | Average rate of Assessment according to Survey. | Difference between the Old and New Rates as per columns 6 and 7. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Less. | More. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 1 | 1 | 1 14 0 | Ismalpur ..... | 0 8 6 | 0 7 8 | 1 0 0 | ... | 0 8 4 |
| 2 | ,, | ,, | Gharry ..... | 0 10 2 | 1 0 4 | 1 4 5 | ... | 0 4 1 |
| 3 | ,, | ,, | Issurwady ..... | 0 8 11 | 0 11 5 | 1 3 6 | ... | 0 8 1 |
| 4 | ,, | ,, | Wahhagaon ..... | 0 6 0 | 1 2 8 | 1 1 0 | 0 1 8 | ... |
| 5 | ,, | ,, | Gajeepoor ..... | 0 7 7 | 0 9 11 | 1 0 8 | ... | 0 6 9 |
| 6 | ,, | ,, | Wudgowan 'B'... | 0 7 1 | 0 13 11 | 0 14 9 | ... | 0 0 10 |
| 7 | ,, | ,, | Thailwady ..... | 0 9 2 | 0 10 3 | 1 1 5 | ... | 0 7 2 |
| 8 | ,, | ,, | Kausun ..... | 0 10 9 | 0 15 10 | 1 4 2 | ... | 0 4 4 |
| 9 | ,, | ,, | Thaharpur ..... | 0 9 1 | 0 8 8 | 1 4 2 | ... | 0 11 6 |
| 10 | ,, | ,, | Kowdgaon..... | 0 10 3 | 1 5 7 | 1 3 10 | 0 1 9 | ... |
| 11 | ,, | ,, | Nâralla ..... | 0 8 11 | 0 11 8 | 1 0 8 | ... | 0 5 0 |
| 12 | ,, | ,, | Gangulwady ..... | 0 11 2 | 1 3 0 | 1 5 5 | ... | 0 2 5 |
| 13 | ,, | ,, | Mahomedpur ... | 0 10 6 | 0 9 1 | 1 4 9 | ... | 0 11 8 |
| 14 | ,, | ,, | Changuthpori ... | 0 11 6 | 1 9 4 | 1 6 7 | 0 2 9 | ... |
| 15 | ,, | ,, | Wahghadi..... | 0 10 6 | 0 12 6 | 1 6 5 | ... | 0 9 11 |
| 16 | ,, | ,, | Acuthwâda ..... | 0 10 2 | 1 3 1 | 1 6 2 | ... | 0 3 1 |
| 17 | ,, | ,, | Suppoori ..... | 0 7 9 | 0 9 0 | 1 0 1 | ... | 0 7 1 |
| 18 | ,, | ,, | Kowdgaon ..... | 0 10 3 | 1 5 7 | 1 3 10 | 0 1 9 | ... |
| 19 | ,, | ,, | Hursuli ..... | 0 11 6 | 1 0 1 | 1 6 4 | ... | 0 6 3 |
| 20 | ,, | ,, | Aurungpur ..... | 0 10 11 | 1 2 8 | 1 4 11 | ... | 0 2 3 |
| 21 | 2 | 1 12 0 | Gahdagaon ..... | 0 7 0 | 0 8 6 | 0 12 7 | ... | 0 4 1 |
| 22 | ,, | ,, | Brummagowan... | 0 9 4 | 0 13 4 | 0 15 1 | ... | 0 1 9 |
| 23 | ,, | ,, | Boregaon ..... | 0 11 3 | 0 11 2 | 1 1 3 | ... | 0 6 1 |
| 24 | ,, | ,, | Tacklee ..... | 0 8 6 | 1 0 4 | 1 0 2 | 0 0 2 | ... |
| 25 | ,, | ,, | Nannaygaon ..... | 0 7 10 | 0 5 9 | 0 13 10 | ... | 0 8 1 |
| 26 | ,, | ,, | Rahudgaon ..... | 0 5 8 | 0 12 10 | 0 11 7 | 0 1 3 | ... |
| 27 | ,, | ,, | Sivenee ..... | 0 7 0 | 0 6 3 | 0 12 3 | ... | 0 6 0 |
| 28 | ,, | ,, | Chincholee ..... | 0 7 6 | 0 12 8 | 0 14 6 | ... | 0 1 10 |
| 29 | ,, | ,, | Kounder ..... | 0 10 3 | 0 8 10 | 1 4 2 | ... | 0 11 4 |
| 30 | ,, | ,, | Nandra ..... | 0 11 1 | 1 2 9 | 1 4 7 | ... | 0 1 10 |

"78. The average assessment on the villages of the Paitan taluka was exceedingly moderate, being only Rs. 1-0-3 per acre, but its unequal distribution pressed heavily on some villages, while it sat very lightly on others.

"79. I trust I have succeeded in conclusively establishing the fact that my proposed rates for the Paitan taluka are moderate. My proposals were, in the first instance, submitted to Mr. Beynon, the Superintendent of the Berar Revenue Survey, who has had wide and ample experience in settlement operations, and they met with his unqualified approval. This is what he says on the subject :—'As already stated, I examined the settlement papers of the 'Paitan taluka on the 6th instant, and I have since had an opportunity of seeing the land 'and classing some of the soils. For the purposes of settlement the taluka has been divided

'into three groups of villages. The first group consists of the town of Paitan and all the 'villages within a radius of five miles, this being the largest town in the district as well as 'the tehsil town ; also of the first class market towns and the villages which surround them 'within a radius of three miles ; the deserted villages, however, within the above radii fall 'into the second group. The second group consists of the remainder of the taluka, with 'the exception of deserted villages and of a few villages situated among or to the north of 'the Satara range of hills : these villages, thirteen in all, comprise the third group. The 'number of villages in each group is as follows :—1st group, 58 ; 2nd group, 74 ; and 3rd 'group, 13. Birkingaon is the largest village in the taluka as regards extent of land, and 'although more than one-half of the land is waste, it has been placed in the first group, as it 'is a large market town and is situated on the highroad to Aurangabad. It formerly 'belonged to Scindia till 1281 *Fasli*, and was so rackrented by the farmers to whom the 'lands were farmed out that it was almost entirely deserted, but is slowly recovering, 'owing to the large remissions which have been granted since it came into the 'possession of His Highness the Nizam. The extent of land under cultivation in 'the taluka has increased steadily, having risen from 51,523 acres in 1264, 'Fasli, to 157,544 acres in 1285, or about 205 per cent. In the same period the 'assessment has increased from Rs. 98,805 to Rs. 1,55,656, or 57 per cent. The number 'of cultivators has also risen from 1,651 to 3,017, being an increase of 82 per cent. In 1264 'the average rate per acre, according to the taluka records, was H. S. Rs. 1-14-8, on the 'introduction of the zillabundee system ; in 1275 it fell to Rs. 1-4-6 , while last year (1286) 'the rate only amounted to Rs. 1-0-3 per acre. The population of the taluka consists 'of 42,636 souls, giving an average of 109 to the square mile, of which number 17,014 'belong to the agricultural class, being 40 per cent. of the whole population. The 'above are a few notes which I have taken from the Superintendent's Settlement Report, 'in which all the particulars will be found explained in detail. The rate originally 'proposed by Mr. Mahadi Ali for the first group of villages was H. S. Rs. 1-6-0 *per* '*bigha* ; the rates now proposed by him in consultation with Mr. Furdoonji, which are very 'nearly the same, are as follows :—for the first group, H. S. Rs. 1-14-0 *per acre* ; for the 'second group, Rs. 1-10-0 per acre ; and for the third group, Rs. 1-6-0 per acre. They 'are of opinion that a maximum rate of Halli Sicca Rs. 2 *per acre* might safely be imposed, 'and the Deshmukhs, Deshpandias, &c., admit, and they also informed me personally, that 'Rs. 2 per bigha is a fair rate of assessment for the best lands ; but as Sir Salar Jung's 'instructions to Mr. Mahadi Ali were that the rates were not to be such that they should 'in the slightest degree be felt as a burden by the people, and that the cultivators 'should be allowed the benefit of every doubt, they have accordingly determined that 'the maximum rate for first-class villages shall not exceed H. S. Rs. 1-14-0. The introduc- 'tion of these rates will, on a rough calculation, increase the revenue of the taluka by about 'Rs. 35,000, or about 33 per cent. over last year's collections. It appears, however, that 'one Mr. Shaik Dawood, who was formerly Talukdar of the District, introduced a revenue 'survey system of his own, which, being based on a classification of the soils made without 'personally inspecting the fields, caused serious discontent amongst the people, resulting in 'a heavy loss of revenue to Government, from which the taluka has not yet recovered. If

'the year 1283 therefore be taken for comparison, being the one previous to the intro-
'duction of the above survey, in which the collections amounted to Rs. 1,59,237, the
'increase will only amount to Rs. 27,763, which is exceedingly moderate, consider-
'ing that the assessment is fixed for thirty years. The general condition of the
'people appears to be much the same as in the neighbouring British districts
'and in the Deccan generally, and the taluka is certainly superior, as regards position,
'communication, &c., to the Chicklee taluka, which is the nearest taluka belonging
'to Berar, and in which the maximum rate for first-class villages has been fixed at British
'Rs. 1-12-0 per acre. I have no doubts, therefore, as to the capabilities of the Paitan taluka
'to bear a maximum rate of H. S. Rs. 2 per acre, and it will probably be found expedient
'to have a higher rate than has now been proposed for this taluka when Gandapur and
'Vaizapur come to be settled, as they are, even more favourably placed as regards communi-
'cations, and will also be farther improved by having the Dhond and Munmar Railway in
'close proximity to them. As regards irrigated land I consider that a maximum rate of
'Rs. 4 for the first group of villages and Rs. 3 for the second and third groups is very reason-
'able. The proposed rates should include the "surak-puttee," or road cess. As regards
'the "roosum" of the Deshmooks and Deshpondias, I think it should be fixed
'once for all, as has been done in Berar from the time their connection with the
'taluka accounts ceased, instead of being allowed to fluctuate with the annual collections.
'Some of the Revenue Officers have suggested that it would be advisable, in cases where
'villages will be very largely increased, to introduce the survey rates by "Istava," or a
'sliding scale, so that the maximum demand might be exacted after several years, the
'collections rising by annual increments; but it is a suggestion which should not be enter-
'tained for an instant. Experience shows that to admit the sliding scale opens a door
'which might vitiate the whole survey system. If the "Istava" system is once admitted,
'who is to fix the limit? Every District Officer would bring forward reasons why different
'scales should be applied to different parts of the taluka, and even to individual villages.
'One Talukdar might say, "In the adjoining district you have ordered that in all cases where
'the revised assessment exceeds the old assessment by 50 per cent. the full demand shall
'not be exacted till the fifth year; you see that my district is a much poorer one, therefore
'in similar cases the full assessment ought not to be exacted till the tenth year." The great
'advantage of having a fixed assessment, which is one of the chief objects of the
'Revenue Survey, would be destroyed; the cultivator, seeing his rent raised every year,
'would remain in doubt as to when it might end, would be slow to believe the statement
'of the revenue officers that the increase would only continue for a certain number of
'years; and, being in this state of doubt, would refrain from expending money on the improve-
'ment of his land, in digging wells, and in developing the resources of the soil, leaving the
'fields in their present half-cultivated and neglected state. In Berar it was not uncommon
'to find the assessment of a village increased a hundred per cent., and sometimes two or even
'three hundred per cent., and the same may be expected in every district when a regular
'survey and assessment has not been introduced. When the revised rates have been once
'introduced, it should be a standing rule, admitting of no modification, that no land, be it
'cultivated or waste, shall *under any circumstances* be let for less than the survey assessment

'As cultivation advances, great inconvenience is caused to the villages, owing to the difficulty 'in finding standing room for their cattle, and also for threshing-floors; at the settlement, 'therefore, land for these purposes, and also for grazing, should be set apart rent-free, and the 'revenue officers should not be empowered to give out for cultivation the land thus set apart. 'It was my practice in Berar to secure for the villagers for the above purposes all the waste 'land adjoining the village site, and not to allow any of it to be given for cultivation. To 'prevent mistakes hereafter, when the maps are lithographed, the initial letter K. or G. is 'printed in the number, showing that it is reserved for "Kulwarree" or "Gotan." In large 'villages it will be found necessary to set apart several numbers for each of the above pur- 'poses. Considering the great gain to Government by the introduction of the survey settle- 'ment, when reserving land for villages free of rent, it is better to err on the side of liberality 'than to run the risk of the people being inconvenienced hereafter, as it is necessary to bear 'in mind that provision must be made for the increase in population and cattle for thirty 'years.'"

4. Has there been any practical difficulty in realising the land revenue as now assessed?

No.

5. At what dates are the instalments of revenue payable, and what relation do these bear to the ordinary periods of harvest?

In the Maratha districts the revenue instalments are made payable at the following dates :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 Azur = 26th October ..... | Rs. | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 15 Bahman = 23rd December ..... | „ | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 15 Farvardi = 21st February ..... | „ | 0 | 4 | 0 |

The first instalment covers the kharif crop, the second covers the kharif and rabi, and the third the rabi. Some changes will have to be made in the periods fixed for the realisation of the revenues by and by. In the talukas which have come under settlement the revenues are realised as follows :—

The first instalment on or about the 15th of Dai, corresponding with the 24th of November, when the kharif crop is harvested.

The second instalment on or about the 15th of Farvardi, corresponding with the 21st of February, when the rabi crop is harvested.

In villages where no rabi or later crops are grown, the Tehsildars are directed to recover the full amount of the revenue due in a lump sum and at once when the kharif is harvested. But in villages where both kharif and rabi crops are grown, the realisations are made by equal instalments on the dates last mentioned.

In the Telingana districts the revenue instalments are made payable at the following dates :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 Azur = 26th October ..... | Rs. | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 15 Dai = 24th November ..... | „ | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 15 Ardibehest = 24th March ..... | „ | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 15 Amardad =26th June ..... | „ | 0 | 6 | 0 |

The first instalment covers the kharif harvest. (The jowar crop is not harvested at this time of the year, but all other crops are.) The second covers the abi harvest, the third the rabi harvest, and the fourth the tabi.

6. Do the several instalments bear a fair proportion of the value of the several harvests from which the revenue has to be made good?

Yes, they do in most cases, but not in others. The question is under the consideration of Government.

7. What rate of interest, if any, is charged on land revenue in arrears ?

No interest whatever is charged.

## Question XIV.

1. What is the average price of land per acre ?

The records are silent on the subject of any cultivator having sold his land, and therefore the average market value of land per acre cannot be given.

2. What amount of land on an average is sold every year for arrears of revenue and for decrees of Court?

No land is ever sold for arrears of revenue, or for decrees of Court given for debt.

3. What quantity of land has been transferred in your district to non-agricultural and non-resident landlords ?

It is for this reason that no land has fallen into the hands of the Bania, and the Mirasdars are still in possession of the land of their ancestors.

## Question XV.

1. What are the wages usually paid to hired field labourers? are they paid in kind or money ?

They vary in different districts. In the Maratha country, field labourers employed throughout the year are paid from about Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4 per month, without food being supplied to them. When food is given they are paid at the rate

of about Rs. 18 per year, and they get besides annually a country blanket and a pair of shoes. A field labourer employed at harvest time generally gets from five to seven per cent. of the sheaves he is able to cut and gather in a day; this may come to about 2½ seers of grain, besides the straw. If money payments are made, a labourer gets two annas, a woman one anna, and a boy one anna per diem. Money payments are generally made when labourers are employed in weeding, &c. In Bidar and Gulbarga, money payments are rare; the labourers receiving grain equivalent to the value of their wages. In the Aurangabad district (*vide* Notes on the Agriculturists, by Mr. Furdoonjee Jamsetjee) when the labourer is employed by the year, he generally receives from Rs. 12 to Rs. 30 per annum with food, or from Rs. 45 to Rs. 55 without food. In the former case he is also supplied with the following five articles of dress every year:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Kambli (blanket), value about..... | Rs. | 1 | 8 |
| 1 Dhoti | „ ..... „ | 1 | 0 |
| 1 Pair Shoes | „ ..... „ | 1 | 0 |
| 1 Turban | „ ..... „ | 1 | 0 |
| 1 Waist-cloth | „ ..... „ | 0 | 8 |
| Total..... | Rs. | 5 | 0 |

A written agreement is generally entered into, by which the labourer binds himself not to leave the service until the expiry of the term of his contract. It may be mentioned here that the labourer has generally to serve thirteen months, though he is only paid for a year. The agreement is generally entered into during the months of *Chaitra* and *Vaisak*, when a part of the yearly wages is paid in advance, and the labourer draws the balance in small sums, as he may require, from time to time. When food is given it consists of four cakes (about 2 lbs.) per day, and some vegetables, or *dal*, with *chatni* or onions.

When a labourer is employed by the month a written agreement is seldom entered into, but the labourer engages to give a month's notice before leaving the service. Labourers of this class are seldom employed all the year round, but are only taken on during busy seasons. They do not generally receive food, but are paid a monthly salary, varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6, and have to find their own food and clothes. When the labourer receives an advance, he repays it by monthly stoppages out of his salary. When working in the fields his meals are brought to him by one of the women of his family.

Excepting when employed in harvest work, the labourer, when engaged by the day, is generally paid in cash. He receives from two to three annas per diem, and in very busy seasons, when labour is scarce, he sometimes receives as much as four annas (6d.). A woman obtains from 1 to 1½ anna, and sometimes two

annas per day. A boy has about an anna a day. Labourers engaged on daily wages are generally employed on the following work:—

*Weeding.*—Cash payments are generally made for this kind of work.

*Harvesting.*—The labourer receives five sheaves for every hundred of the crop he gathers. If it be a jowari or bajri crop, a woman is able to reap from 50 to 75 sheaves per day, and a man 100. Gram, *tur*, &c., is tied in large bundles, called *kadaps*, which vary in size, and of these also the labourer receives five per cent. When scarcity prevails and prices of grain are high, the labourers are not paid in grain, but in coin.

*Cotton and Ground-nut picking.*—The labourer receives about $\frac{1}{14}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, or $\frac{1}{18}$ of the quantity picked in a day. During the first picking the share paid to the labourer is not so large as during the second and third pickings.

*Threshing.*—For separating the heads of one hundred sheaves of bajri and jowari from the stalks, the labourer receives two seers of the heads of corn.

*Ginning Cotton.*—This labour is generally paid for in cash by Marwadis, who purchase the crop, at so much for every seer of cotton ginned. The cultivator, however, gives the labourer the cotton seed in payment of the labour for ginning.

In the Telingana country, labourers employed throughout the year are paid at the rate of Rs. 3 per mensem. At the *tabi* harvest each labourer gets besides a rupee worth of grain, and two rupees' worth at the *abi* harvest. Labourers who are employed throughout the year, and who are paid in kind, receive one seer of grain per diem, and at the time of the *abi* harvest they receive four maunds of grain, and at the *tabi* three maunds. Labourers employed temporarily for weeding, &c., receive three seers each of paddy per day, or one seer and a half of rice or jowari. If they are paid in coin, a man or woman receives two annas per diem, but money payments are rare. In some talukas of the Telingana country a maund and a half of grain per month is allowed to labourers employed throughout the year, and at the time of harvest they receive besides three maunds of grain and Rs. 3 in cash.

2. Is the hired labourer usually able to subsist with fair ease on the grain or other payments he receives at harvest and other periods, during the intervals between such payments, or is he frequently forced to borrow and forestal future payments?

As the hired labourer is paid daily or by the month, he is generally able to subsist with pretty fair easeon his wages. It may, however, be said that labourers only temporarily employed for weeding, &c., cannot be expected to subsist on these earnings for a whole year. When their field work is over, they (according to a Report submitted by the First Talukdar and the Superintendent of

Survey, Aurangabad, and from other district officers) seek for other kinds of labour at the different villages.

## Question XVI.

**1.** What is the normal rate of prices of each of the chief staples of food in certain typical districts? What is the usual variation between the prices at harvest time and other times of the year?

The normal rate of prices of each of the cheap staples of food in some districts is given below in seers (of 80 tolas) per one *Hali Sicca* rupee.

| Name of District. | Jowari. | | Bajri. | | Wheat. | | Coarse Rice. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Normal Value. | Prices at Harvest time. | Normal Value. | Prices at Harvest time. | Normal Value. | Prices at Harvest time. | Normal Value. | Prices at Harvest time. |
| Aurangabad ..... | 25 | 30 | 25 | 30 | 15 | 20 | ... | ... |
| Parbhaini..... | 26 | 31 | 26 | 31 | 18 | 22 | ... | ... |
| Gulbarga..... | 22 | 26 | 24 | 28 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 15 |
| Medak .. ..... | 18 | 22 | ... | ... | 12 | 15 | 16 | 20 |
| Nagar-Karnul..... | 25 | 30 | 28 | 32 | 12 | 15 | 17 | 20 |
| Haidarabad..... | 18 | 22 | ... | ... | 10 | 12 | 10 | 12 |

**2.** What rise in price would indicate the approach of alarming scarcity?

Over fifty per cent. of the normal prices.

**3.** In past times of severe scarcity what effect has been produced on prices? Has the rise been sudden or gradual, and has it affected one staple more than another? or has the rise been of such a character as to tend to equalise the prices of all staples?

So far as is known, prices have not risen very suddenly, but by gradual degrees. But when prices once begin to rise, they do so almost every day, until scarcity prices are reached. All staples are equally affected. The rise in prices of the cheapest staples of food tends to almost equalise the prices of all staples. Jowari and rice, the normal prices of which widely differed in days of plenty, sold for very nearly the same rate during the famine of 1876. The market rate of jowari and rice then was about four seers per rupee.

## Question XVII.

**1.** What is the state of your province as to the activity of commerce?

The state of commerce, in general, has been progressive ever since the custom of levying *radhari* (transit) duties has been abolished, and a proper system of customs duties has been established. During the last famine an outcry was raised against the system of free trade, as not suitable to the circumstances of the

country, and even some of the district officials set their faces against it; but the Government resolutely carried out the free-trade system it had adopted, and its beneficial effects were observed everywhere. At Gulbarga, notwithstanding that severe famine prevailed there, many new shops were opened and commerce increased greatly, owing to things having been let alone.

The following tabular statement showing the import and export of goods in 1286 Fasli will give an idea of the state of trade in His Highness's Dominions:—

| Number. | Names of Articles. | Imports. | | | | Exports. | | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Weight in Maunds. | Value. | Customs Duty. | Percentage ad valorem. | Weight in Maunds. | Value. | Customs Duty. | Percentage ad valorem. | Weight in Maunds. | Value. | Customs Duty. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | | | Rs. | Rs. | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | Grains | 25,06,158 | 1,67,07,685 | ... | ... | 34,42,734 | 2,29,51,556 | 5,73,789 | 2·5 | 59,48,887 | 8,96,59,241 | 5,73,789 |
| 2 | Fruits | ... | 14,89,631 | 65,308 | 4·37 | ... | 3,89,577 | 7,767 | 2 | ... | 18,79,208 | 73,075 |
| 3 | Oil Seeds and Oils | 9,603 | 1,12,760 | 4,534 | 4 | 7,69,560 | 55,44,284 | 2,32,706 | 4·2 | 7,79,063 | 56,57,044 | 2,37,241 |
| 4 | Silk and Cotton Stuffs | ... | 71,99,867 | 3,59,953 | 5 | ... | 9,68,732 | 48,436 | 5 | ... | 81,68,599 | 48,389 |
| 5 | Cotton | 2,799 | 55,948 | 2,333 | 4 | 6,61,941 | 1,32,38,898 | 5,51,621 | 4·37 | 6,64,740 | 1,32,94,896 | 5,53,954 |
| 6 | Cotton Seeds &c. | ... | 7,180 | 258 | 3·56 | ... | 2,01,943 | 7,480 | 3·75 | ... | 2,09,123 | 7,738 |
| 7 | Opium | 348 | 3,85,883 | 14,035 | 3·8 | 3 | 4,726 | 189 | 3·9 | 351 | 3,55,609 | 14,224 |
| 8 | Indigo | 417 | 1,06,841 | 4,477 | 4·18 | 2,445 | 5,24,530 | 17,341 | 3·3 | 2,862 | 6,31,371 | 21,818 |
| 9 | Scents and Drugs | ... | 45,54,105 | 1,22,038 | 2·7 | ... | 19,24,329 | 65,572 | 3·4 | ... | 64,78,434 | 1,87,610 |
| 10 | Timber | ... | 86,763 | 2,747 | 3·2 | ... | 4,12,371 | 12,509 | 3 | ... | 4,99,134 | 15,256 |
| 11 | English Spirits, Wines, &c. | ... | 1,32,081 | 6,604 | 4·8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,32,081 | 6,604 |
| 12 | Sugar, Jagerry, &c. | 62,877 | 10,94,874 | 42,518 | 3·9 | 68,544 | 6,46,830 | 22,997 | 3·1 | 1,31,421 | 17,41,205 | 65,514 |
| 13 | Paper, &c. | ... | 1,39,643 | 5,546 | 3·97 | ... | 1,49,729 | 9,222 | 6·1 | ... | 2,89,372 | 14,768 |
| 14 | Live Stock | ... | 6,87,848 | 33,410 | 4·86 | ... | 19,11,871 | 90,158 | 4·7 | ... | 25,99,719 | 1,23,568 |
| 15 | Minerals | ... | 28,89,688 | 99,941 | 3·46 | ... | 2,07,088 | 7,063 | 3·36 | ... | 30,96,777 | 1,07,004 |
| 16 | Silk | ... | 11,81,700 | 22,698 | 1·9 | ... | 5,044 | 102 | 2·02 | ... | 11,86,744 | 22,800 |
| 17 | Miscellaneous | ... | 33,50,885 | 1,67,512 | 5 | ... | 2,39,433 | 11,972 | 5 | ... | 35,90,318 | 1,79,484 |
| | Total | ... | 4,01,82,942 | 9,53,912 | 2·37 | ... | 4,93,20,941 | 16,58,924 | 3·37 | ... | 8,94,68,935 | 22,52,836 |
| 18 | Muhuwa Flower | ... | 2,73,942 | 35,351 | 12·9 | ... | 79,481 | 11,738 | 14·8 | ... | 3,53,423 | 47,089 |
| 19 | Salt | 11,91,672 | 58,43,494 | 7,75,304 | 13·2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,91,672 | 58,43,494 | 7,75,304 |
| | Grand Total | ... | 4,63,00,378 | 17,64,567 | 3·81 | ... | 4,94,00,422 | 16,70,662 | 3·38 | ... | 9,56,65,852 | 30,75,229 |

2. Has it an energetic and enterprising trading class?

The energies of the trading class are on the increase, owing to the facilities of communication, and the adoption of free-trade principles by Government.

It may, however, be mentioned that the manufacturing classes have broken down in the same way as they have done in other parts of India. The famous brocades of Aurangabad, the silk stuffs turned out by the looms at Paitan, the filigree work of Bidar, the carpets of Warrangal, and the cotton stuffs of Nander, all these manufactures are on the wane, and these industries are fast dying out of the country.

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